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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 747)

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Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	11704
Center	Old Rajendra Nagar	Date	10/10/16

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1(a)	10	
1(b)	10	
2(a)	10	
2(b)	10	
3(a)	10	
3(b)	10	
4(a)	10	
4(b)	10	
5(a)	10	
5(b)	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	20	
10	20	
11	20	
12	20	
13	20	
14	20	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

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

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Answer the following questions is not more than 150 words each.

1. (a) A broad ethical framework as a guiding light for international relations will not only ensure harmonious relations between nations but will also lead to progress of the human race. Discuss with examples. 10
- अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संबंधों के लिए प्रकाश स्तंभ के रूप में एक व्यापक नैतिक ढांचा न केवल राष्ट्रों के बीच सामंजस्यपूर्ण संबंध सुनिश्चित करेगा बल्कि मानव जाति का विकास भी सुनिश्चित करेगा। सोदाहरण चर्चा कीजिए।

International relations are often governed by national interest, it is sometimes pursued even at the cost of other nations

e.g. USA was on Iraq in the name of national interest, over a million died

Therefore there is a need for a broad ethical framework to govern ^{and guide} international relations under the auspices of United Nations

e.g. • peaceful resolution of disputes like south china sea dispute; India - Pakistan border dispute

• respecting each other's sovereignty, mutual benefit or Panchsheel Principles

• Justice, Human rights e.g. ^{Mediterranean} refugee crisis → a humanitarian solution

This will lead to peace, greater

cooperation between nations for development,
sustainable development goals like poverty eradication,
fighting ~~the~~ terrorism, climate change etc.

Thus paving way for orderly
progress of human quality of life.

1. (b) What does inequality mean to you? What are the different kinds of inequality? Is inequality morally wrong? 10

असमानता से आप क्या समझते हैं? असमानता के विभिन्न प्रकार क्या हैं? क्या असमानता नैतिक रूप से गलत है?

Inequality means differences in access to opportunities to fulfill one's full potential.

e.g. - Son of daily agricultural labourer cannot afford good quality education in private school while a son of rich farmer can, especially when free government school quality is poor.

Kinds of Inequality

(a) Social Inequality :- on the basis of caste, gender, race, religion, people are discriminated, denied access to opportunities

e.g. - Untouchables in Hyderabad

(b) Economic Inequality - poor versus rich divide; as explained in above example

(c) Technological Inequality - based on educational levels, skill levels.

e.g. - Digital literacy - yes → access huge pool of knowledge on internet
- no → cannot operate internet

(d) Political Inequality:- differences in access to power

e.g.- Madhesis are not given due representation,
according to new nepal constitution

(e) Environmental Inequality :-

↳ Environmental Justice concept - poor nations are
most vulnerable due to actions of rich.

Morality of Inequality

Inequality is fact of life to
some extent. e.g.- inequality between Sachin Tendulkar
and average Indian, due to skill set of Sachin.

But inequality due to institutional
factors like Poverty, social factors, lack of access
to opportunities is morally wrong. Because they are
not even given opportunity to show their potential
and always compelled to live a mediocre life.

State has huge responsibility to
correct this Inequality.

2. (a) One has a moral responsibility to disobey unjust laws. In light of this statement, examine the relevance of civil disobedience in a modern democratic society. Discuss the duties and responsibilities of a law enforcing officer in such situations. 10

अन्यायपूर्ण कानूनों की अवज्ञा करना हमारा नैतिक दायित्व है। इस कथन के प्रकाश में, आधुनिक लोकतांत्रिक समाज में सविनय अवज्ञा की प्रामाणिकता का परिक्षण कीजिए। ऐसी परिस्थितियों में एक कानून प्रवर्तन अधिकारी के कर्तव्यों तथा दायित्वों की चर्चा कीजिए।

Civil Disobedience is ^{an} act of defiance

of unjust laws framed by colonial Government to perpetuate colonial rule.

e.g. Rowlatt Act.

In modern Democratic societies, Civil Disobedience is a powerful tool to reform legal system of a country.

For example, Civil disobedience of laws discriminating blacks in Democratic U.S.A has led to the adoption of equal egalitarian legal and justice system. Similarly this holds true for any democratic system, to uphold principles of equality, fairness, respect for human rights, justice in the modern legal system.

Duties and Responsibilities of a law enforcing officer

He has to ^{use} ~~act on~~ his conscience
to decide whether the act of civil disobedience
is just, fair, reasonable

e.g. Civil disobedience of liquor ban cannot be
allowed ; but that of Apartheid laws
can be allowed

He has ^{to} act in trying to promote
noble values of the human rights under UNDR;
constitutional values, principles of natural justice ;
in choosing between law enforcement and conscience.

2. (b) Ensuring accountability in the administration just adds another layer in the bureaucratic process. Examine. Differentiate between accountability and responsibility. Suggest some measures through which administrative accountability can be made more effective in India. 10

प्रशासन में जवाबदेही (Accountability) सुनिश्चित करना नौकरशाही प्रक्रिया में एक और स्तर जोड़ देता है। परीक्षण कीजिए। जवाबदेही और उत्तरदायित्व (Responsibility) के बीच अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए। कुछ ऐसे उपाय बताइए जिससे भारत में प्रशासनिक जवाबदेही को और अधिक प्रभावी बनाया जा सके।

Accountability does add one more

layer to bureaucratic decision making, maybe causing ^{and necessary} some delay but it is important ~~for~~ because.

(i) sustainability of the decisions taken

eg: 2G spectrum allocation (cancellation by SC)

(ii) retaining public faith, investor confidence

• as it ensures transparency, stability, objectivity in decision making

(iii) reduces corruption; abuse of power; promotes public interest.

∴ contributes to effectiveness in the long run.

Accountability (vs) Responsibility

Responsibility means imposing authority faith

to perform a task, make a decision to a person on the with

basis of trust.

This trust, responsibility gives authority to the stakeholders, public to hold the person "accountable" i.e. Answerable for decisions taken. Therefore Accountability flows from responsibility.

