

GS SCORE

online
Very Good

TEST - 02

keep it up.

ETHICS, INTEGRITY AND APTITUDE

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Q.	Marks	Instructions to Candidate
1.	2 1/2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• There are 20 questions.• All questions are compulsory• The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.• Content of the answer is more important than its length.• Answers must be written in the space provided.• Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
2.	0	
3.	3	
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5.	1	
6.	2	
7.	4	
8.	3 1/2	
9.	6	
10.	4	
11.	1 1/2	
12.	2 1/2	
13.	3 1/2	
14.	3	
15.	2 1/2	
16.	8	
17.	10	
18.	8	
19.	8	
20.	8	

42
42

1. Invigilator Signature

2. Invigilator Signature

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SECTION - A

Q1. Hume says 'reason is the slave of the passion', is it so? Discuss.

(150 words) (10 Marks)

Hume has said "reason is the slave of passion" because many times, despite having the capacity and ability to reason, human beings give into the heat of passion. Individualism further passion. Passion is expression of self interest, not necessarily in conformity with social morals and ethics, whereas reason may leave scope for the latter in its interplay.

For eg. reason may dictate that self defence doesn't extend to causing water or ordinarily and must meet the tests of necessity and proportionality. Law and ethics

Remarks

Why does it happen?
↓
This is the core of the issue

would say the same. However, passion being an innate expression, may justify death as a result of self-defence in most cases. A binomial analogy is with intoxication, Reason may dictate it's wrong, but passion would use reason to justify it to some extent. eg. people say beer is good for kidney stones, hair etc. - but really, it is just using reason to justify passion.

Therefore, since passion uses reason as a post-mortem justification tool, it is a blow of passion.

= 1/2 =

Refer
Hmk

Q2. How do rising expectations, social comparisons, and relative deprivation explain why increased income does not bring happiness? (150 Words) (10 Marks)

The core problem behind the above statement is that success is always relative and till the time there will be anyone better than a performing individual, there will be comparisons and a cyclical quest to do better than the next best alternative.

Increased income may raise the bar of the individual temporarily and even bring momentary happiness, but then the question posed will be - "Now what?" So, comparisons will start socially with someone who has achieved even more, expectations will rise and the individual will start

Remarks

seeing himself as some what lacking,
or deprived relatively.

This thought will replace the
momentary happiness with work &
struggle towards the next stage. eg.
a topper in school wants the best
college, then to top in college among
other school toppers; then to get the
best job - and the cycle continues.

To be able away from this, one ^{Zero}
can follow Bhagavad Gita's "Nishkama
Karma Yoga" i.e. disinterested action;

This brings good work and a
detachment from results of that
good work. It also gives way to
finding happiness in small things
in life, and not necessarily
success in meeting expectations.

Remarks

Question

" ^{income} ~~But~~ income doesn't buy happiness; but leads
to 'ling' reputation, social comparisons & relative
deprivation" → Comment/Explain/Critically analyse

Q3. According to Maslow and his hierarchy of human needs, why most of the human beings get engraved in the basic necessity of life rather than moving to the self-actualization stage which reflects that human beings are not simply a biological machines?

(150 Words) (10 Marks)

Maslow says that in the hierarchy of human needs, prioritization is shaped through prevailing social values and socialization, by a "good" person earning enough to fend for his family, for visible worldly pleasures, for result-oriented human action. In this context, self-actualisation falls down in the hierarchy as being less visible, it does not add to basic necessities of life until a much later stage.

For example, today a working professional spends his earnings, time and energy in building a

Remarks

home, finding a match, settling
down, growing and then finding
for family; instead of reading,
acquiring a new skill, expanding
one's base of interests that will
lead to internal happiness; because
the former are socially attained
into him as higher up in the
hierarchy of human needs.

1/32

Remarks

To treat two unequal groups as equal - Is it impartiality?

Q4. What is impartiality? Give two misinterpretations of impartiality and explain why they are wrong? (150 Words) (10 Marks)

Impartiality refers to equal treatment of two or more groups, classifications, without preferring one over another. It involves objective treatment of all parties as per pre set, fair and just criteria where subjectivity is precluded from having effect to the maximum possible extent.

