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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1069)

Name of Candidate	KUMAR ANURAG		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENG	Registration Number	26074
Center	HSC	Date	9/8/18

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

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
2. There are FOURTEEN questions printed in ENGLISH.
3. All questions are compulsory.
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
5. 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.
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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

M-1/4, Plot No-A-12/13, 1st Floor, Ansal Building, Dr. Vidya Sagar Homeopathic Clinic, Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi-110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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 is a document by an individual where he/she discusses the terms and conditions for keeping him/her alive in case a situation arises - where he/she is in a serious health condition i.e. vegetative condition.
eg: ~~Brain~~ Brain dead conditions.

Ethical issues

* Individual perspective

- Lack of consent : by the individual as such living wills can be coerced by the family members
- Right to life vs. Right to choice : choosing death as choice through living will, while it is not right to discard life voluntarily.

- Change in attitude post being in vegetative condition - however would make the individual unable to convey the same about changes in his attitude.

* Social perspective

- consent issue : where elderly in the house can be coerced to sign a living will
- Acreed vs Morality : where greed over the property & wealth of parents can overshadow the basic morality towards parents.
- corruption in implementation : with the collusion of doctors & family members.

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

Privatisation is not the panacea for improved work culture and productivity
eg: Financial crisis 2008 impacting private banks.

Improving the bureaucratic work culture and productivity requires:

- * Independent decision making without pressure & bias
- * transparency & accountability in the decision making
- * conducive environment where success is appreciated and rewarded
- * team work and emotional intelligence among the officers
- * specialised training with regular

Performance evaluation .

eg: ISRO is known for its conducive work culture and productivity while DRDO has succumbed to bureaucratic pressures. Both are governmental organisations.

Similarly, in private spheres:

eg: water distribution in Columbia was privatised, leading to mass corruption & inefficiency.

Similarly, large NPAs in private sector in India also highlights failure of private sector.

Thus, it is not about public or private but it is about right work culture .

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

Gandhiji's talisman

Whenever in doubt about any action, think whether such ~~can~~ action can benefit in any way, the poorest person one has seen. If yes, then one must do it.

Examining the contemporary relevance in resolving ethical dilemmas

* Personal dilemmas

- Telling lie to save someone ; If that someone is a servant, maid, then lies can be ground to help the downtroddens in difficulties.
- giving money to a beggar ; dilemma of hard work against wealth without work. But understanding the situation of beggar can provide relief.

* Professional dilemmas

• duty vs conscience - When duty tells to do something other wise.
eg: Issuing a challan to old man for vending/selling on footpath.

• duty vs public sentiment -

A thief being beaten by the mob.
However, the thief was driven because of poverty & hunger.

Duty is to help the thief against the public sentiment.

• duty vs morality

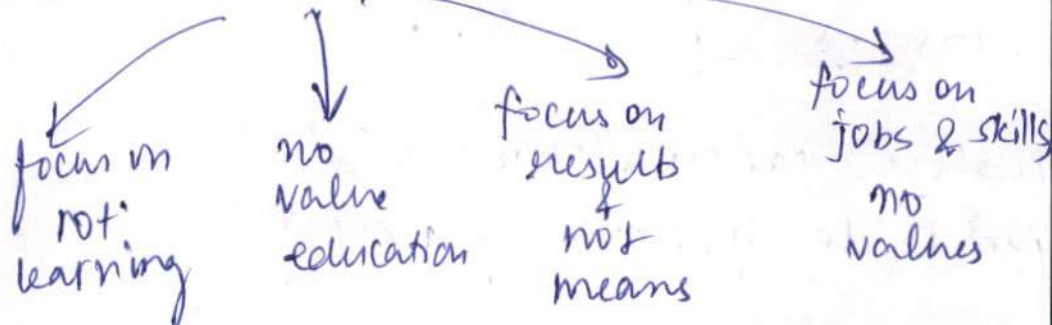
• providing food / money to elderly woman without papers to save her from hunger by an officer.

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

Traditional education in India had always focussed on character building and value education.

eg: Gurukul system.

However, existing system of education can be characterised as:



Achieving the objective

Intelligence + character can be achieved within the existing system if certain reforms are brought about:

* Japanese system of pre-nursery & nursery education where the focus

is on building communication skill,
socialisation and values.