Measures to improve Accountability

- (a) Increasing transparency - e-governance, RTI
- (b) Empower citizen - Citizen charter, RTI
- (c) Annual performance report; also can introduce peer review system
- (d) Effective grievance redressal mechanism to deal with abuse of power, corruption
e.g. Independent CVC, CBI, Lokpal.
- (e) Quick dispensation of justice - court judgement; judicial reforms.

This improving accountability leads to greater public interest.

3. (a) "Morality is based neither on the principle of utility, nor on a law of nature, but on human reason. But human reason can be fallible." Comment., What does morality mean to you? 10

"नैतिकता न तो उपयोगिता (utility) के सिद्धांत पर आधारित है और न ही प्रकृति के नियम पर, बल्कि यह मानवीय विवेक पर आधारित है। किंतु मानवीय विवेक दोषपूर्ण हो सकते हैं।" टिप्पणी कीजिए। आपके लिए नैतिकता का क्या अर्थ है?

Morality is the standards of behaviour, what is right conduct and wrong conduct according to a person.

from the above definition, it implies that it is an "act of human reason", because individual based on his principles makes the judgement of right and wrong conduct.

But underlying principles can be based on utility or law of nature

Britishers think
e.g. moral to conquer India because they are
"uncivilised" and "benefit" their "national prosperity"
• moral for "Lion to kill deer" not ^{by} human because
its "law of nature".

Therefore morality is an act of human reason which derives its principles ~~may~~ in addition to others ^{like Justice,} from "law of utility", "law of nature"

For me , morality is to act
in accordance with principles of fairness,
equality , Justice , respecting Human rights and
dignity , peace and negotiations , love and compassion.
on these basis I will judge morality of an action
and its consequences.

I don't consider it moral if acted on
selfish reasons of stability , greed etc as did by
Britishers.

3. (b) For effective public service delivery, the need today is to move from traditional accountability mechanisms to social accountability through greater civic engagement. Discuss with examples. 10

प्रभावी सार्वजनिक सेवा वितरण हेतु, जवाबदेहिता (Accountability) की पारंपरिक प्रणाली के स्थान पर अधिकाधिक नागरिक भागीदारी के माध्यम से सामाजिक जवाबदेही प्रणाली की ओर अग्रसर होना वर्तमान समय की आवश्यकता है। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए।

social accountability :- is the accountability of the public servants ~~through~~ directly to the people
e.g:- social Audit of MGNREGA

Benefits over traditional accountability mechanisms like CVC, CBI, courts (or) administrative (with in department) are

- (i) Direct accountability to beneficiaries :-

- ensures that results / outcomes are actually realised by beneficiaries
- less scope for fraud, corruption, false data

- (ii) Quick identification of corruption, abuse of power.

e.g:- MGNREGA contractor has shown 40 workers to get hole hands but in reality ^{only} 20 workers. social Audit can identify easily.

(iii) Improved quality of service delivery

- because public will directly question for root quality e.g. POS gains quality; mid day meal quality
- Courts, CVC takes ~~no~~ lot of time to look into all these issues

However this requires institutionalising of social accountability by mandating in all schemes, programmes, putting in place effective grievance redressal mechanism, awareness creation among public

4. (a) What do you mean by social justice? Explain with examples, why it is imperative for a society to promote social justice. 10

सामाजिक न्याय से आप क्या समझते हैं? उदाहरण सहित व्याख्या कीजिए कि सामाजिक न्याय को प्रोत्साहित करना किसी समाज के लिए क्यों अनिवार्य है?

Social Justice means all sections of the society are treated equally without discrimination on the basis of caste, religion, race, sex etc.

eg. treating blacks, whites equally in USA is an example of social justice.
• similarly men and women in all sphere.

need for promotion of social justice

(i) It is Just and ethical thing to do

• All human are ^{born} equal, it's their human rights

(ii) For Peace and harmony in the society

• no instances of communal riots, protests like

• "BLACKS LIVES MATTER" in USA will not occur.

(iii) For economic and intellectual progress of a
society

- ^{labour force} CS : women participation alone can rise
India's GDP growth rate 2-3%.
- Jews persecution by Nazi - led to Einstein
(greatest intellectual born) escape from Germany

Ultimately the society will live in
happiness only when social justice is practised.

4. (b) Investigative reporting by media can be a significant source of information on corruption. What are ethical issues involved in investigative journalism? What safeguards can be introduced to prevent its misuse? 10
मीडिया द्वारा खोजी (इन्वेस्टिगेटिव) रिपोर्टिंग भ्रष्टाचार संबंधी सूचना का महत्वपूर्ण स्रोत हो सकती है। खोजी पत्रकारिता से जुड़े नैतिक मुद्दे क्या हैं? इसके दुरुपयोग को रोकने के लिए कौन से सुरक्षा उपाय आरंभ किए जा सकते हैं?

Investigative Reporting like "Panama Leaks" have exposed corruption, tax evasion by rich etc corrupt practices furthering public and national interest.

However there are certain ethical issues involved -

(i) Right to Privacy vs Public Interest

e.g. Nina Radio tapes regarding telecom allocation - though abridged privacy served huge Public Interest.
but scope of misuse is huge

(ii) Journalists resorting to unethical practices like cheating, deception, lies, even paying prostitutes to extract information

(iii) Indirectly taking up positions of investigative agency, law enforcement can lead to chaos, lack of security if this activity is rampant

(v) Reputation loss - if falsely allegations are ~~case~~ raised

e.g:- In Panama leaks certain accounts are genuine but ~~they~~ ~~are~~ publicly their public image got damaged

Safeguards to prevent abuse are

(a) model code of conduct ^{investigative} for ² Journalists +
^{independent} with a ² regulatory body enforcing it

(b) Exercising their professional judgement of
rightness / wrongness of displaying the information

∴ educating values ; through case studies
investigative journalists for better decision making

Therefore investigative journalism spirit
all driven towards public interest

5. (a) While transplantation of organs represents one of the most spectacular achievements of modern medical science, it has raised many ethical issues as well. Discuss. Also, examine the issues related to organ transplantation in India. 10

यद्यपि अंग प्रत्यारोपण आधुनिक चिकित्सा विज्ञान की सर्वाधिक प्रभावशाली उपलब्धियों में से एक का प्रतिनिधित्व करती है, तथापि इसने कई नैतिक मुद्दे भी खड़े किए हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में अंग प्रत्यारोपण से जुड़े मुद्दों का भी परीक्षण कीजिए।

Transplantation of organs from

one person to another (e.g. kidneys, liver, lungs, heart)

has saved millions of lives world over. But

various ethical issues still persist regarding

transplantation

(i) who can donate? :- is it only relative, close family member or anyone?

