

1110


GS SCORE

TEST - 04

GENERAL STUDIES - PAPER IV


Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Q.	Marks	Instructions to Candidate
1.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are 19 questions. All questions are compulsory The number of marks carried by a question is indicated against it. Answer the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 words each. Contents of the answer is more important than its length. Answers must be written within the space provided. <p>Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.</p> 
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1. Invigilator Signature _____

2. Invigilator Signature _____



Name Suroj Ganore

Roll No. _____

Mobile No. _____

Date 14/9/2017

Signature AD Hanare

SECTION - A

Q1. Mob violence, also referred to as "Mob Justice" highlights a striking paradox - it approves the dispensation of justice by people, who usurp the authority of lawfully delegated bodies and apply a process they define as speedy. Answer the following questions related to it:

- (a) Do you see principal of justice being followed in the 'Mob Justice'?
- (b) How is it interrelated to attitude of any society? Why there is increasing incidence of Mob Justice in the recent days?

(150 Words) (10 Marks)

(a) Principal justice is characterised by

(i) everyone should be given opportunity to present their case

(ii) justice according to law

(iii) ordinary, independent judiciary should free decide on matters of justice
these all principles are violated in mob. justice

Mob justice follows principle of speedy who authorizes them to do so, giving vent to their

Feeling.

(2) - But in long term this affects rule of law

- ~~it~~ creates a bad precedence

- people would not respect law & take law in their hand.

Remarks

So Mob justice is no justice if
is ~~and~~ ~~and~~

(b) Relation with attitude of society

(i) Delays in justice - people view delays in legal proceeding, but interfere in investigation - these could be solved by mob justice eg: - Investigation delays in some cases

(ii) Societal attitude towards rule of law is weak due to lack of awareness about laws and regulations still dominates in society eg: - violence against Dalits & minorities

Need to answer against every aspect of the question

$\frac{1}{2}$

Remarks

Q2. What is the "principle of permissible harm" in ethics? How do you see stern state action against its own people in certain instances such as the Left Wing radicalism and Jammu and Kashmir disturbance with respect to it? Does 'Principle of Permissible Harm' stand the test of moral laws? (150 Words) (10 Marks)

Remarks

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Remarks

Q3. Answer the following questions:

- (a) How does the cultural relativism defines "good"? Which method does it follow for arriving at moral beliefs?
- (b) Why does cultural relativism supposedly make us more tolerant of other cultures and, critically examine the view that moral values are relative?
- (c) Explain Gau Raksha (cow protection) movement and its dimensions according to the ethical relativism? What should be the ethical approach in case of the cultural conflict between two or more groups? (150 Words) (10 Marks)

(a) Cultural relativism → explains that in every society culture varies and concept of good or bad is linked to culture which is different in every culture.

Cultural relativism defines good in context of culture - what is acceptable to people, history, society, religion, law in that culture.

It follows method of acceptability to traditions, as test of morale, belief.

(b) Cultural relativism makes us more tolerant - as it creates awareness that there can be different views, values in different cultures and people should respect - assimilate such views & values.

2
good

Remarks

Some moral values are relative to culture eg:- belief in existence of god, god is creator and would punish for unjust acts.

2 While some moral values are universal like - truth, non-violence, justice - every civilisation, religion, culture addresses & promotes these moral values

(iii) Gau Raksha is viewed differently in different cultures
 - Some believe Gau as god to be worshipped
 - While some don't attach such values to Gau.
 This goes with concept of ethical relativism that ethics & morality varies for different groups.

→ For solving conflict between different groups ethical approach could be - promoting sensitivity to views towards each other, their beliefs & how to respect them.

What are other dimensions of this movement?

Remarks

- Rather than Govt as a means for conflict,
- promote values of non-violence in society not only against animal but human beings - this will promote respect among different sections
- Promoting such ethical values - non-violence, tolerance from school itself

11
12

Remarks

Q4. Discuss the essence of consistency? Does consistency guarantee trust? If not then what is the use of it? (150 Words) (10 Marks)

Consistency means regularity of behaviour, action even during ~~crisis~~ times of crisis, temptations, to follow ones duty.

Importance

- ① It promotes loyalty to work, duty & not to some personal interest
eg: - ~~consistency to~~
- ② It creates trust that receiver will get service at all times
eg: - government PDS consistency in quality and quantity of service creates trust.

But consistency doesn't guarantee trust it only helps build it.

eg: - though PDS is provided consistently with quality & quantity - some external factors like attitude of people towards government, information received from other agencies about bad quality of food this hampers trust.

Remarks

But for this - consistency is the solution, as ~~good~~ attitude also change over a period of time

-> Use of consistency should not be evaluated only on trust it creates

- It is the right of receiver.

- It is the duty of provider.

- Morality demands consistency even if

it ~~is~~ causes harm to oneself eg:-

for empowering women, Dalits - J. Phule

~~was~~ consistently worked as he considered it as his moral duty.

So trust is only a single benefit coming from consistency, its presence or absence should not affect consistency.

good
Content

31/2

Q5. (a) Consider the following statement and explain it in the context of administration and governance: "It is horribly difficult to perceive our flaws and change our behavior and, at the same time, it is seductively easy to make guilty of our disasters to the sun, the moon and the stars."

(b) What are the essential requirements for being an agent of change?