* Reducing academic burden & inclusion
of extra-curriculars

* Exams to be treated as a normal
affair - through regular mocks &
option for multiple attempts.

* Sensitisation & training of teachers
towards role of values.

* Practical papers, communication
Papers to be compulsory subjects

* Excursions & trips to rural areas
to sensitise students towards ground
realities.

High skill but low values makes men
a clever devil. Hence, focus
should always be on high skill + high
values

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**

Civil Service Conduct Rules 1964 states
that government servant can not criticise
the policies of the government in person
or in public.

It makes no difference

- because a government servant is also a citizen of India
- has freedom of speech & expression within reasonable restriction
- part of society that suffers the failures of government policy.

however, it makes a difference

- because the role of government servant is to make the wrong things right, through efficient implementation.
- eg: while in one place mid-day meals are

criticised due to children death, in some states it has done wonders in improving child health. Implementation matters.

- government servants are the bridging link between public & government.
- Hence, criticism of the policy by the government servant :
 - breaches trust in public
 - highlights the incompetency of that civil servant
 - highlights the failure of that government servant in changing the status quo.

criticising is easy. It is only the people with strong value system that can change the status-quo in the society.

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 by nature is a political animal refers to the inherent fact that man is a social animal and its existence is dependent upon the political and societal setup.

Aristotle's idea of the state is that state plays an important role in maintaining the stability & harmony in society through laws, regulations & restrictions.

Thus, if man is let free :

→ there would be violence,
social disorder

→ Instability

* But if man is political & social:
→ there would be constraints
→ political & social stability

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

The attitude of state and society towards homosexuality have changed with time.

There has been gradual acceptance of homosexuality in contemporary times.

eg: legal in France, etc

Factors that have influenced

* Globalisation : inter-mixing of ideas and stories

* scientific research : Claiming that sexuality is fluid & not rigid

* Rights based approach : towards privacy, work, education.

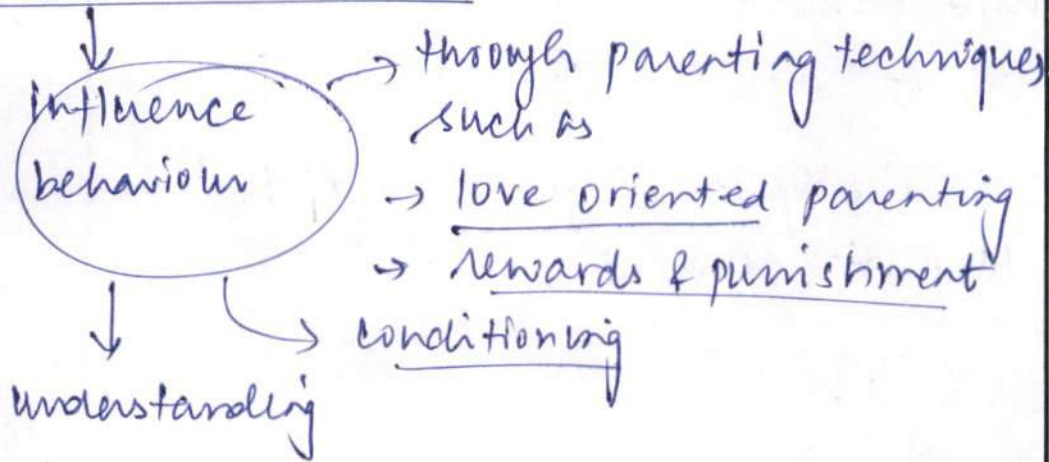
Hence, sexuality can not be left behind.

* openness & tolerance : to new
ideas with the advent of technology
and internet.