(a) If anyone will ^{it} lead to exploitation of poor?

(b) If only restricted to few like relatives, will the person requiring organ find suitable donor match?

(ii) How to regulate the practice?

(a) should private sector be involved (or) only government institutions should undertake organ transplantation to prevent black market?

e.g. Hiranandani kidney ^{racket} scam in Mumbai

(iii) Pricing of organ transplantation :- poor cannot
issues related to organ afford

Issues related to organ Transplantation in India

(a) Demand-Supply gap - huge shortage compared
to requirement

eg only 3000 kidneys officially registered
annually against the need of 1.5 lakh.

(b) Huge Black market / racket - engaged
involved in organ
transplantation

• kidnapping, unconsciously stealing organs
etc practices occur in private hospitals.

(c) Lack of effective regulator to regulate organ
transplantation

(d) Lack of national database of organs donors and
organs required persons

• essential for "transparent" organ donation

(e) Lastly, need to address skilled personnel
shortage in dealing with organ transplantation

5. (b) There can be honesty without integrity, but no integrity without honesty. Do you agree? Justify your stand with examples. 10

सत्यनिष्ठा के बिना ईमानदारी संभव है, किंतु ईमानदारी के बिना सत्यनिष्ठा संभव नहीं है। क्या आप इससे सहमत हैं? उदाहरण सहित अपने मत का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए।

Honesty and integrity are two
fundamental principles and values for ethical conduct

Honesty means being truthful always
to oneself and others ; openly disclosing facts.

e.g. openly admitting ^{when} lied

Integrity is the trait of adhering
to highest moral principles e.g. Compassion, objectivity,
honesty, Justice etc. Honesty is one of the values
integral to the integrity in conduct. Therefore
there cannot be integrity without honesty.

e.g. It is not integrity - if politician does charity
to old age home, for ill intention to gain votes
though he publicly don't say it. He lacks honesty.

However a person can be honest but not integrity in his/her conduct.

e.g. A ~~the~~ company has been open that maximisation of profits is its motto and will do anything included hugely

e.g. A boy has ~~stolen~~ ^{voluntarily} stolen a biscuit packet from a shop. He openly admitted later that he did

though ~~the~~ conduct doesn't stand integrity, it is honest.

Therefore there is honesty without integrity, but no integrity without honesty.

6. "It is not always the same thing to be a good person and a good citizen." Explain the meaning of this statement and analyse its implications for a democratic society. 10

"अच्छा व्यक्ति होना और अच्छा नागरिक होना हमेशा समान बात नहीं होती है।" इस कथन के अर्थ की व्याख्या कीजिए और लोकतांत्रिक समाज के लिए इसके निहितार्थों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

A Person can be Judged "good" on the basis of values like compassion, equality, respect and dignity to all, truthful, honest, non-violent and peaceful, maintains good relations with all etc.

similarly a person can be called "good citizen" if he adheres by constitutional values and principles, respects rule of law, abides by his duties like paying taxes, following traffic rules etc.

Both not always same, though there exists lot overlap in the values to judge "good person" and "good citizen"

e.g. patriarchal social set up where dowry is prevalent → a "good person" may see dowry as a common practice and accept it. But it is illegal, violates his citizen duty

Therefore while a "good citizen" can be objectively defined, who is "good person" is defined ^{based on} society to society subjective norms and values

e.g. - partial case may consider killing a heroic act, ^{great} valour of the person (noble act)

• In modern civilized societies may call this criminal act - ^{bad person} ~~evil act~~ demands punishment

Therefore "good person" need not always be "good citizen", so we need to align modern society norms/values with constitutional/legal values to make all "good citizens".

7. Value of compassion towards the weak extends the limits of operations of a public servant by introducing flexibility but dilutes the principle of objectivity. Discuss. If a conflict arises between the value of compassion and principle of objectivity, how will you deal with it as a public servant? 10
- कमजोर के प्रति करुणा की भावना रखने की महत्ता किसी लोकसेवक के कार्यक्षेत्र की सीमाओं में लोचशीलता लाकर उसे विस्तारित करती है, किंतु वस्तुनिष्ठता के सिद्धांत को निर्बल करती है। चर्चा कीजिए। यदि करुणा की महत्ता और वस्तुनिष्ठता के सिद्धांत के बीच संघर्ष पैदा होता है, तो एक लोक सेवक के रूप में आप इस परिस्थिति से किस प्रकार निपटेंगे?

Compassion is an important civil service value for ethical governance in the public institutions. It drives public servants to work for the welfare of the marginalised like women, SC/STs, disabled, transgenders etc.

It gives flexibility to implement schemes/projects in a manner that benefits marginalised and vulnerable sections.

e.g. Under sarva shiksha abhiyan - 2 schools to be constructed - one in rich neighbourhood, second in poor neighbourhood.

flexibility :- prioritise school completion in poor neighbourhood ^{refer to} because rich people _a send to private schools.

It may dilute the principle of objectivity if rigidly applied.

e.g. - piped drinking water connections are being implemented - here cannot ~~prioritise~~ prioritise weaker sections first on the basis of compassion because objectivity demands ^{drinking water is} its human right for all.

Conflict situation

In case of conflict, both objectivity and compassion has to be balanced in a manner both interests are served.

e.g.: In above case, while carrying out implementation of piped drinking water connections according to objective criteria like ward wise in a phased manner at the same time make availability of affordable water via tankers to those who are not given connections.

Thus they have to be balanced to further public interest ultimately.