(150 Words) (10 Marks)

(a) statement is about

(i) inability of administration to accept their flaws
 { due to unawareness
 deliberate

(ii) even if known about flaws - inability to change
 { due to unavailability of alternatives
 deliberate

eg:- bureaucracy always blame people, politicians for failure of programme, but don't accept their own flaws.

What is its effect on teamwork?

(b) Easy to shift ones responsibility & accountability to others.

eg:- superiors blaming subordinates & vice versa

eg:- recent Coakhar Hospital incidence where victims of this incident were children

Remarks

Above situation is because of lack of effective means of holding administration accountable

- people are unaware of their rights
- No action taken against guilty which promotes dralta hai attitude

⑥ Requirements for being an agent of change

- clear understanding of present problem
- setting goal towards which we should move
- working persistently for the same
- Use sources of information, communication media, agents for conveying → those who have acceptability in society, eg:- parents, teachers in case of students. as a

(1/2)

- Regular evaluation of progress & corrective action
 - simple message, involving all stakeholders
- Information - about health effects
- Message - Cleanliness is godliness
- Agent - Swachhta Prasth Abhiyan
- Agent → Swachhta doots.

Remarks

Dedicated work from all stakeholders

properly explain

Q6. Hume says 'reason is the slave of the passion', is it so? Discuss.

(150 Words) (10 Marks)

→ Reason is justification for ones action, behaviour etc.

- Action, behaviour are guided by passion

- An individual will justify their acts or take sides of which they are passionate about

Eg: - If one has passion for social service they will give reason for justifying the every situation their action in favour of social service

But reason can't always be a slave of passion

- Reason allows a person to question

ones passion - is it right or wrong.

- enlightenment in europe was result of reason - which diluted religious passion of people which were against people themselves eg: - lower position of women in society.

Remarks

What
do you
mean
by
passion?

Also
discuss
its
essence

So reason can't be considered
as stance to passion.

2

Remarks

Q7. What is impartiality? Give two misinterpretations of impartiality and explain why they are wrong? (150 Words) (10 Marks)

Impartiality means - one should decide not in favour a particular cause based on merit and not on emotions, passions, relations etc. One has to be unbiased.

eg:- civil servants are expected to be impartial towards all clients they serve & not differentiate on caste, class etc.

Misinterpretations

① Impartiality doesn't mean - not to take efforts for empowerment of weaker section.

- civil servants are, expected to be more empathetic to such group.

eg:- if in a society where debtors are not in a position to get justice, administrator can't be supposed to treat unequal as equal.

Need to explain it for more clarity.

Remarks

⑪ Impartiality doesn't mean suppressing one's views or information one has
 eg: - Civil servant while giving advice to ministers should give / convey both positive & negative sides of decision or policy involved.

They should clearly state their views & not suppress

elaborate it

2 1/2

Remarks

Q8. (a) Distinguish between dilemma and problems.

(b) Discuss few criterias used to define a trait as positive?

(75 Words Each) (5×2=10 Marks)

(a) Dilemma :-

- It involves a situation where it is unclear which course of action to be taken, choice to be made.
- It demands choice of one particular action.
- If no demand for choice = NO dilemma

(b) Problems - are situation where choice may not be available / known

- Here more uncertainty is there about future
- Clarity is needed

Remarks

(b) Trait is characteristic an individual is
hence.

Criteria's to define a positive trait

(1) Effect on individual & society; (end)

- Trait like compassion is good for
individual & society because it has
positive effect on both

Discuss
more
Criteria's

(ii) Is it in congruence with societal,
cultural & organisational values

eg- Trait of empathy is important in
society like India with high poverty
but is not expected of civil servants.
in UK these objectivity is demanded.

1/2

Remarks

Q9. 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?

(150 Words) (10 Marks)

(a) Charisma means likeability of a leader among his/her followers, this may be due to avroary skills; knowledge, personality etc.

Eg This was traditional concept of leadership where leaders charisma played important role

- Today effectiveness in handling a situation would decide likeability

- or acceptability of leader.

- lead Effective leader qualities would become charisma for people.

eg:- solve jobs effective leadership make him increases his charisma

Not making proper sense

(b) Charisma doesn't last long because every situation demands ~~and~~ different action from ~~leader~~ & only on.

Remarks

Charisma one can't solve a problem.
 - Followers keep on changing, their views change.

Charisma received by one generation won't be accepted by next generation of followers.

eg: - Today's generation (Youngsters) wants more democratic leadership than charismatic.

- Charismatic leaders emerges during crisis period - as their charisma motivates people.

(c) being authentic means

- be true to ones word and action
- before action one should thoroughly learn about situation
- confident about ones actions.
- Read to explain / debate openly