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

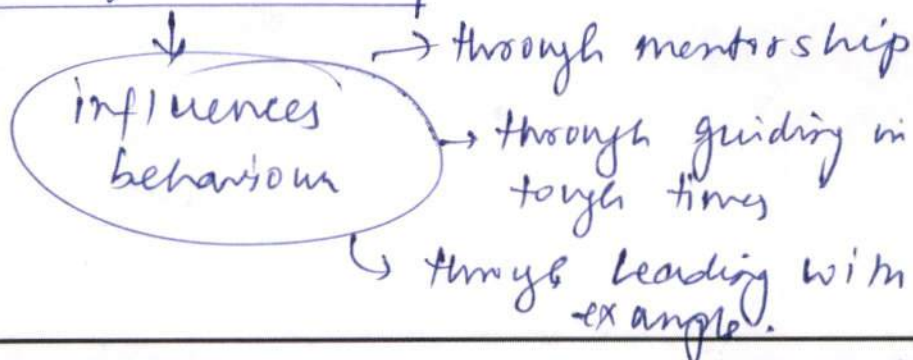
mother is the first teacher & home is the first school.

Role of parents



similarly, a teacher is a friend, philosopher and guide

Role of teacher



Importance of EI

1. Parents understanding the emotions of the child

eg: not pressurising for ^{good} results

2. Child understanding emotions of parents

eg: Realising the importance of his/her life for parents.

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

Ashoka's policy of Dhamma have been
a reflection of universal ethics.
It preached about :

* Adherence to non-violence and
tolerance

eg: Policy decisions & actions should be based
on peace & love with limited role
for public violence.

* Respect for elderly & parents

eg : respect for seniors in offices
to maintain just & cordial relations

* All works must be respected

eg: Peons & clerks in offices getting
respect — better work environment

* love & compassion even to animals

eg: guiding principle for decisions
such as shooting orders by officers;
recently in Chennai.

* tolerance for all religion

eg: guiding light in today's
scenario where communalism is
taking shape.

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

High poverty

→ Equality vs select few

as resources are utilised by
only a select few

→ Right to life vs Right to luxury

as poor struggle for sustaining life
where rich tend to maximise their
liberty.

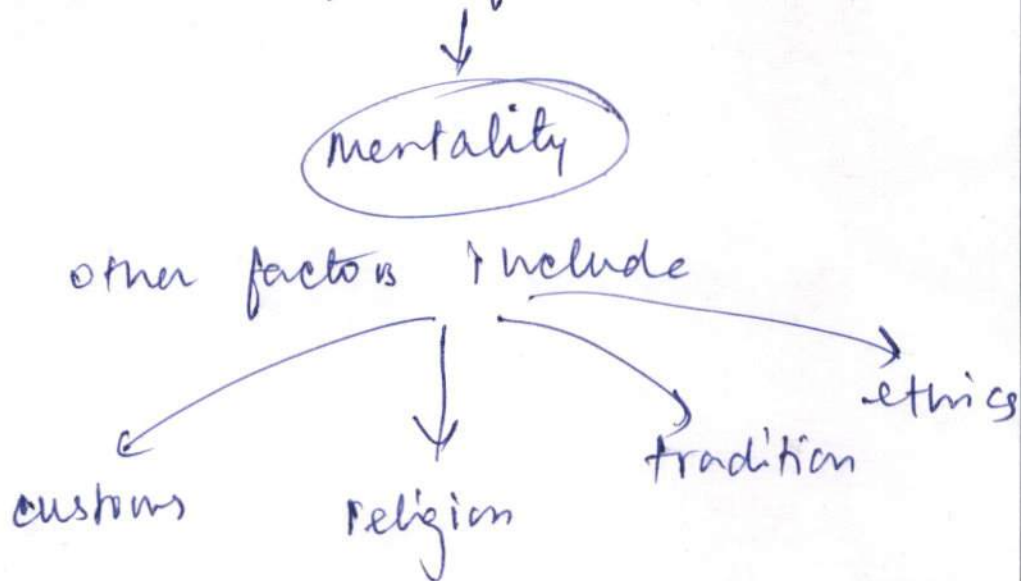
→ inequality perpetuates

unless distributive policies are
implemented.

→ poverty trap & violence
by the poor & isolated ones
eg: growth of Naxalism.

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

Law is one of the factor that governs



Thus, law alone is not enough.

Educators & public figures

→ through emotions

Attitude

Behaviour

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

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**

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**

① The key stakeholders that would be involved as part of the consultation process:

* Producer-director of the movie :- to take into consideration the viewpoint of the movie makers

* General Historians :- to look into the historical accuracy of the event

* Movie Industry representatives :- to consider the viewpoint of movie industry

- * political and social activists : to factor in their view point against the movie
- * Cinemas hall / Theatre Industry : to consider their view point in terms of release and security of the people
- * General public : to solicitate their advice on the matter
- * Family members : of the freedom fighters to take into account their view
- * Film certification body and legal advisors : to factor in their view
- * Government representatives to factor in the aspect of governance and overall security and law & order.