8. Which administrator had a lasting impact on your decision to join the civil services and why? Should administrators have increased media presence so that the common man can know more about their efforts and achievements? Justify your stand. 10

किस प्रशासक ने लोक सेवाओं में सम्मिलित होने के आपके निर्णय पर अमिट छाप छोड़ी और क्यों? क्या प्रशासक को मीडिया की उपस्थिति को बढ़ाना चाहिए जिससे सामान्य जनता उनके प्रयासों और उपलब्धियों के बारे में अधिक जानकारी प्राप्त कर सके? अपने मत का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए।

Jay Prakash Narayan, IAS ~~from~~

who worked in the undivided state of Andhra Pradesh
had a lasting impact on my decision to join
civil services.

reasons

(i) His work :- as a district collector of Nellore
district, he has undertaken irrigation works to
completion which has brought laxhs of acres into
multi-cropping. Even today many in the region consider
his work this feat as a single life-changing one.

(ii) His understanding and clarity over issues in India :-
as he regularly says - unless a person is in the
system, he can never understand its solutions, loopholes
to various problems India is facing.

Increased
Media Presence for administrators

→ benefits

(a) Increases accountability of the administrator, thus makes him deliver better public service, govern ethically

(b) people will be better informed of the works of the government - foster government - public cooperation

→ demerits

(a) Administrators might try to win popularity among people, thus may lead to negligent attitude towards MLAs, MPs because of their public image.

(b) may result to boasting of one's efforts.

It is prudent to let the current system of issue-based communication, mobilising people support for implementation of ~~development~~ government schemes is sufficient rather giving increased media presence, because they are "not elected representatives" like politicians who are directly accountable to people.

9. You are a Secretary in a government department. Your Minister has proposed an unemployment grant, which is expected to cost the public exchequer heavily. Having already taken the decision, he asks you to come up with research to support the scheme. Despite your best efforts, you fail to find socio-economic benefit in it. You approach the Minister with relevant facts and studies and ask him to reconsider his decision. Instead, he asks you to suppress the negative impacts and actively promote the scheme through mass media as the perceived social impacts are more important than economic impacts.

Elections are due in a short time and the political party currently in power is expected to win. You are also due for promotion at the same time. You are expected to fully cooperate in the situation and make the scheme a success, however flawed its foundations may be.

(a) List the different stakeholders in the above situation and mention their prospective interests.

(b) Discuss the ethical dilemma which you face in this situation.

(c) Some of the alternatives for you to handle the situation could be:

- Do as asked by the Minister..
- Insist on publication of results and let the public decide whether it wants the scheme.
- Call a press conference and brief the media about the results and the callous attitude of the Minister.

Suggest any other possible option(s). Evaluate all of them and suggest the best course of action, giving reasons for it. 20

आप एक सरकारी विभाग में सचिव हैं। आपके मंत्री ने बेरोजगारी भत्ता का प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत किया है, जिससे सरकारी खजाने पर अत्यधिक बोझ पड़ने की संभावना है। चूंकि उन्होंने पहले से ही इस पर निर्णय ले लिया है, अतः वे इस योजना के समर्थन में आपसे शोध करके आने को कहते हैं। आपके द्वारा सर्वोत्तम प्रयास किए जाने के बावजूद भी, आपको इसमें कोई सामाजिक-आर्थिक लाभ दिखाई नहीं पड़ रहा है। आप संबंधित तथ्यों और अध्ययनों के साथ मंत्री के पास जाते हैं और उनसे अपने निर्णय पर पुनर्विचार करने का आग्रह करते हैं। चूंकि इस योजना के कथित सामाजिक प्रभाव, आर्थिक प्रभाव की अपेक्षा अधिक महत्वपूर्ण हैं, अतः अपने निर्णय पर पुनर्विचार करने की अपेक्षा वे आपसे इसके नकारात्मक प्रभाव को छिपाने और इस योजना को जनसंचार माध्यम की सहायता से सक्रिय रूप से प्रचारित करने को कहते हैं।

कुछ ही समय बाद चुनाव होने वाले हैं और वर्तमान सत्तारूढ़ दल के जीतने की संभावना है। इसी समय आपकी प्रोन्नति भी होनी है। आपसे इस स्थिति में पूर्ण रूप से सहयोग करने तथा इस योजना को सफल बनाने की अपेक्षा है, भले ही इसके आधार वृष्टिपूर्ण हों।

(a) उपर्युक्त परिस्थिति में विभिन्न हितधारकों की सूची प्रदान कीजिए और उनके संभावित हितों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

(b) इस परिस्थिति में आपके समक्ष उत्पन्न नैतिक दुविधा की चर्चा कीजिए।

(c) इस परिस्थिति से निपटने के लिए आपके पास कुछ विकल्प हो सकते हैं:

- जैसा मंत्री ने कहा है वैसा कीजिए..।
- परिणामों को प्रकाशित करने का आग्रह कीजिए और जनता को निर्णय करने दीजिए कि क्या वह इस योजना को चाहती है या नहीं?
- एक प्रेस कॉन्फ्रेंस कीजिए और इस योजना के परिणामों तथा मंत्री के संवेदनहीन रवैये के बारे में मीडिया को संक्षिप्त वृत्तांत दीजिए।

कोई अन्य संभव विकल्प सुझाए। उन सभी का मूल्यांकन कीजिए और अपने कारण बताते हुए उनमें से सबसे अच्छे विकल्प को सुझाव दीजिए।

Case:- scheme has been announced without prior research. study has shown that scheme doesn't have much utility.

(a) Stakeholders Interests

(i) ^{ruling} Political party and ^{public} minister :- Loss of image and credibility if a scheme announced is withdrawn because it doesn't have utility. shows ^b immaturity, lack of objectivity on the part of Government.
as with elections nearing, minister wants scheme to be promoted

(ii) secretary:- Going all the scheme will ensure his promotion will go smoothly, as the ~~governing~~ ^{ruling} party is expected to win elections

(iii) Public:- ultimately its public money; being spent for public utility, they are the losers if efficiently spent.

(b) Ethical dilemma

- (i) Political interests of the minister to win elections, save party public image versus duty to serve public interest by reverting the scheme
- (ii) Bureaucrat conflict between his professional duties versus public service versus personal needs like promotion
- (iii) values of objectivity, honesty, transparency clashes with selfishness, greed.

(c) Alternatives and course of Action

options & goals asked

merit:-

- Public image of political party will be saved in the short run, they will win elections
- Ensure my promotion goes smoothly.