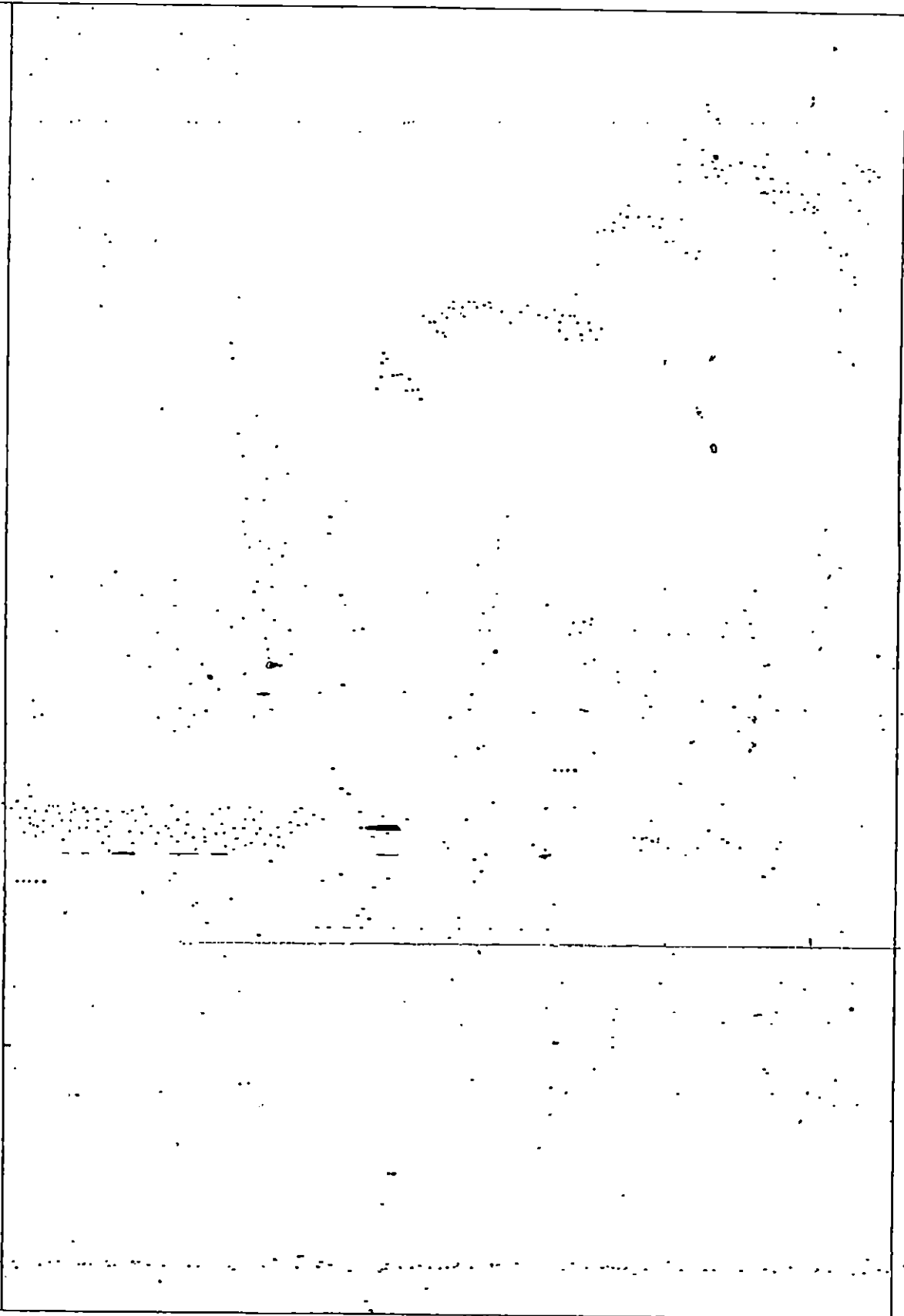
Leader has large number responsibility where, one's decision affects millions one must be authentic.

- Wrong decision would lead to loss of followers & leadership position.

How do they engage with people?

Remarks

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Remarks

Q10. Difference between the following terms:

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

(150 Words) (10 Marks)