Misinterpretations of impartiality:-

(1) It is only a negative concept and can't be positive. This line of thought says that impartiality entails staying away by not taking action in favour of one over another. However this is wrong. Eg. in Indian secularism,

Remarks

when state positively provides for betterment of all religions, it can be impartial in positive action also, instead of not meddling with either at all.

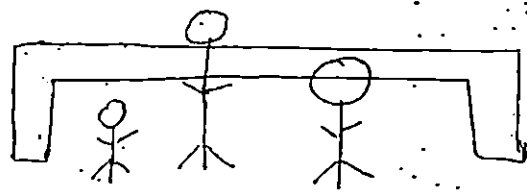
(2) Impartiality is only being objective

simpliter - while objectivity is the starting point of impartiality; scope needs to be left for all

effects of following same pre set criteria or rules for everyone.

eg -

Objective impartiality :-



=> wall is same height for everyone.

Here impartiality objectively results in inequity. Hence, there needs to be some scope for subjective suitability of rules.

Accept the definition part
Well explained
=4=

Remarks

Q5. Discuss few criterias used to define a trait as positive? (75 Words Each) (5 Marks)

Few criteria used to define a trait as positive are :-

(1) Positive Result / ^{End} (Consequentialism) - necessitates positive traits being adopted.

(2) Positive means (Qualitarians) - transcends positivity at all stages.

(3) Rationality - Trait meets the test of human reason.

(4) well intentioned - a trait that emanates from positive intentions.

(5) Morality - One that meets the test of morality.

(6) Positive motive, i.e. larger picture, as distinguished from intention.

Remarks

Refer
Hints

Q6. How does optimism work and what positive functions does it serve?

(75 Words Each) (5 Marks)

Optimism works in the thought process of human beings where a certain event / result / being is looked forward to with eagerness, expectation, etc.

Functions:-

- It generates positive thoughts, which generates beliefs, and subsequently action towards that optimism.
- It brings about a certain amount of excitement, which drives passion and hence concerted human action.
- A job well begun is half done. Optimism keeps ~~the~~ negativity at bay and focuses on job at hand.

Remarks

Q7. How do we develop rational moral feelings? Explain the two rationality conditions. Can we ever be fully rational in our moral thinking? (150 Words) (10 Marks)

Rational moral feelings can be developed through a mix of right reason-based socialisation, acquiring right knowledge to equip oneself to reason, through experience of good, wrong action or inaction, etc.

It is not something that can be taught over night, but one must develop it through our own reasoning capabilities.

Two conditions of Rationality :-

(1) The existing knowledge base to distinguish between good and bad.

(2) Cognitive faculty which provides for reasoning ability influenced by our societal morals.

Remarks

Being fully rational in our moral thinking is a dream we strive towards constantly, but that which is very difficult to achieve. This is because human brain brings with it, an inevitable subjectivity, which is an inherent inclination towards our interpretation of rationality.

For eg. different benches of same ≈ 42
 Supreme Court give different reasons to support or prohibit
death penalty. ~~or~~ This is because of each judge's inherent rationality that comes from differing
subjectivity.

Remarks

Q8. On what grounds might it be considered right to sacrifice one's own welfare for the benefit of the another person? (150 Words) (10 Marks)

Self interest and altruism are opposing interests in human decision making, while a common sense approach or even Darwin's theory promote self interest, the other spectrum argues for selflessness as a virtue.

At times, self interest and selflessness overlap. For eg. an acting mother may be more interested in saving her small child's life. Also, an army officer's self interest may be to sacrifice his own life for that of other citizens.

Similarly, sacrifice of own interest

Remarks

for welfare of another may be socially, politically or religiously prescribed. For eg. in socialist or communist regimes, profit making was sacrificed; eg. in many tribal groups, community interest prevails.

The same may happen because of voluntary feelings of love, affection or philanthropy. For eg. a rich businessman using excess profits for poverty reduction instead of further propelling profits.

It is such situations that the larger picture of welfare of others takes centre-stage.

You should have explained various conditions where self-interest should be sacrificed for larger good.

Remarks

Rafel Huls

Q9. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Distinguish between dilemma and problems.
 (b) The answer to a dilemma is always both/and never either/or. Do you agree? Give reasons.
 (75 Words Each) (5×2=10 Marks)

(a) Dilemma is a situation that a person is faced with where he needs to adopt one out of two or more courses of action which all may be seemingly justifiable. It can have a positive connotation as well, as it may emanate from responsibilities. It is more ethical and reason based.