⑥ The principles that would have been considered are:

Rights of the stakeholders

Rights of the filmmakers, Rights of the freedom fighters and their family, Rights of the social activists and groups, Rights of the general public.
Each stakeholder's rights should be seen in balance with other so that they do not infringe upon each other.

Principle of Justice

- * Justice to the filmmakers : so that their creative freedom is not compromised due to intolerance of some groups.
- * Justice to the freedom fighters and their contribution : so that they are not portrayed in a negative role / fabricated role to generate commercial interest of the movie makers.
Only truth to be the basis & pillar.

- * Justice to the groups/activists : to confirm, if indeed their apprehensions are true
- * Justice to the general public : as they are the eventual sufferers.

Principle of maximum utility

As it is not possible to satisfy all the stakeholders, the principle would be to maximise the social utility after factoring in the costs and benefits.

Constitutional Principle

So that constitutional right of any particular group is not infringed or compromised.

Outline of the solution

- * Special Committee would try to get facts analysed by researchers & historians.
- * Assess the portrayal of the freedom fighters in the movie relative to the truth. The creative freedom is to be considered, however

without distortion of the truth to such extent that it indeed maligns the character.

* Assess the restriction on freedom of speech and expression in relation to the rights of other stakeholders. [Principle of reasonable restriction]

* Movies are not just mode of entertainment but they are a mirror to the society. Hence, long term impact assessment of the movie to be considered

* Certification would be granted post verification of the facts and portrayal. No prejudice, bias but only truth & justice.

* Request for special security arrangement for theatres in case the threat persists. Robocracy can not be allowed to demean the democracy. Right to dissent must come parallel to Right to Express.

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

Justice by mob in the name of collective conscience of the society is Injustice to the society itself.

(a) The socio-psychological factors are:

* Mob mentality : Mob provides a mask to the individual thus bringing out the animal in him/her, not governed or constrained by any societal ethics or law.

* Inner-violence : The inner hatred and violence of an individual are brought in the forefront when mob provides him/her a cover. Various researches have shown that violence are inherent to humans.

* Lack of trust : b/w government and public, forces the public to take the law into their own hands; opinion that govt. is incapable to safeguard their interest

* Lack of productive jobs and character building education system : "with guns you can kill terrorists, but with education you can kill terrorism". Due to poor education and limited job opportunity, there has been growing intolerance & frustration in people.

* Social influence : sometimes people join the mob, to avoid being left out. They want to appear as the part of the act that will enhance their individual prestige in the crowd.

⑥ Implication of increasing crime of lynching on society are:

1# Social implication

→ breakdown of social fabric : on communal lines, on regional & linguistic lines. Violence and intolerance would overpower cooperation and fraternity.

→ Tyranny of the majority : Where the majority and powerful would rule the others on the power of gun.

Economic implications

→ loss of productive work hours due to violence

→ fall out in business sentiment due to break down of law & order

• eg: meat industry impacted due to lynching on cow slaughter ⇒ linking fall out to entire food processing industry

Political implications

→ break down of law & order and government by mobocracy instead of democracy.

→ Politicians garnering votes on communal lines instead of governance & development
eg: leaders supporting fringe groups to garner votes

© The role of social media in recent incidents:

* As disseminating the information : quickly to many people. Bridges time gap & distance.

eg: use of Whatsapp group in Assam lynching.

* Spreading of fake news : on social media as the news are not verified.

* Platform to the miscreants : as it makes the work of law breakers very easy.

* provides anonymity : as it is difficult to find and verify the authenticity and the source of the message.

* some positive roles include :

- awareness about the fake news and incidents
- Identification of criminals & perpetrators

Preventing such incidents in my district as Cms - Enforcement officer.