(a) ① Emotion -

② Sentiment

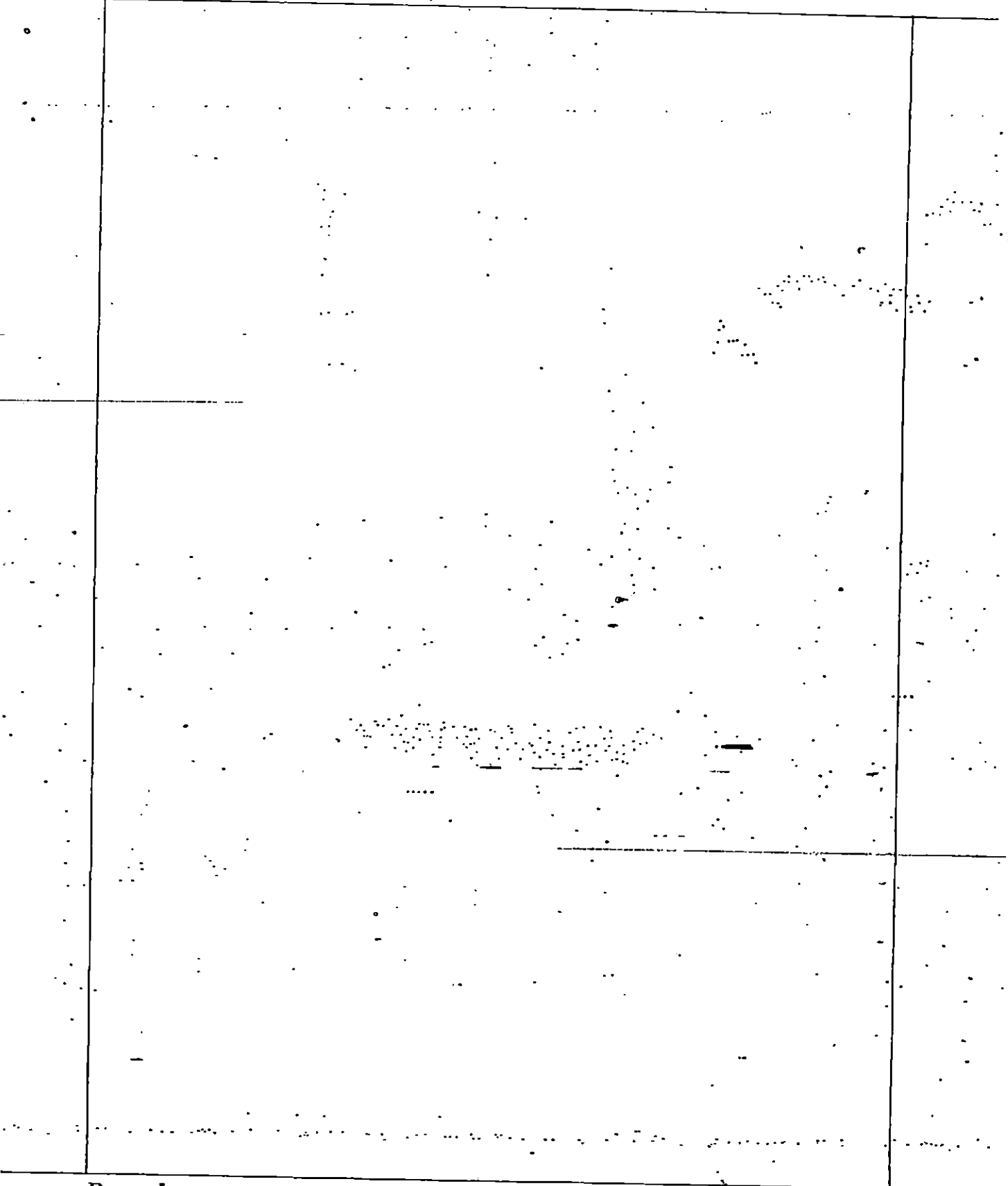
(b) ① Liberty

Is more individual oriented

② Freedom -
Individual and group oriented

Remarks

GS SCORE



Remarks

Q11. 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)

Remarks

GS SCORE

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Remarks

Q12. '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)

Virtues are good qualities associated with an individual
 eg. — courage
 — honesty
 — Integrity
 — kindness.

Need not define virtue

— Courage which gives one person will to act even when opposed or threatened

① honesty — without courage one can't be honest — as honesty demand courage to dissociate oneself from temptations, courage to follow duty even at cost of one's own interest

② Kindness

— To be kind needs courage to suppress or even identify and accept one's anger, vices.

→ Governance :-

Virtues — ① Accountability — only courageous people can be open to own their action even if their ends get negative outcome

What is source of its origin?

Remarks

(ii) Integrity - demands putting duty above all other interests to do what one is supposed to.

Here courage gives allows to bear hardship or avoid/suppress one's own temptations

2

Remarks

Q13. 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 states that ends or outcomes of action are equally important as the means.

right to use violence to

- Kind says if ~~ends~~ actions result in achieving results like - justice, equality etc then means could be justified.

→ This could guide me whenever I am in a dilemma to choose between what course of action to be taken

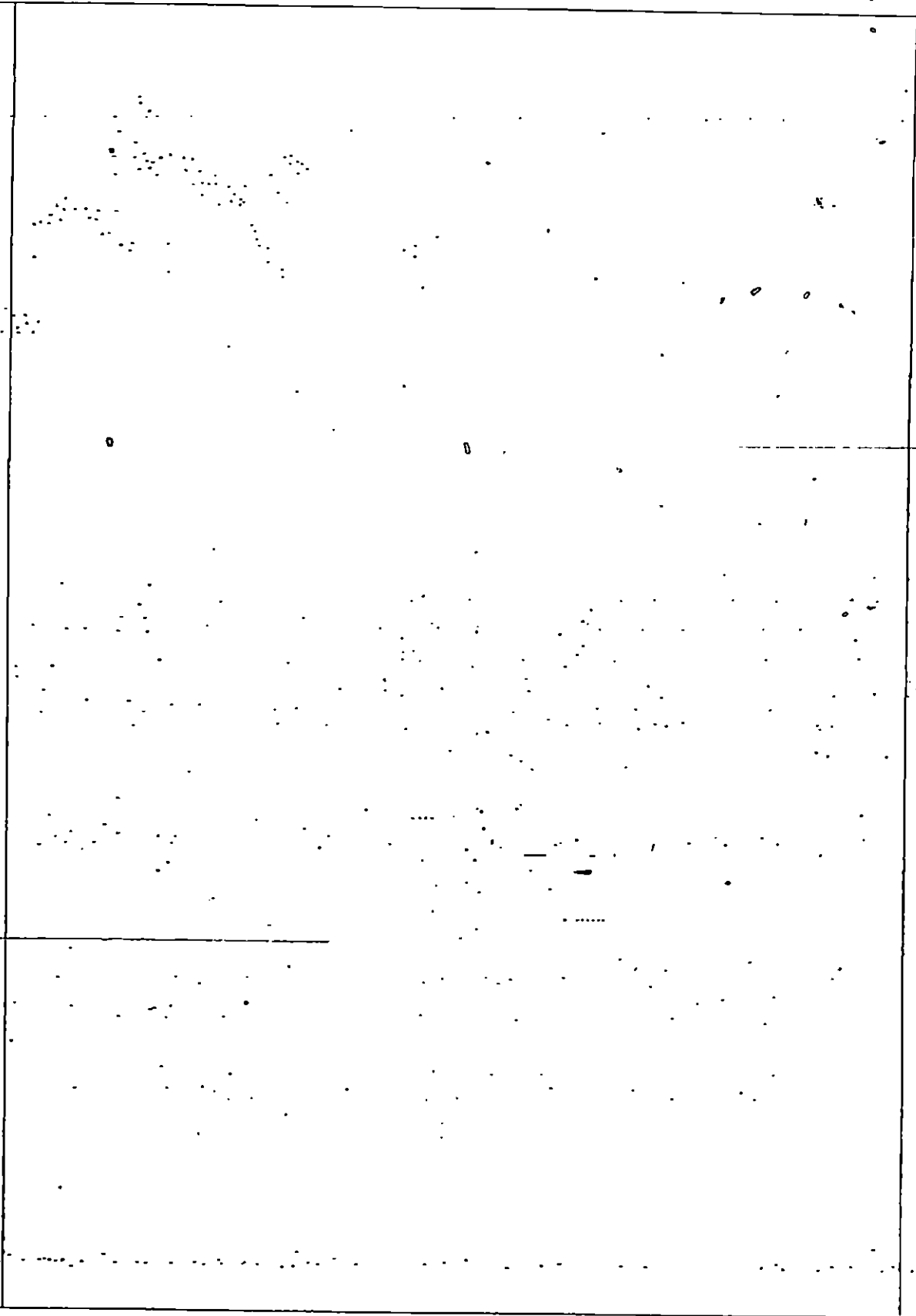
① I shall give alms to a beggar - here means is money but end is to fulfill beggar basic needs - trip is just end.