A Problem on the other hand is a wider term that may be purely fact based, mostly has a negative connotation, and reason may not be required to deal with it, as opposed to dilemma. eg. only one way out of a medical problem - to address it/heal it.

Remarks

(b) Yes, the statement is correct. This is because "both/and" requires reasoning to deal with the dilemma. Further, it gives effect to the definition of dilemma, where things can't be black or white. There must be qualifications. "Either/or" would simplify the dilemma merely to a matter of choice.

Eg. as a Judge, I would either exempt the alleged prisoner or not. This does not reflect a dilemma. Dilemma is when law provides reason for both and I have to pick one, stating reasons for negating the other.

= 6 =

✓ - Good

Remarks

Q10. Answer the following questions related to the leadership quality:

- (a) Charisma is the result of effective leadership, not the other way around. Discuss.
 (b) Why Charisma as a leadership trait doesn't last long?
 (c) What is being authentic? Why a leader needs to be authentic?

(75 Words Each) (5×3=15 Marks)

This part is NOT explained

(a) Effective leadership results in credibility of the leader, which promotes his following and faith restored in his abilities. This gives birth to his charisma, which is based on widespread acceptability. For eg. Nelson Mandela & Nehru were charismatic leaders because of people's backing that came from effective leadership - ability to take decisions in interest of public for their interests. Transactional charisma is an illusion.

Remarks

(b) Charisma as a leadership trait doesn't last too long because it has the potential of elevating the leader to a higher but false pedestal. He stops being a "prime servant" and acts like a master, who is the panacea for all problems people face. It leads to despotism and hence loss of charisma eventually.

(c) Being authentic is being true to the position held by a leader and to those he claims to be leading. Authenticity is required to gain legitimacy on the cornerstone of transparency and accountability. It builds credibility, predictability, the reposes people's faith in a

Refer hints

1

Explain how they relate their to their position & to themselves

Remarks

/42

leader, a prerequisite for a leader to lead effectively. Authenticity also gives longevity to leadership.

Remarks

Q11. What are socio-emotional skills? Why are they important in education sector? How teachers can have a detrimental influence on students' socio-emotional development, even if unintentional? (150 Words) (10 Marks)

Socio-emotional skills are the ability of people to balance their emotions in line with the societal norms and values. It provides the base for what is right or wrong in a society one lives in.

They are important in the education sector as they provide the skills along with knowledge to shape their application among children right from an early age. The capacity to listen honest right from early years and to express emotions accordingly is a sign of a socially matured.

Refer this for refer

- Remarks

Society,

Teachers may have an unintentional effect on adverse socio-emotional development of children by imparting or displaying wrong or incorrect value systems, encouraging traditional stereotypical clichés'

like patriarchy. Eg. when a teacher says - "Don't cry like a girl" - it does more harmful skills than good.

Have concept of socio-emotional skills that's why you couldn't understand the requirement of the qns.

Remarks

Q12. Difference between the following terms:

- (a) Emotion and Sentiment
 (b) Liberty and Freedom
 (c) Duty and Obligation

(75 Words Each) (5×3=15 Marks)

(a) Emotion is the inherent and innate response to an action of an individual. It is subjective and may differ from ~~not~~ ^{people to} people.

Concepts are ~~not~~ ^{clear}

Sentiment has more universality than emotion. Good and Bad are more succinctly explained and there is more uniformity in their application.

$\frac{1}{2}$

(b) Liberty is one's own expression of willingness to act in a certain manner, devoid of external thoughts or repercussions. It is more individualistic.

Remarks

Freedom is more of a collective state that is ensured by law on a civilised scale. It burns up individual expressions.