Demerits

- Public Interest will not be served, against civil service values to suppress information, mislead people to believe a futile scheme
- Against duty of the public servant, will lose credibility and tried for corruption under if truth of the scheme is found out
- α
- (ii) insist on publication of results; let public decide

Merits

- (a) Better approach, as it serves constitutional and organisational values of transparency, accountability and citizen are masters
- (b) Enables political party to go to public safely, without losing public image, backlash from opposition

Demerits

- (a) issue of public making a emotional decision like in Brexit, rather than merit

(iii) call the press conference, brief the media - results
and callous attitude

merits

- (a) will expose the wrong doing, corrupt practices in
the Government, as a whistleblower.
- (b) will make public cautious of choosing ethical candidates
in the election
- (c) scheme will be dropped.

demerits

- Bureaucrat is supposed to be politically neutral, provide
facts to ^{politicians,} public rather than commenting on Government
- will make politicians lose trust on me, will hurt
my future career interests.

My choice ~~will~~ will be options to convince
the minister to modify the unemployment grant scheme
into something more productive, beneficial to public.
Explain transparently to Public reasons why the proposed
idea is dropped.

This will ensure public interest
is secured through a better social security scheme,
my professional competence ^{has} also increased and also
political party can explain Public how they are
achieving securing public interests in a better manner
through new scheme.

10. The International Money Bank has granted loan to the government to construct ten dams. The dams would provide water for irrigation of crops, control floods in some parts of your district, and supply drinking water to numerous towns and cities. Seven of these dams are to be constructed in areas of high ecological value occupied by native groups who are challenging the government. The native groups, who oppose the construction of the dams, represent a minority compared to the multiple towns and cities which would benefit from the dams.

Nevertheless, it should be taken under consideration that the natives consider the forests as their own. Also, their distinctive life style and culture is intimately related to the existence of these natural areas. It has been noted that the forests also have a very high ecological value. If this project is completed, their land would submerge and the natives would have to be relocated. The International Money Bank is aware of this yet it has granted the loan.

You are the District Magistrate of this district. Every day protests and demonstrations are happening in your office. The government has given you the responsibility to manage the situation.

What are the various options available to you. Evaluate all of them and suggest the best course of action, giving reasons for it. 20

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा बैंक ने दस बांधों का निर्माण करने के लिए सरकार को ऋण की स्वीकृति प्रदान की है। ये बांध फसलों की सिंचाई, आपके जिले के कुछ भागों में बाढ़ को नियंत्रित करने तथा अनेक कस्बों और शहरों में पेयजल आपूर्ति के लिए जल प्रदान करेंगे। इनमें से सात बांध, स्थानीय आदिवासी समूहों, जोकि सरकार के इस निर्णय का विरोध कर रहे हैं, के नियंत्रण वाले ऐसे क्षेत्रों में निर्मित किये जाने हैं जो उच्च पारिस्थितिक महत्व के हैं। बांधों के निर्माण का विरोध कर रहे आदिवासी समूह, बांधों से लाभांशित होने वाले अनेक कस्बों और शहरों के जनसंख्या की तुलना में अल्पसंख्यक जनसंख्या का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं।

फिर भी, यह अवश्य ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिए आदिवासी वनों को अपना समझते हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, उनकी विशिष्ट जीवन शैली और संस्कृति इन प्राकृतिक क्षेत्रों के अस्तित्व से घनिष्टता से जुड़ी हुई है। पुनः ध्यान देने योग्य बात यह भी है कि वनों की अत्यधिक उच्च पारिस्थितिक महत्ता भी है। यदि यह परियोजना पूरी हो जाती है तो उनकी भूमि जलमग्न हो जाएगी और आदिवासियों को अन्यत्र स्थानांतरित करना पड़ेगा। अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा बैंक इस तथ्य से अवगत है किन्तु फिर भी इसने ऋण स्वीकृत कर दिया है।

आप इस जिले के जिलाधिकारी हैं। आपके कार्यालय में प्रतिदिन विरोध और प्रदर्शन हो रहे हैं। सरकार ने आपको स्थिति को नियंत्रित करने की जिम्मेदारी दी है।

आपके पास उपलब्ध विभिन्न विकल्प क्या हैं? उन सभी का मूल्यांकन कीजिए और चयन करने का कारण स्पष्ट करते हुए सर्वोत्तम विकल्प सुझाइए।

Facts of the case

- 10 dams are to be constructed based on International money bank loan
- ~~a~~ dam if constructed submerge high ecologically valuable forests, ~~a~~ dislocate natives having unique culture

Ethical issues

- (a) Development versus Environmental protection
- (b) majoritarian interests (town people) versus rights of minorities to life, to preserve culture under Article 21, 29 of the constitution
- (c) need to control floods, meet drinking water needs of the region.

Various options

option (i) :- suppress the protests and let the construction of the dam happen

merits

- will ~~ens~~ meet the drinking water needs of the

region and control floods

- serves the interests of the majority, in the democracy and that of democracy
- also puts into use money lend by International bank.

Demerits

- Injustice, violation of constitutional rights of the natives to preserve their livelihood (forests); unique culture
- Irreparable damage to the ecology, will have ^{dis}proportional ^{negative} consequences in the future

Option(ii) :- To do justice to natives, suspend the construction of dam.

Merits

- It will protect tribals homelands, their unique culture and livelihood. Shows that Government is for all including minority
- Preserves pristine ecology of the forests

Demerits

- Government might lose ^{and trust} credibility issues with

- money Bank might be hesitating to lend again.
- People from towns will start protesting for Government failure to provide drinking water control floods.

Option 3: Ask natives to calm down that Government is looking for alternatives to protect ecological and cultural forests of natives while also meeting control of floods, drinking water needs.

Ask Government for more time to suggest alternatives to meet the objectives of the earlier dams.

eg. ^{multiple} small check dams with minimum displacement, submergence

∴ This is the right course of action

exit:

- meet the demands of towns people, natives, environmental protection
- Government can ~~project~~ project higher moral ground of environmental protection to International Bank, winning International appreciation.

Delay :-

- Time taking, involves delay with new alternatives, project-site locations to be found.

However delay is far acceptable to do Justice to all, especially marginalised like natives and above action is the right course.