<u>Phase I</u> <u>Awareness</u>	<u>Phase II</u> <u>Control</u>	<u>Phase III</u> <u>Justice delivery</u>
→ regarding fake news → Community awareness through meeting, Society influencers → posters & advertisements → about penalties & laws	→ use of intelligence and police network → strict action irrespective of race, religion, caste → tighten police security in vulnerable area	→ justice is <u>also</u> <u>seen to be done</u> → no one to be spared from <u>rule of law</u> in the mob. → request for <u>fast-track courts</u> → send <u>strong message</u> to the society about the menace.

Only a collective approach, where people realise their rights and duties can eventually lead to crackdown on such incidents. The sense of justice must prevail.

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

Mahatma Gandhi talked about how commerce without morality can be detrimental to the society. This fear has been proven true as the markets have become detached from morals.

eg: Financial crisis 2008, Harshad Mehta scam, PNB scam etc.

(a) Greed refers to accumulating wealth & resources far more than the need.

Greed has always shown as a vile in ancient & medieval philosophies as :

- Where greed comes, morality goes
- greed leads a man to become self-centric, leading to destruction of

Its surroundings

→ Various stories in Panchatantra, Mahabharata & Ramayana have highlighted greed as vice.

eg: Greed for Hastinapur became the reason for the great battle in Mahabharata.

→ In modern times, greed leads to over-exploitation of both resources & humanity.

eg: Bhopal Gas Tragedy, Upahar cinema fire tragedy are examples of how greed has crept into the markets.

Mahatma Gandhi has said that the earth can provide for everyone's needs but not for everyone's greed.

However, school of thoughts such as Ethical egoism and Utilitarianism has highlighted that greed can not be seen as a vice, rather a trait of character that has both positive and negatives.

* Ethical egoism talks about how individuals are self centric and they tend to maximise

their utility & happiness. Thomas Hobbes propounded the idea. From this viewpoint, Greedy has positive sides:

- as it encourages an individual to seek ~~extra~~ extra resource & wealth for himself
- it forces a person to go beyond one's capability to maximise the end.

* The Utilitarian philosophy talks about maximising the utility is the ultimate goal and it is the final utility that matters. The end (utility) justifies the means.

Thus, Greedy tends an individual:

- to maximise the self-utility.

eg: collecting more wealth where wealth has higher utility in the economy.

- such wealth can be used to do some social good. Hence, social utility can also be seen to be increasing.

eg: Philanthropist Rajat Gupta who garnered money through insider-trading for his charity - works.

⑥ Money is seen as a source of utility in the current economic setup.

It is said that

"Money can buy everything, if you know how to shop well"

However, it is untrue, as money can not buy everything ~~such as~~; and shouldn't buy things such as:

* Happiness : money can provide pleasure and short-term happiness, however in the long run it fails to. Happiness refers to a situation when one is satisfied with oneself and its surroundings.

eg: Rich & famous celebrities and businessmen committing suicide. Recently, lead singer of Linkin Park had committed suicide

* Positive relationships : money can not provide a basis for strong and positive relationships with people which are based on trust & loyalty.

eg: Divorce rates are seen to be higher in

Such persons:

* Satisfaction : Money is built on the maxim of 'more is better', hence there is no satisfaction from money.

eg: A Lakhpati would be less satisfied than a Crorepati. A Crorepati would be less satisfied than an Arabpati and so on.

If money could buy satisfaction, then pursuit for excellence and innovation would take a back seat.

* Respect : Money to great extent can buy respect, but ideally it should not. Respect must come from a person's hardwork, compassion & empathy.

eg: A billionaire is respected in society while a teacher is neglected.

A teacher deserves respect despite the amount of money he/she holds.

~~But~~ Money, though is something, must not be everything.

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) Reasons for such situations:

Economic factors

* Profit maximisation model considered only private cost & ignored social cost that in decision making.

* Competition : with many participants, agents are being driven by compulsions rather than consciousness

* Over-population : post industrial revolution has led to unsustainable growth with limited resources.

social factors

- * Inequality : prevailing in the society. The benefit of one comes at the cost of other due to disproportionate distribution.
- * poverty : limited resources with people to account for environmental concern in daily activities

Political factors

- * populist measures to win votes and elections, neglects the environmental concern
- * Green GDP and Climate change appeared too late in political decision making.
- * unsustainable growth models always pitted environment & development against each other, instead of looking for sustainable development.