(c) Duty can be legal or moral mostly, it is moral, and can't be enforced. It emanates

from within:

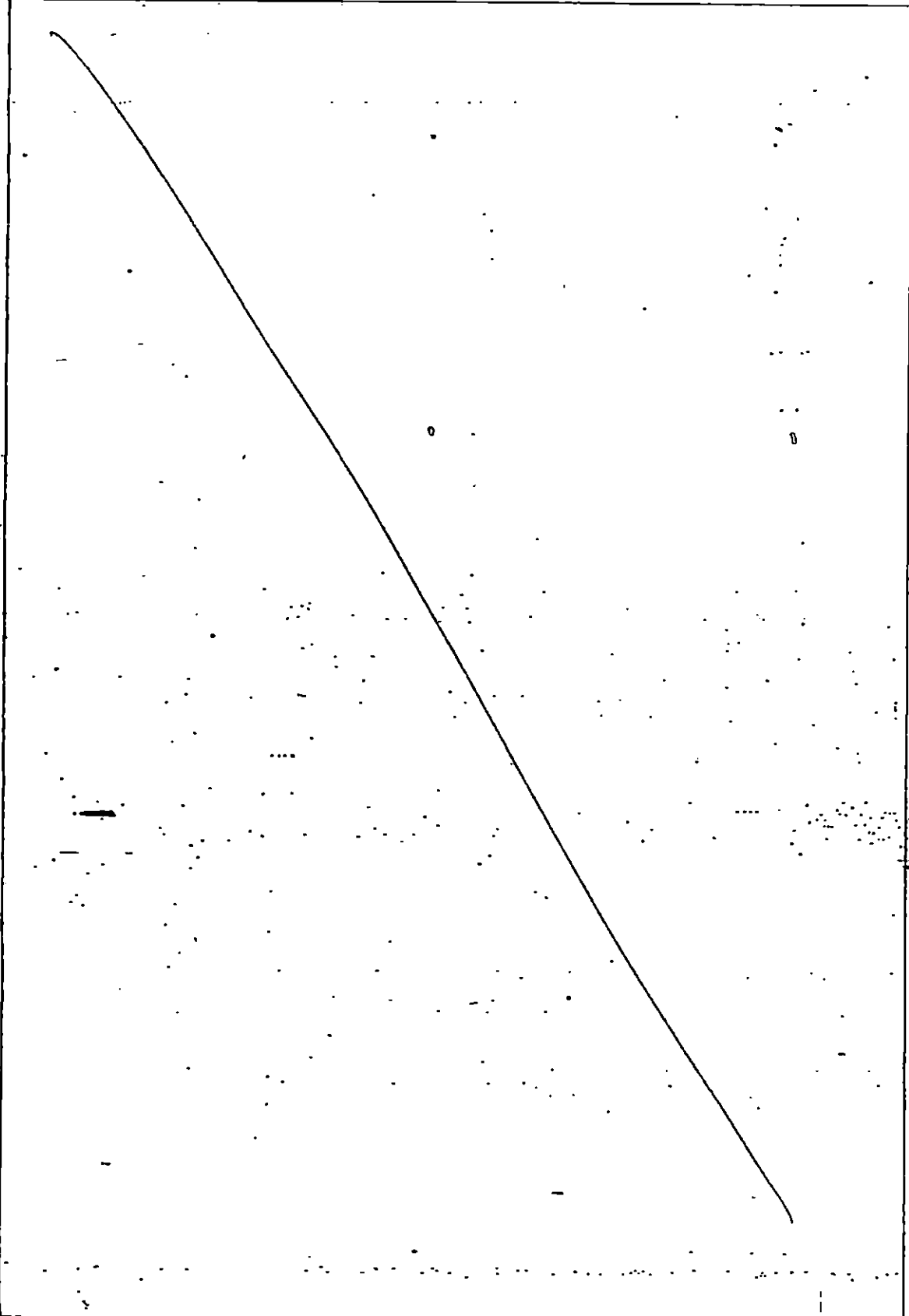
Obligation - is what we are legally or by rule mandated to do. It is enforceable.

↳ Elaborate 'eg'

== 272 ==

Refer
Hunt B

Remarks



Remarks

Q13. Discuss Mills concept of 'harm principle'. Is it right not to interfere with what someone does if it does not harm other people? Is it also applicable in family system?

(150 Words) (10 Marks)

J.S. Mill provided for qualitative utilitarianism and the 'harm principle'. It says that there also exists intellectual or emotional benefit for certain people ~~and~~ as long as it's not harmful to others, its expression should be allowed.

Elaborate ^{by}
It may not be entirely correct to adopt a non-interventionist approach. For eg. one person taking drugs is wrong legally & morally but doesn't cause harm to others. But, one should intervene and stop it.

Remarks

if social morality dictates that
it's wrong.

It is applicable more so in
family systems as emotions and
connectedness among members
facilitates prevention of wrongful
practices. It is the starting
point of socialisation.