11. You recently joined the civil administration as a young District Commissioner. As a part of fulfilling their electoral promise, the new government in the state announced total prohibition on production, sale and purchase of liquor. This has not only led to smuggling of liquor from neighbouring states but also production of illicit liquor in the state, known as hooch. Women of the area decide to go on a protest against the recent hooch tragedy wherein several people lost their lives owing to consumption of illicit liquor. The political authorities scapegoat you for mismanagement.

(a) What are the issues involved in this case?

(b) What are the various options available to you. Evaluate all of them and suggest the best course of action, giving reasons for it. 20

आप हाल ही में एक युवा जिला आयुक्त के रूप में नागरिक प्रशासन में सम्मिलित हुए हैं। अपने चुनावी वादे को पूरा करने के संदर्भ में, राज्य में नई सरकार ने शराब के उत्पादन और खरीद-बिक्री पूर्ण प्रतिबंध की घोषणा की है। इसके परिणाम स्वरूप न केवल पड़ोसी राज्य से शराब की तस्करी बल्कि राज्य में 'हूच' नाम से प्रसिद्ध अवैध शराब का उत्पादन भी आरंभ हो गया है। आपके जिले की महिलाओं ने हाल ही की एक हूच त्रासदी के विरुद्ध विरोध-प्रदर्शन करने का निश्चय किया है, जिसमें कई लोगों ने अवैध शराब के सेवन के कारण अपनी जानें गवाई थी। राजनीतिक प्राधिकारियों ने उक्त कुप्रबंधन के लिए आपको बलि का बकरा बनाया है।

(a) इस मामले में सम्मिलित मुद्दे क्या हैं?

(b) आपके पास उपलब्ध विभिन्न विकल्प क्या हैं? उन सभी का मूल्यांकन कीजिए और चयन करने का कारण स्पष्ट करते हुए सर्वोत्तम विकल्प सुझाए।

ex:- total prohibition of liquor has resulted in
rise of illegal activities like hooch (illicit liquor),
smuggling. consumption of illicit liquor led to deaths.
women are protesting for government's failure to arrest
illegal activities

Ethical issues involved

(a) Behaviour of the people to violate law
• To produce liquor (hooch)

• to smuggle from neighbouring states

• not importantly, consume liquor against
prohibition

(b) It raises questions about the viability of the
decision ~~scheme~~ to impose total prohibition

(c) Questions about ^{is it} ethical conduct ^{on behalf of politicians} to scapegoat

to push blame ~~on~~ police commissioner to escape
responsibility? ^{is it} ~~what role do~~ administration

failure to curb such activities?

Options Available

(a) Accept the blame and ^{resign as} ^{ask for transfer} resign as district
commissioner

resign/transfer?

merits ^{upholds} ^{value of}
• It shows the responsibility of the public officials
for wrongs in their jurisdiction

• reflects high ethical standards in Government

Demerits

- It also implies running away from the responsibility - because illicit liquor mafia is often run under the protection of politicians and it is their tactics to scapegoat me to escape public attention
- Doesn't serve public interest, because such incidents will repeat

Options

- (b) Ask the Government for the transfer from the district

Merits

- will enable appointment of someone with whose public image has not been damaged by scapegoating to take steps to stop such incidents. such actions might have greater public acceptance

Demerits

- It is tantamount to succumbing to pressure, running away from Public duties, to with stand political pressure, criticism and ~~serve~~ ^{serve} public

interest.

- Public loses faith in the Government, as transfer is seen as protecting a incompetent officers.
- My reputation, ~~competit~~ competence will be permanently damaged.

Option C — cause of action
allegations
(C). Condemn the false claims of the politicians;

- Communicate to the public how the incident had happened, how it mined the scrutiny of the local police
- Launch inquiry to find if local level police are complacent to such illegal activities (or) to find who all are involved in the activity.
- Communicate to the Government ground level difficulties in the implementation of the scheme and need to reform like framing or gradual prohibition with behavioural change campaigns, rehabilitation centres etc.

Merits

- address the issue of smuggling, illicit liquor
- ~~show~~ adherence to the duty of public service rather than escaping.

- serves the goal of total prohibition in the long run.
- Also strict, sincere efforts of the administration will calm down protests, instill faith in the democratic institutions of government
- A eye opener to understand the realities of the total prohibition and reform the scheme law.

Conclude

12. You are a doctoral student at a large university in the final months of your research on a potentially revolutionary technology. Meanwhile, you have also applied for post-doctoral research cum teaching positions at various universities. To your pleasant surprise, you get an interview call from your undergraduate alma mater, a prestigious research institution in a city where you would love to live.

In the interview, the department chair asks for detailed information about your research.

Your group is working on a patent application and its members have agreed not to provide details until a paper currently being prepared is submitted for publication. You explain the situation and tell them that you would be glad to send them an early preprint when it is available.

But the Chair pushes harder for this information, remarking that the Department seeks team players, willing to share information with department colleagues. She also appeals to your undergraduate connection with the institution.

(a) Enumerate the ethical issues involved in the case in light of your current responsibilities vis-a-vis future expectations.

(b) Discuss the possible motivations of the department chair in pressing you for detailed information.

(c) What stand will you take in such a situation? Give reasonable justification for your arguments.

20

आप एक प्रख्यात विश्वविद्यालय में किसी संभाव्य क्रांतिकारी प्रौद्योगिकी पर शोध कर रहे हैं और शोध पूरा होने में कुछ ही महीने शेष बचे हैं। इसी बीच, आपने विभिन्न विश्वविद्यालयों में शोध सह-अध्यापन पदों के लिए भी आवेदन किया है। आपको एक सुखद व आश्चर्यजनक समाचार प्राप्त होता है कि आपको स्नातक स्तर की उस संस्था से साक्षात्कार के लिए बुलावा प्राप्त हुआ है, जहाँ से आपने शिक्षा प्राप्त की है जो एक ऐसे नगर में स्थापित प्रतिष्ठित संस्थान है जहाँ रहना आप पसंद करेंगे।