(b) Short-term solutions

* Balancing the need of the homeless people and the environment.

Possibility 1 : Trees are cut to build homes, but trees are planted somewhere else to compensate.

Possibility 2 : Construct homes in counter-magnets & periphery without cutting trees.

* Monetary compensation : to the stakeholders for the losses

* Taxation on cutting trees in urban areas

* Long Term solutions

* Sustainable development through planned construction of urban areas and counter-magnets.

* Green accounting for all public and commercial decision makings.

* Stakeholder approach : Where proper Environmental Impact Assessment is done in developmental activities

* Innovation & Research - to minimise population, to maximise the returns from limited resources.

eg: Green Building concept by ARITHA etc.

* Moral consciousness among the people with respect to environment.

© Potential benefits :

Social benefits

→ Healthy standard of life due to limit in pollution.

→ Alleviation of poverty & inequality as the poorer sections are more vulnerable to environmental problems.

Economic benefits

→ Higher productivity due of work-force

- due to healthy environment
- Stable environment & rainfall pattern - benefits primary sector of the economy
 - Faster growth & development in the long run
 - Sustainable development → maximum returns from limited resources.

Environmental concerns is no more a choice but a necessity as Ban Ki Moon has rightly said

"Ours can be the 1st generation to end poverty & the last generation to address climate change"

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

• This case throws the issue of morality and consciousness coming in conflict with the individual and team performance.

② Options Available :

Option 1 : Join the team & take drug

→ illegal and immoral

→ puts the future career in danger & disrepute, of both self, team mates & the country.

Option 2 : Raise complain against the coach & senior players to higher authorities

* Merits

- Moral and legal thing to do
- would encourage fair competition
- would save the nation from humiliation if caught at international stage.

* Demerits

- Fall out in the team effort & prospect of good performance
- social boycott by the team mates & coach

The course of action would be to raise the complain for a drug test by the Indian authorities (internal complain).

It would be similar to option 2 but with more privacy.

- the drug test would prove their stance on illegal means
- chances of new team representing the nation, though less efficient but

high on ethics & morals.

⑥ The use of unfair means is common:

* win at all cost attitude : Everything is fair in love & war & competitions are seen as modern day war.

* pressure of performance : at such career-deciding events

* fear of replacement : by some other better performing player in the team

* intense competition : both within the team & in between team

* burnout : due to intensive exercises and trials, force players to opt for energy drinks and at times for drugs.

The practice can be minimised:

* Reinforcement : positive and negative reinforcements where the honest

players are seen to be respected while dishonest players are shown to be penalised and sidelined.

* Conditioning : through regular drug test; leading with example by team leaders; regular awareness regarding the negative consequences of drugs.

* Changing the nature of competition : where multiple chances are provided instead of do-or-die competitions.

* Glorifying labour to make people realise the importance of labour & hard work.
eg: documentaries on successful players

* provision for alternative employment :
to alter attitude of players towards competition as just part of life.

winning is necessary but not sufficient to lead a happy and successful life.

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?

20

Elections are the tools through which people can make the elected representatives accountable. It is not an opportunity to be missed.

(a) The stakeholders & their interests

- * Booth level officer - free & fair election with maximum voter turnout.
- * Election Commission - free & fair election
- * People in villages - basic necessities of livelihood

* Politicians : to win the election

⑥ * General public : free & fair election in the village that raises confidence in democracy

⑦ The factors needed to be taken into the account to
 → convince people &
 → ensure maximum voter turn out are:

Social factors

* literacy level in the area to accordingly design the ad campaign regarding elections

* caste dynamics / religion dynamics prevailing in the area - to accordingly ask the leaders from ^{selective} ~~selecting~~ community who hold influence - to appeal to the fellow voters.

* interest factors : conduct fair and nataks in the villages to garner attention of the villagers towards elections

Economic factors

* ~~provide~~ income level : to assess whether election does not become an economic burden on people.

→ declare holiday (official) from all work places to avoid their loss in daily wage

→ provide free transportation to villagers staying far away from the booth

Political factors

* security to the voters → physically and mentally from any outside influence

* political participation - by conducting debates & discussion with the elected representatives to keep their viewpoint

on developmental activities in the region.

It is only through the power of ballot, that
the change can come.