= 3/2

~~Line of thinking is correct
Elaboration needed~~

Remarks

Q14. 'Courage is the most important of all the virtues because without courage, you can't practice any other virtue'. Critically examine the thesis in the context of human life in general and governance in particular. (150 Words) (10 Marks)

Plato referred to courage, temperance, wisdom & justice as the four cardinal virtues. Courage is the ability to express one's beliefs openly, without fear or favour, and fear of its consequences.

Courage is backbone to practice other virtues

Hence, it is the most important virtue in that it gives us belief & faith in our thinking and its expression.

In human life and governance, courage needs to be tempered as per public order, morality and what is right or wrong.

Remarks

Eg, courage may be to openly deal in matters of governance in a corrupt manner, but good governance would not dictate the same.

Hence, courage needs to be coupled with wisdom (rationality), temperance (restraint), and justice (right/wrong) together to have a rightful end.

Effort. None is alone most important. All are together.

Objective analysis is missing

Remarks

Q15. In your own words, explain Kant's principle of ends. Do you think that this could be a useful moral principle for you in everyday life? (150 Words) (10 Marks)

Kant's principle of ends is an approach of rationality and that the end justifies the means.

It is a form of teleological ethics where ~~more~~ more importance is given to the end of human action, than the means adopted.

This could be a useful principle in daily life if the means are not entirely divorced from

legality or rationality. For

eg. Kant's principle may justify theft ^{to feed} a hungry man, while the larger

Remarks

picture is that hunger ends
in society, the means is not
entirely legal.

Similarly, unethical competition
in business, or exploitation
may be means of doing well
towards a final end, but
not legally or ethically justifiable. = 7/10

Refer Hints.

Remarks

SECTION - B

In the following questions carefully study the cases presented and then answer the questions that follows:

Q16. A Cabinet rank Minister has been assigned the Ministry of Petroleum and Gas. He is aware that it is both an opportunity as well as a great responsibility. Yet he is very confused regarding his priorities because of the following situations. You have to observe the situations and state whether the minister should go forward or not by giving adequate reasons.

- (a) His family members, relatives and party members come to him for allotment of retail outlets - a sure source of regular income. They make their point on the argument that the minister will not do any dis-service to public because whether outlets are run by minister's people or others, service will still be available to the people.
- (b) The minister has been indicated by the head of his political party that he should use his powers to mobilize funds for the party, because every 'party in power' does it and elections today are 'very expensive'. Also by doing the same, he will come in the 'good books' of the people in command of the political party he belongs to.
- (c) He should focus on implementation of the running projects and carrying out reforms needed to improve the performance of the petroleum and gas producing and marketing companies, as that is the main task mandated to him.
- (d) Since he feels that it would be difficult for him to reconcile personal, party and official interests, he should resign. Is it possible for him to reconcile all these interests?

(250 Words) (20 Marks)

(a) The most important course to adopt is for a cabinet minister to avoid any conflict of interest situations. The oath taken by the minister, to his office contained a commitment to act without fear or favour to anyone.

Remarks

moreover, justice should not only be done, but should also be done. In light of this, any out of turn allotment is unjustified as government allocation has to be done through transparent bidding. The means adopted towards good end of serving people is also important. If they get it in regular bidding process, it would be justified. 2½

(b) Misusing position for partisan politics and fund raising is an insult to the position as well, apart from clear violation of principles of probity, propriety and good governance. The minister needs to set an example by being a statesman and rising above party politics, in the larger interest of a corruption free society. The social conscience of the minister should be the guiding factor. 2

(c) Yes, the amount allocated to him is fair and transparent implementation.

Remarks

2x

of government policy, along with creating a level playing field for all players, while improving conditions in the sector for all. Petroleum and gas sector has potential to drive economic growth, and hence development. In an egalitarian society, he should pursue this with minimum discretion & following natural justice

(d) Before relinquishing his responsibility as a minister, he should reconcile personal, party interests by distancing himself from his personal interests. This

Refer that
 would be easiest to do, as he is the
 one who has
 running away
 responsibility

Refer

will display his integrity and strength of character. Towards his party, he should make them understand that real party interests lie in good performance, visible good work would increase credibility & future acceptability with the public.