साक्षात्कार में विभागीय अधिकारी आपके शोध के संबंध में विस्तृत सूचना मांगती हैं।

आपका समूह एक पेटेंट आवेदन पर कार्य कर रहा है और इसके सदस्य इस हेतु सहमत हुए हैं कि जब तक वर्तमान में तैयार किया जा रहा शोध पत्र प्रकाशन के लिए जमा न कर दिया जाए, तब तक कोई विवरण किसी अन्य को प्रदान नहीं किया जाए। आप परिस्थिति समझाते हैं और उन्हें कहते हैं कि जब शोध पत्र उपलब्ध हो जाएगा तो आपको उनके लिए उक्त शोध पत्र का नमूना भेजने में प्रसन्नता होगी।

किंतु विभागीय अधिकारी इस सूचना के लिए अत्यधिक दबाव देती हैं। वह यह स्पष्ट करती हैं कि विभाग ऐसे लोगों की नियुक्ति चाहता है जो टीम के रूप में साथ मिलकर काम कर सकें और विभागीय सहयोगियों के साथ सूचना साझा कर सकें। वह संस्था के साथ आपके स्नातक स्तरीय संपर्कों का भी वास्ता देती है।

- (a) अपनी वर्तमान जिम्मेदारियों और भविष्य की अपेक्षाओं को सामने रखते हुए इस प्रकरण में शानिल विभिन्न नैतिक मुद्दों की पहचान कीजिए।
- (b) आपसे विस्तृत जानकारी हेतु दबाव डालने के संबंध में विभागीय अधिकारी के संभावित उत्प्रेरणाओं पर चर्चा कीजिए।
- (c) ऐसी स्थिति में आप क्या निर्णय लेंगे? अपने तर्कों को औचित्यपूर्ण सिद्ध कीजिए।

Case:- dilemma between responsibilities towards not to disclose research details to third party versus demand from future employer to disclose details about research.

(a) Ethical issues involved

- (i) Is it justified to disclose research details, to prove one's credibility, competence to get the employment?
- (ii) what responsibility does I owe to the group working on the research?
- (iii) Does being part of new institution, implies sharing of all information with new colleagues including confidential ~~secret~~ research details on which patent is being filed.
- (iv) ethically on the part of the chairman in the same research and scientific community to force

disclosure of private research?

(b) motives of chairman

(i) To establish credibility, of the applicant,
because the research is on a revolutionary
technology

(ii) Personal, selfish motives to ^{learn} ~~steal~~ some knowledge
from their research details which might
give impetus to the research in the same field
in the university.

(c) my course of action

(i) clearly state to the chairman that I cannot
disclose the research details because the
application for patent is under process and it
is breach of trust, confidentiality on my part
towards my teammates if I disclose

My conscience will not allow such unethical act and also it is not in the longterm interests of your university if a person with weak moral standards who reveal confidential ^{research} information.

(ii) At best I can do is give reprint when it is published.

To establish my competence have me evaluated by your research department staffs in terms of domain knowledge, competence in teaching

My recommendation letters from professor ^{guide head} ~~exchange~~ to my doctoral research, ~~establish~~ establish my competence, dedication

Of challenge insists, implies some personal motives; not worth Joining

Thus by acting in this manner will prove my high moral standards, respecting upholding trust ^{of my research team} and confidentiality of my research. Also

enables me to Judge whether the institution I
applied is morally worthy of joining.

13. You have recently been appointed as the District Collector of an impoverished district, which has been witnessing drought for the last couple of years. Corruption at lower levels of bureaucracy has further aggravated the situation. The district also faces the problem of diminishing resources of drinking water. Despite, the gravity of the problem, the response from the central and the state government is lackadaisical. Moreover, the media coverage of the problem is also dismal. To make matters worse, the younger members of the community are migrating in search of work to the urban areas without much success, leaving the elders, women, and children behind to fend for themselves.

(a) As the District Collector what would be your priorities for solving the problem?

(b) How would you tackle the situation?

(c) What long term measures would you take to prevent the future recurrence of the problem?

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आपको हाल ही में एक अत्यंत पिछड़े जिले के जिला कलेक्टर के रूप में नियुक्त किया गया है। उक्त जिला पिछले कुछ वर्षों से सूखे की चपेट में रहा है। नौकरशाही के निचले स्तर पर व्याप्त भ्रष्टाचार ने परिस्थिति को और गंभीर बना दिया है। यह जिला, पेयजल स्रोतों के गिरते जल स्तर की समस्याओं का सामना भी कर रहा है। परिस्थिति की गंभीरता के बावजूद भी, केंद्र और राज्य सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया चिंतनीय है। इसके अतिरिक्त, उक्त समस्या की मीडिया कवरेज भी निराशाजनक है। स्थानीय समुदाय के नौजवान सदस्य बुजुर्गों, महिलाओं और बच्चों को अपने भरण-पोषण की व्यवस्था स्वयं करने हेतु छोड़कर काम की खोज में शहरी क्षेत्रों, की ओर पलायन कर रहे हैं, जहां उन्हें अपेक्षित सफलता प्राप्त नहीं हो रही है। इससे यह स्थिति और बदतर होती जा रही है।

(a) जिला कलेक्टर के रूप में उक्त समस्या के समाधान के लिए आपकी प्राथमिकताएँ क्या होंगी?

(b) आप इस स्थिति से कैसे निपटेंगे?

(c) इस समस्या की भावी पुनरावृत्ति को रोकने के लिए आप कौन-से दीर्घावधिक उपाय अपनाएंगे?

Issue - Impoverished district, suffering from drought for last two years, thus affecting drinking water supplies to the locals. Corruption, poor media coverage, lackadaisical response from the government aggravated the issue.

(a) Priorities in solving the issue

- (i) Immediately ~~urgent~~ address the drinking water crisis
- (ii) Initiate efforts to eradicate corruption at lower levels
- (iii) Prepare drought mitigation plan, mobilise local support media support - to highlight
- (iv) ~~Put~~ Mobilise civil society groups, media to highlight the issue and bring into eyes of the government the seriousness
- (v) ~~Mobilise~~ Request greater allocation of funds under various social security schemes like NANKREGA, drought mitigation to address
 - (i) drought impact & prevention
 - (ii) Prevent migration of locals.
- (vi) To look after needs of eldest, women left behind. arrest locals migration to urban areas instead work for local area development, drought prevention.

(b) Tackling problem

(i)

(a) Priorities in solving the issue

(i) Drinking water crisis

(ii) eradicate corruption at lower levels

(iii) prevent migration, provisions for welfare of elders,
women left behind

(iv) long term drought mitigation programme.