⊗ stait

He talks of morality of means

Remarks

GS SCORE



Remarks

SECTION - B

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

Q14. When Sheena reaches to one counter of the RTO office for her driving license renewal, the lady in-charge at the counter pass-on one form to fill for the same purpose. She asked Sheena to turn the page and go through it. Back side of the paper there was organ donation consent form which stated:

"Organ Donation: Upon my death I am willing to donate the following - there were then a set of boxes labelled - eyes, liver, kidney, any organ and none, together with a place for her signature."

Sheena asks the lady -"Why such things are being pushed at this counter". Lady at the counter explains that this form of camping has been promoted by NGOs for the larger interest for humanity, however it is voluntary and she can escape it if she is not finding it of any worth. Sheena was not sure about giving consent. She was in dilemma whether to do it or not. After a brief thought she denied and moved from that counter.

On the way to back home, her friend Indrani, who was also at the counter, suddenly said, "I did not wanted to say anything inside, but no way I would ever sign that card. If you get into accident and they see that you have agreed for organ donation, they will not even try to save you. There is organ shortage, and the doctors want to grab what they can get. My mom says those organ donation cards are like signing your death warrant."

Later that evening Sheena decided to talk to one of her teacher. When she explained about her anxiety, teacher replied that she should follow her heart in the matter of organ donation.

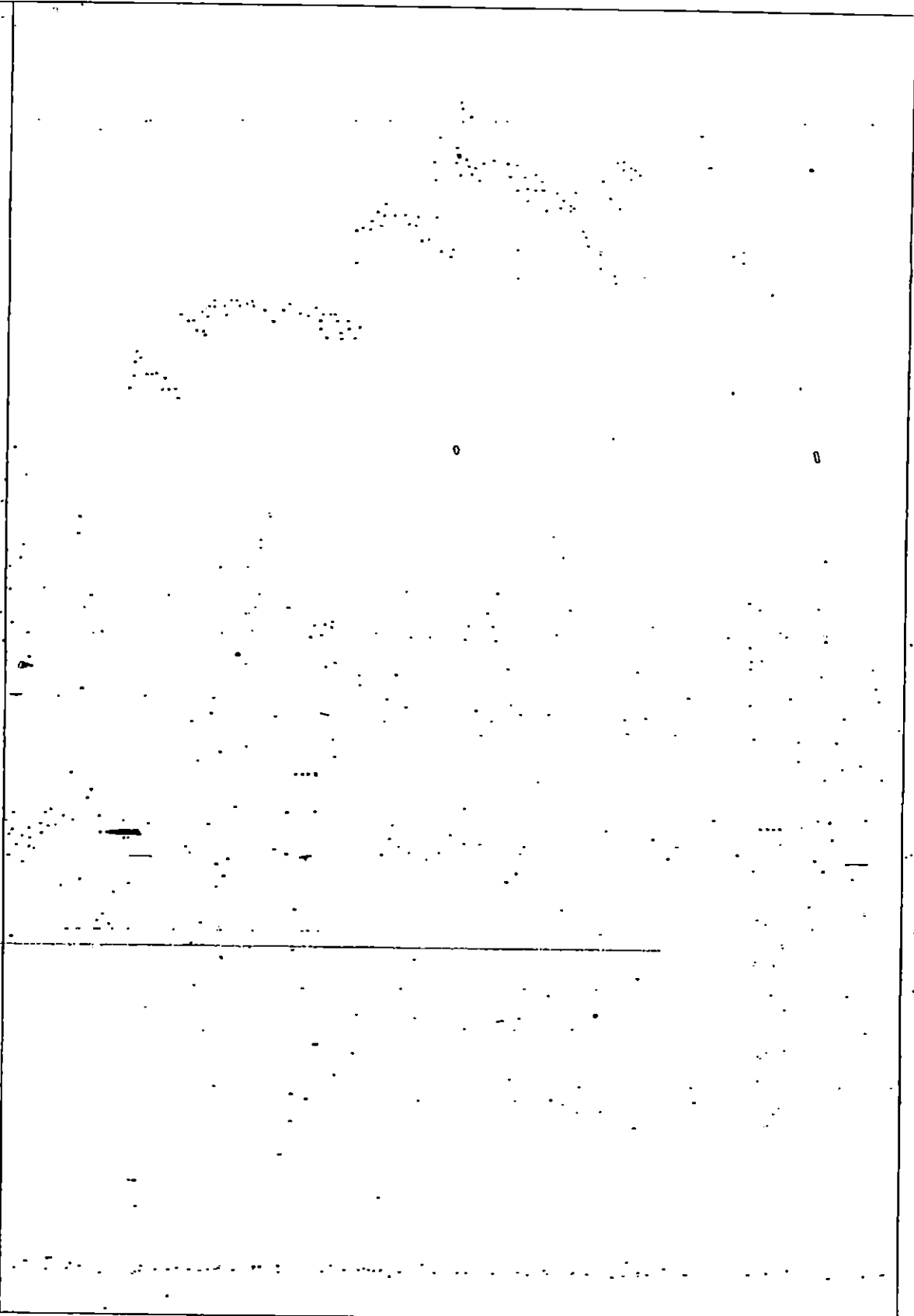
Answer the following questions based on the above case study:

- (a) - From a utilitarian perspective, should Sheena agree to donate her organs? Provide an analysis.
- (b) From a Kantian perspective, would refusing to donate one's organ violate a moral duty?
- (c) Do you think that people ought to donate their organs? Why or why not? (Make sure that the reasons you provide are ethical reasons, not merely prudent or legal). What will you advice to Sheena in case you are in place of her teacher?

(250 Words) (20 Marks)

Remarks

GS SCORE



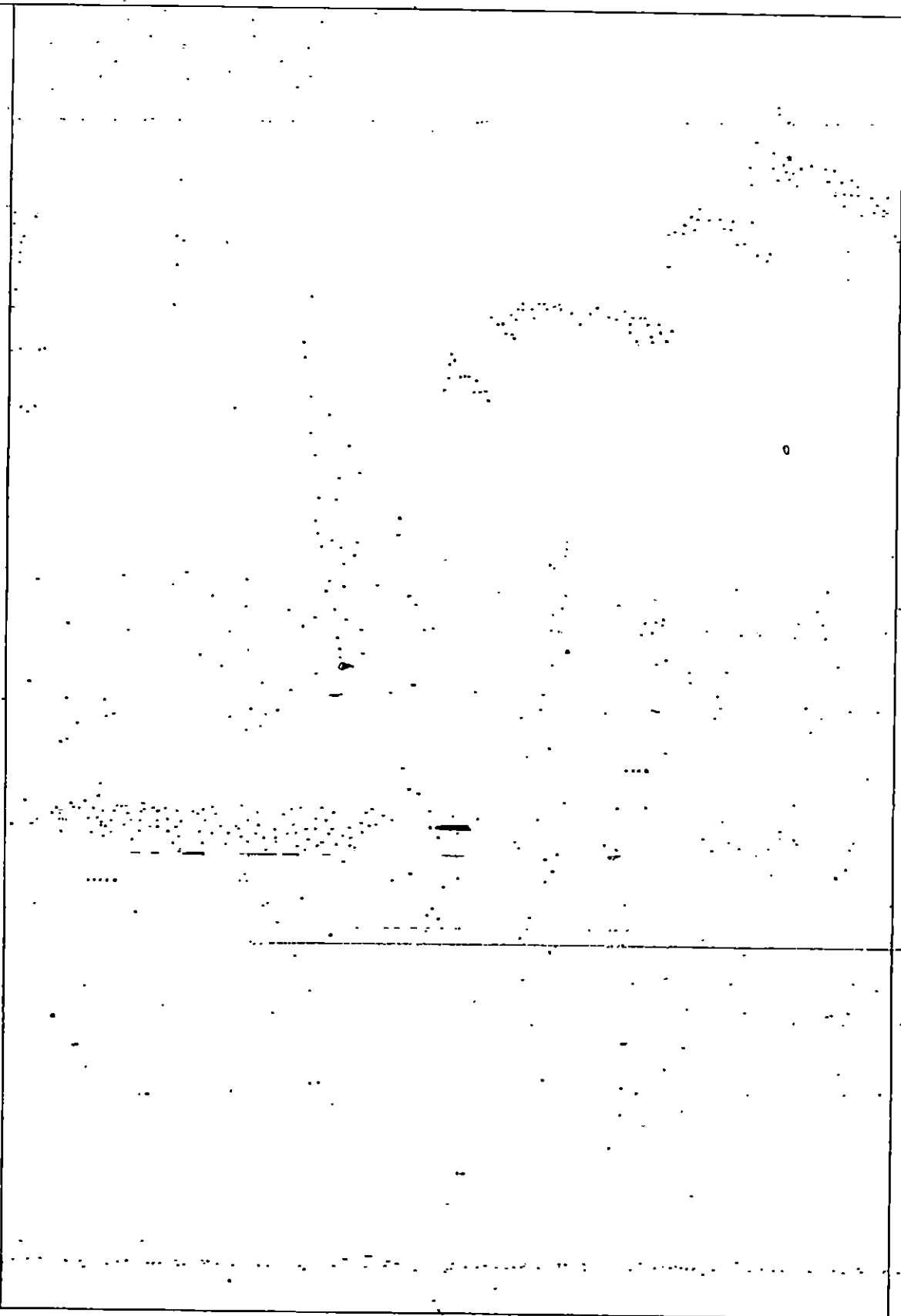
Remarks

GIS SCORE

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Remarks

GIS SCORE



Remarks

Q15. You are a senior civil servant. One of your officer friend is hard working, completes her work on time but always demoralizes her subordinates by blaming them for one or the other thing. She keeps everyone on toes. Often she shouts in her office and want to just follow the blue book while working. She also insults junior officers if one fails to get the things done. Her only mantra to work is to "get the things done -whatever it takes." Due to this bossy attitude your friend is not liked by the subordinates and because of her uneven relation with her team members; she fails to portray a good office culture. Most of the colleagues know about this case but no one wants to discuss it because of your proximity with that lady officer. However one day one close friend happens to be your colleague briefed about the problem subordinate officers are facing.

Answer the following questions based on the above case. Bring merits and demerits related to each course of action and discuss the best option.

- Directly talk to subordinate and assure about correcting the things in future.
- Give responsibility to your friend who briefed you about this case.
- Transfer the lady officer as this case may bring sorry figure for you also in future.
- Request the lady officer not to do so as this may hamper their personal relations also.
- Is there any better option available to correct the things other than what mentioned above?

(250 Words) (20 Marks)

(a) Merits

- immediate concederation should be given as motivation and team work of organization is getting affected

- Directly communicating to subordinates would help keep transparency, objectivity

as they feel fearful of conveying the issue due to close friendship with officer.

Demerits →

- Would not allow to take views of

Remarks

Officer concerned

~~might~~ first asking for explanation

2) From officer concerned would be more appropriate

6) Giving responsibility to other

Merits

- would help unbiased progress of addressing grievances
- would save my time
- address grievances of subordinates

Demerits

- would be avoiding of duty on my part
- subordinates ~~will~~ in future will not

2) convey to me directly as, even I heard about issue & not got involved directly

- officer concerned want follow someone ~~from~~ other from higher up

7) Transferring officer

Merits

- this would solve the case
- subordinates ~~that~~ feel their grievances are addressed

Remarks

- I would be relieved of, & blame of being biased in future

Demerit

- without giving an opportunity to be heard to officer, it would be unjust

- Reforming attitude of officers & fresco

- honest and upright officer would get demoralised

2

Remarks