Remarks

8

Q17. There was a conflict between the students of upper castes and Dalit community in a central university. The Dean and Vice Chancellor called a reconciliatory meeting, but it did not yield any result. The other day violence erupted in some parts of the university and some hostels. Examinations are very close. Some students have to submit their Ph.D thesis or M.Phil dissertations. Some politicians from a certain section put pressure on the Vice Chancellor to take action against the agitating students.

(a) Discuss various options available to the Vice Chancellor.

(b) Justify why these options are worth considering?

(250 Words) (20 Marks)

Q(b)
(a) In the instant case, the following options are available to the vice chancellor :-

(1) call police to secure the campus and prevent violent attacks.

merit → This will stabilize the situation and provide deterrence for both sides not to cross civil boundaries.

Demerit → It is a drastic step and may ignite further non-cooperation and violence.

(2) Set up an inquiry committee and threaten action

merit → An inquiry is the order of the day and would ensure impartiality after thorough investigation.

Demerit → Inquiry may take too long and violence may flare up in the meantime.

Remarks

(3) Suspend examinations and submission deadlines till conflict is resolved.

Merit → It will showcase seriousness of authorities towards the conflicts and parties may understand that it is not good for their careers.

Demerit → It is a weak action, which will give undue importance to the incidents and parties would think they can have their way.

(4) Conduct exams as scheduled, hold reconciliatory meetings and initiatives like external plays, movies for social unity.

Merit → Will divert attention towards exams, and events may ignite reason and social unity.

Demerit → Talies have already failed and this will further increase discontent.

(5) Report matter to National Commission for minorities - may be pre-judging the matter.

Remarks

Suggested course of action:-

A multi-phonged approach is required:-

(i) Immediately call Police to deal with violence and prevent it. ✓

(ii) Hold another round of talks with groups and tell them / warn them of stern action if not pacified. Assure them of impartial investigation and that interests of none would be compromised.

(iii) Get successful alumni to hold talks on need for strengthening unity in ~~college~~ university and how it helps in the real world with job prospects.

(iv) Hold earns or serenades, and not give into threats. ✓

Hence, these steps conducted alongside will help quell the situation and prevent violence further.

→ Involving parents of the students would

Well attempted

10

Remarks

Q18. You are a senior civil engineer in charge of a very big road project. You find that project contractor is working honestly and strictly as per the work schedule and also maintaining the quality of work. Suddenly his only son met with an accident and hence he is preoccupied in his treatment. The project got delayed and the quality of work slightly get affected. Your subordinates are putting pressure on you to take strict action against the contractor.

- (a) What are the various options available to you?
 (b) Evaluate the merits and demerits of each option and choose the option you would adopt, giving reasons. (250 Words) (20 Marks)

(a) & (b) The various options available in the present factual matrix are:-

(1) Terminate his contract and invite bids for improvement/remaining work.

Merit → It will ensure that the work is completed on time, with requisite quality.

Demerit → It is an extreme step, without giving an opportunity to present contractor to remedy any shortcomings.

(2) Hold talks with the contractor and address how much delay will be caused and how he plans on undoing/improving quality.

Remarks

Merit → Since contractor has been highlighted all now, he deserves another chance.

This will help alleviating delay, as some delay due to external factors is inevitable in every project.

Demerit → It is promoting mediocrity, and displays lack of commitment to governmental deadlines in light of personal reasons. This may be exploited in future.

(3) Sympathize with the contractor and extend his deadline.

Merit → This is a humanistic approach. It will help him address his family duties and renewed commitment upon return.

Demerit → This is not an option. The contractor needs sympathy, but also need to distinguish between personal and professional duties.

Remarks

Suggested approach

Tallis should be held with the contractor. He should be told that while the government is sensitive to his situation, professional commitments have to be met; otherwise he would lose the contract and have to pay costs for inferior quality.

However, he should be given another chance to provide a revised schedule and commitment. If through constant monitoring there appears any slackening, his contract should then be terminated and fresh bidding invited.

To enquire into the causes behind
degradation of the quality

Remarks

Q19. Ratandeep, an orphan, is a 30 year young who lives in small town of Punjab. Ratandeep does not have much for sustenance. He does some part-time work in a Real Estate Industry as he is incapable of holding a full-time job due to the drug habit.

He has also served jail too for quite some time for possessing drugs, which he kept for his own consumption. He never sells it, nor involve in any further crime. But community members of his locality do not like him at all.