(v) creation of alternative local employment opportunities

All this requires cooperation, coordination
and collaboration of the media, civil society groups,
state and central governments.

(b) measures to tackle the situation

(i) ~~the~~ mobilise the civil society groups, ^{national} media regarding
the impending human rights crisis due to
diminishing drinking water resources.

(ii) Highlight the severity of the drought and bring it to the attention of the Government

e.g. - as done in recent marathwada drought crisis

(iii) Request Government to

- provide for water trains to meet immediate drinking water needs

- ~~for long term~~ greater funds

(iv) Identify various ~~elderly~~ women left behind - ask them to enroll for work under MGNREGS as daily labourers to fend for themselves.

- Elders, who are eligible for benefits under various schemes - identify and provide benefits (if excluded)

- children - ensure they get free education under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, ~~and~~ food under mid day meal schemes.

(c) Long term solution(i) Eradicate corruption at lower levels

- enforce transparency and accountability through strict implementation of RTI, greater awareness generation among people of their rights

: strict action against unethical behaviour

(ii) Prepare long term drought plan in ~~concord~~

~~concord~~ consultation with civil society, NGOs, experts;

- request Government for funds under climate resilient agriculture, watershed development etc
- ensure its right implementation

eg: local tanks, lakes for water harvesting;
climate resistant crops promotion

(iii) Local employment creation - to prevent migration

- ~~and~~ promotion of local handicrafts, agriculture based industries
- request state government for special incentives to attract industries into the region.
- ^{concentration on} take up education, health, skill sectors in the region for local youth capability ^{and} capacity building.

This it will lead to sustainable, all round development of the region

14. In a district, in which you are posted as a District Magistrate, a teacher molests a child in a government run school. As the news of this crime spreads, the parents, relatives and locals gather at the school. The culprit teacher has meanwhile fled. The police arrests the Principal of the school and assure the crowd that the culprit would be arrested soon. The crowd, however, has gone berserk and begins to damage the school building. It wants immediate arrest of the culprit and is not ready to budge until he is arrested.

(a) Is it correct to take the Principal into custody when he has personally not committed the crime? Support your answer with appropriate reasons.

(b) What options do you have in dealing with the crowd? Enumerate the merits and demerits of each and also suggest the best possible option.

(c) In the capacity of District Magistrate what would be your long term plan to prevent molestations and rapes in the schools?

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एक जिले में जहां आप एक जिलाधिकारी के रूप में पदस्थापित हैं, वहां के एक सरकारी विद्यालय का एक शिक्षक एक बच्चे से छेड़छाड़ करता है। जब इस अपराध की खबर फैलती है तो उस बच्चे के माता-पिता, सगे-संबंधी और स्थानीय लोग विद्यालय के पास एकत्रित हो जाते हैं। इसी बीच आरोपी शिक्षक फ़रार हो जाता है। पुलिस उस विद्यालय के प्राचार्य को गिरफ्तार कर लेती है और भीड़ को यह आश्वासन देती है कि आरोपी को शीघ्र ही गिरफ्तार कर लिया जाएगा। तथापि भीड़ अनियंत्रित हो जाती है और विद्यालय भवन को क्षतिग्रस्त करना आरंभ कर देती है। उक्त भीड़ आरोपी की तत्काल गिरफ्तारी चाहती है और जब तक उसे गिरफ्तार नहीं कर लिया जाता, तब तक वे वहाँ से हिलने के लिए तैयार नहीं है।

(a) क्या प्राचार्य को हिरासत में लेना सही है, जबकि उसने व्यक्तिगत रूप से अपराध नहीं किया है? उपयुक्त कारणों सहित अपने उत्तर का समर्थन कीजिए।

(b) आपके पास भीड़ से निपटने के कौन से विकल्प हैं? प्रत्येक के गुणों व दोषों की गणना कीजिए और सर्वोत्तम संभावित विकल्प सुझाइए।

(c) एक जिलाधिकारी के रूप में विद्यालयों में छेड़छाड़ और बलात्कार की घटना को रोकने के लिए आपकी दीर्घकालिक योजना क्या होगी?

Case - A teacher in a local Government school, has molested a child. Parents, locals are angry, gathered at the school, begins destroying public property. While the culprit has fled, police has taken principal into custody.

(a) Arresting Principal - ethicality

Even though Principal has not committed crime,
taking him into custody is just

(i) He is responsible ^{governing} ~~for~~ affairs of the school as the
Principal

(ii) He has responsibility to do character check,
audit behaviour of teachers under him

(iii) he ~~has~~ is also responsible for the welfare of the ^{and protection}
children

~~Ans~~ Additionally, Principal

(b) Options in dealing with crowd damaging public property:-

(i) Arrest the ringleaders ^{destroying} ~~for~~ disturbing public property
results

- brings into account those destroying public property;
- establishes rule of law; peace

demerits

- chances of escalation of public outrage
- shows lack of empathy on the part of administration
to understand public feelings

(ii) Increase security presence, prevent destruction of school property; disperse the crowd

- promise swift action against culprit, he will be caught

- communicate transparently efforts being made by police to infuse faith and calm down public outrage.

- The Above is the desired course of action.

• merits

- dealing the issue sensitively, with compassion understanding public emotions

- Public will retain faith ⁱⁿ the administration

- Destruction of school property is stopped

(E) Long Term measures to prevent molestation and rapes

(i) Legal Awareness Campaigns

- in all schools, and public to promote awareness of sterner stringent penal provisions against molestation - rape is NGOs, civil society

(ii) Total Audit, Background check, ^{history} of all those persons appointed as teachers. Responsibility lies on the Principal. They should put in public domain these details

(iii) ^{institutionalising} Regular interactions between parents, teachers ^{and children} to promote understanding, respect

(iv) Quick arrest and conviction in this case act as deterrent in future actions. Also displays Administrative seriousness towards preventing molestation of child.

(v) In schools, infrastructure development - to identify dark areas where ~~the~~ vulnerability to incidents like rapes might arise and redevelop them

Thus no such unfortunate incidents should occur ^{which} ~~which~~ - malign school ^{as an institution}, teaching as a profession.