Q16. Suppose you are called as the Chief Guest in an educational institution to address a gathering of youth on the issue of 'cultural transition in India'. You confine your lecture mainly around one of the most apparent pointers of cultural transition taking place in the country, i.e. changing man-woman relationship with the latter being more open, forthcoming and assimilating. But the transition is marred by many sour and ugly events leading to sexual exploitation, honour killings and subjugation and defiance by male dominated office environment. After the lecture there is a question answer session. Answer the following questions that students and teachers posed in front of you:

- Are women outrageous in their liberty with regard to dressing up, breaking silence and asking their share in decision making?
- What should be the "limits of openness" for women in a culturally transitioning India in an era of globalisation?
- Is the institution of family responsible for the aberrant behavior of their male children regarding man-woman relationship?
- What will you do as a Civil Servant to change the attitude of society with respect to women?

(250 Words) (20 Marks)

My responses would take into consideration the audience - youth, as a leader I should be honest with my thought and message, clear doubts about of students if any even guiding their thought in positive direction.

(a) I am clearly against such views of society and some people holding it.
- Women have freedom of everyone else has to express themselves through whatever means they choose

Remarks

- It is good that ^{are} women breaking their silence and asking their share.
- It is also positive that people like ~~the~~ media, youth are starting ~~observing~~ on this issue. openly and ready take views of others.
- As women constitute 50% of population they must get participation in decision making even this is a natural & constitutional imperative.

(B) Limits to openness should be ~~not to~~ against constitutional ~~means to protect~~ against injustices meted by them.

→ No limit for opening up their views against patronizing and injustices in peaceful manner.

→ No limit to openly choose which profession they want & which area they want to get educated.

(C) Institution of Family, society, government, and civil society all responsible for this. Family → should have inculcated values of respecting, equality.

25

Make it sensible

1 1/2

Remarks

Society - should be open to reform and accept equality & freedom

Government → only after 1970s women issues started getting attention, still no debate on women reservation in parliament

Civil society - should persistently take care of women, educate, organise, agitate for same

(2) (i) As a civil servant I would ^{ask} be teaching in schools to educate children in equality.

(ii) Give empathetic hearing to causes of women

(iii) 24x7 helpline for hearing their grievances

(iv) Meeting with civil society, organising discussion like the present one to create awareness about equality.

(v) Forward dated evaluation of needs of women and suggestion to policy makers

You can lead by example yourself!

Remarks

Q17. You are a no-nonsense police officer. There is a day light murder of a politician in your area. One of your senior police officer is close relative of that murdered politician. After much investigation, you come to know that Naxalites have killed him as he was involved in land grabbing case in remote area. Local people hated that politician. After few days you managed to arrest one naxalite who was involved in this case. He was involved in some other gruesome murder cases also. In an ambush more than 50 security personnels were also killed and his name was also surfaced in that case.

Your senior officer is putting pressure on you to kill that criminal as often these type of cases take much time due to the lack of eyewitness, as they enjoy local support and also villagers have fear.