Few senior people from his colony have approached you as you are Police Inspector of that area. Community members have put pressure on you to arrest him, as he is a threat to society. Since that community is a potential vote bank of ruling party, so you are quite aware that sooner-or-later you will get instructions from political quarter also to do the same.

Answer the following questions based on the above situation:

- As a Police Inspector, which ethical dilemma will you face?
- Is it ethical to have strict action against him? Does he has freedom to consume drugs until he is not harming anyone else?
- In what ways can you intervene in the life of such drug addicts?

(250 Words) (20 Marks)

(a) The dilemma faced as a Police Inspector is whether to arrest Ratandeep merely on ground of previous acts and no overt wrongdoing, or to follow the rule of law without giving in to societal or political pressures.

The rule of law says that for arresting someone & curtailing human rights, there needs to be 'actus reus' (guilty act) along with 'mens rea' (guilty mind). Here, Ratandeep has no wrongful

Remarks

intention towards the society and has not done any harmful act.

Moreover, mere societal feeling of his being a threat to society is not enough as it (the thought) may be based on society's own irrational fears.

However, if he is found with possession of drugs again ⁱⁿ non medical ones, the NPS Act (Narcotics) may be applied / invoked to arrest him.

(b) It may be disproportionate ethically, to initiate action on him for past possession of drugs, for which he has already served sentence. It will amount to double incrimination.

ethically, he has freedom to do whatever in his own space without harming anyone else. [Personal ethics]
morally, possession of drugs may be

Remarks

a vice and not tolerated in society.
[societal ethics].

legally, possession and consumption
of non-medically prescribed drugs can
invite stern action under IPC & NDPS Act.

It is also against directive principles of
State Policy.

(c) Intervention in lives of such addicts
can be in the form of social support
and rehabilitation. Society offers
the former and the State, the latter. = 8"
Further, poverty and drug addiction
are inter-related. Hence, rehabilitation
must be followed by wage or self
employment for capability enhancement.
A rights based approach can be
followed, coupled with addressing
mental health related issues.

Remarks

Q20. You are a S.P of a district. There is a project of infrastructure development in your area. This project is related to the widening of road. This project has been pending for long time but no civil servant wants to touch it as it is a very sensitive issue because for widening of road, removal of illegal religious construction done on the government land, has to be done.

One particular political party is also supporting these illegal structures due to political interests. Your senior officials have also given a blind eye to these constructions for long. Members of the committee who runs that religious structure went to court, but lost the case.

High Court has directed the state government to remove all such illegal religious structure which has mushroomed on government land. But no official want to burn their hands. One day District Magistrate has asked you to remove all the illegal structures using force. Being the SP you understand that removing the religious structure may lead to violence, even it can spark communal violence also. Some junior officers also showing their reluctant attitude to participate in their work as they belong to same community. Political parties have their particular interest in it. Being the first responder to any public anger, Police may also lose the lives of some of its men.

Answer the following questions based on the above situation:

(a) Will you face any dilemma regarding the above said situation? Explain.

(b) What steps will you take to address the situation?

(c) Which course of action is best and why?

(250 Words) (20 Marks)

(a) As SP of the area, the ethical dilemma faced is whether to follow the directives of the High Court and the DM, or to give into religious, social and political considerations and further inaction.

An administrator and enforcer of rule of law is faced with such tough decisions and inaction is not an option.

Remarks

One has to make the religious committee members understand their wrong doing and take action mandated by law. However, such extreme action should be preceded by talks and debattation of the concerned groups.

(b) Steps to be taken:-

→ Approach committees of all such encroachers and make them understand:-

(i) Commitment towards Secularism, hence equal treatment of all religious establishments. (ii) Traffic Repercussion.

→ Take 2 days-time vide from the DM and issue an advisory in the Newspapers the following days, informing citizens of the need to do away with encroachments, which will enhance their civic use of public property.

Remarks -

→ Address violent threats by deploying and building up security agencies while taking action of pulling them down.

(c) course of action:-

The best course is to go ahead with the removal of illegal constitutions, but after about mentioned steps

of allaying secular fears, awareness, talks, reconciliation attempts have

been acted upon swiftly. Tough advisories can also be supplemented.

But, the Rule of Law must be followed and illegal acts addressed.

→ Coordination with other departments in view of impeding L & O situation

Remarks

Law

order