Home Minister of your state also wants to do the same as it will send a message in the public about handling of law and order problem with iron hands. Thus send filler through one officer that 'if you do the same, you will get the full support of ruling party in future also'.

Answer the following questions:

- (a) In the above case which ethical dilemmas will you face and why will you call it ethical dilemma?
- (b) Will you follow the order of your senior officer and Home Minister? Evaluate your decision from the ethical and legal point of view.
- (c) Which factors will guide you in this case? (250 Words) (20 Marks)

(a) ethical dilemma faced

(i) To abide by duty and values of justice, rule of law or by dictats of seniors

This is a dilemma because as a civil servant I must give concession to seniors and constitutional values.

(ii) To give justice by following the legal course or to dissociate myself from case by asking for pardons.

Remarks

As I would be unable to go against my conscience and duty, on other hand dissociating myself would allow someone else to follow orders ✓

(iii) To give consideration to my future (prospective) or present duty ✓

(b) I would rather convey to my seniors and Home Minister to give me some time & I would give my best for time bound investigation, by giving - protection for locals for their information, by looking past cases of murders.

following orders of higher authorities would be illegal or rule of law should prevail at all times ✓

- This could become a set a precedent for speedy justice by illegal ways ✓

Remarks

- Future investigation - I would have to justify my decisions, which can hamper my career
- From ethical point of view I would not follow the orders - (as said by Gandhiji: means and ends are both important) here speedy justice would be a easy ~~quick~~ ~~end~~ but meanings ~~results~~ but ideological ~~attitude~~ which is are illegal & unethical.

(3)

(C) Factors guiding my decision.

(i) constitutional values: of procedure established by law; rule of law; justice;

(ii) civil service values - integrity, honesty, transparency, adherence to law, objectivity, impartiality and justice.

(iii) supreme court guidelines in encounter killings where it asked for keeping Rule of Law, justice and accountability into concession.

(2)

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)

Areas to be focused before taking action

- contractor is honest & strict to work -
- situational issue affected his performance
- Timely implementation of work and quality
- handling demands of subordinates
- My responsibility for overall project success.
- larger public interest served by project.
- govt finances affected by delayed project.

Options

(a) Take strict action against contractor.

Merits

- This would satisfy demand of subordinates
- guilty would get punished, an example would be set for future projects.
- I would do my duty - as ultimate project responsibility is on me.

Demerits

- This would be inhuman, without giving

Remarks

a chance of hearing and giving consideration to situation which contractor faces

- would lose ~~and~~ a talent and good performer, which is an asset to such project.

Would it complete project on time?

- (b) Ignore pressure from subordinates and don't take any action

Merits

- This would save contractor
- as time goes subordinates would calm themselves
- Issue would not get much highlighted

Demerits

- It would be avoiding responsibility, as as I am responsible for quality of project
- would demotivate subordinates
- would go against principles of integrity, honesty, accountability, and against policy laid down

Who would be responsible for the delay?

Remarks

- (C) (i) Asking contractor for explanation
- (ii) Giving subordinates assurance that, will take action as per need.
- (iii) putting the scenario before higher authorities to keep transparency and objectivity.
- (iv) ~~Practising~~ Feasibility Study: a feasibility study about quality of project and what improvements can be done - this would be done by an independent agency then asking contractor to improve the project as per findings.
- (v) As larger public interest ~~is~~ involved, action would also be taken against ~~contractor~~, as he should have consulted with higher up.
- (vi) subordinates would be warned that their actions affects the objective investigation. ~~Option C would be followed.~~ of project so next time such behaviour would be allowed.
- Option (C) would be final step as it ~~is~~ no desire.

Remarks

Q19. 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:

- Will you face any dilemma regarding the above said situation? Explain.
- What steps will you take to address the situation?
- Which course of action is best and why?

(250 Words) (20 Marks)

(a) Dilemma Faced as an SP →

(i) To focus on long term national interest of completing project or give concederation to start from political interest

(ii) To abide by directives of High Court, District Magistrate, government policy or the political interest & religious sensitivity

(iii) To show courage & go ahead with project or to give concederation to situation which may lead to violence loss of life

Remarks

Long term damage to trust of people
on government

(W) (iv) How encourage junior officers - should
not blindly direct them or give importance
to their views also

(v)

(L) My action would be directed by
civil service values → courage, consistency
building, emotional intelligence, transparent
functioning, objectivity, dedication to work
Also - directives of high court, D.N.,
& policy guidelines

(P)

Clear Message → Give message to people
involved in this case (affected) - that
administration will take their views into
consideration

(M)

Objectivity - ~~will~~ prepare a report of

Remarks

cost benefit analysis → benefit of road construction to people @ in area and its multiplier effect. Also involving civil society, ~~leaders from~~ community to show such benefits

(11) Participation - of all stakeholders -

politicians, administration, religious heads. For consultation of what could be the way out. Also in this meeting show cost benefit analysis.

(12) Transparency - every action would be

transparent put in public domain, full participation so that people would give their suggestions & participate

(13) Motivate - to junior officers - that

they have to do their duty, and dedicate for public work. It would myself lead by example - by taking their views into consideration and give highest priority to my duty.

(14) Integration - with consultation

with district magistrate, local leaders

Remarks

of possibility of relocation of religious building to better location with better facilities - could be found out

(vii) While doing these action, clear message that if need be administration would be tough enough - if damage to any property, communitate violence takes place

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As this is a sensitive issue as an Sp. I would take all the above measures, involving all stakeholders.

Remarks