

(1)

Studies of the Philosophy, provide that "Man" learns to be a human, because of his interaction with others in a society. Or else, he doesn't learn humanity skill & remains animal existent.

In the same context, ethics & morals also develop among humans with the sense of society. The connection & interdependence, causes certain dilemmas & variety of options, where ethics & morals are born. They are:-

1) The basic question of balancing between "self interest" & "Others interest" in an interaction. To create a win-win situation.

As a kid would fail to understand this, he needs parental guidance. To teach him, what to do.

There was the first step of teaching ethics & morals.

2) The case of Tajzari is also relevant, as he is devoid of human contacts.

a decision doesn't matter to be right/wrong  
in the wild. It is only about survival.

3) The Case of Tribes. Though survival is  
the main point. The group survival  
lays down ethics.

Ex- Tribes are closely integrated &  
follow community above individual.  
Collectivism, love for kingroup → develop as  
ethics.

4) Even in 21<sup>st</sup> Century of Globalization,  
as more & more interdependence grows  
we are evolving new ethics.

They are ethics of Trade (WTO)  
Ethical code of conduct for IPE.

There is also inter-learning between  
ethics. Japanese teach collective modernity  
to the west. Their taking care of elders  
is a strong ethical duty.

Thus, Ethics & moral are  
shaped & reinterpreted with interaction.

(2).

'Moral Intuition', refers to the intuitive judgement (moral judgement) about a decision, based on person's understanding of right/wrong. without conscious awareness.

'Moral Intuition', in general & public life is not encouraged as it is based upon much, due to its subjective nature.

But, in a practical world, we are surrounded with:-

1) Not much information / gaps in information

2) No clear code of conduct / rules

In such a situation, our intuition drives our inclination / decision making.

Intuition → generally develops in a person, with exposure, experience & personal disposition about a topic/thing.

Combined, with right set of moral values as → collective good, honesty,

Kindness & empathy. Moral Intuition can have a good impact / good decision

## Moral Intuition in My life

(1) As a child, I had learnt that Volcanos, do not happen in India ~~much~~. A news of Volcano in South East, had an intuition in me, to morally help the people who were affected.

I gathered ~~in~~ some information & persuaded by Grandparents to donate some amount

(2) On The day of Diwali, burning the crackers feels very wrong to me. Because of the street dogs. I think it morally wrong to scare the animals, for fun.

Im moral intuition, can help in quick & subjective judgement. Though Intuition as such is not encouraged in Public administration. Moral Intuition can be helpful

# U.P.S.C.

प्रश्न संख्या  
(Question No.)

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in this part)

(3)

Virtue

(4)

Values refers to the ideas/inclination about things/people. Values are the most important belief one can have. They are usually internalised beliefs -

Values of a person might be shaped by personal inclination towards something (liking/dislike). & even due to the social factors surrounding the person.

Ex:- Values are also personal to a person. being the most strong beliefs they are usually & very tough to be changed.

They can be any type of values. Though the debate is of values are inherently good / (a)

If there are good & bad values  
(a) no hierarchy

Looking at the subject matter & vastness of values. I believe that values can be of good/bad

equal & even superior / inferior.

Certain values can be ranked  
& certain values can not be ranked.

for example:- With respect to nation:

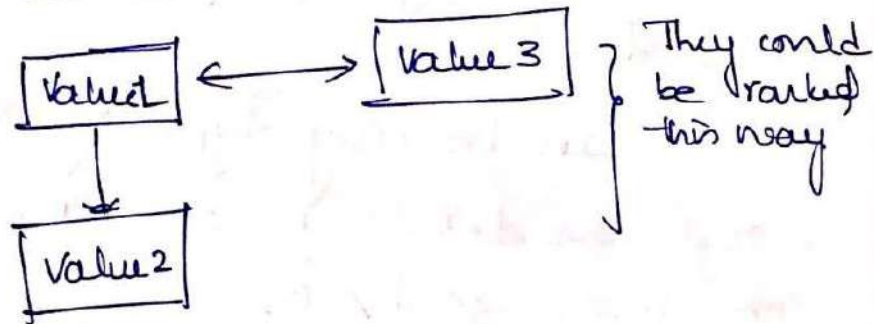
Value 1 :- Nationalism (Patriotism)

Value 2 :- Jingoism

Value 3 :- Honesty

Here, Value 1 & Value 3 are equally important  
& are equally revered.

But Value 2, can be ranked below values  
as it might lead to certain violence,  
negative emotion etc. It can be called  
a bad value.



Thus, I believe that values, can be  
different - & depending on their goodness  
of means & ends. Some can be ranked.  
& some can be put standalone

(5)

Indian Administration services of IAS, IPS, IDAS, etc are positions of public duty & service for the nation. Their service for the nation, in right spirit is commendable & holds high respect in my life.

The 2 great Indian Administrators that influence my life are :-

1) Shankaran :-

An officer of Andhra Pradesh Cadre, is a great torchbearers of 'rule-of-law' & 'welfare'

He is from Tamil Nadu & a brahmin family. But he believed in the :-

- 1) Equality of all human beings.
- 2) Worked for the welfare of vulnerable
- 3) Integrity & probity of high standards.
- 4) maintained high standard of service.

He worked relentlessly for the upliftment of SC/ST in AP. (Gave AP, has the highest caste discrimination).



He went against the caste politics & worked beyond his capacity - to make sure all the beneficiaries get right benefit.

But to his uprightedness, he was removed from having high positions. And later, he withdrew from service. Yet, due to his service, Tripura Govt had sent special invite for him, to work for the state. He worked in Tripura, against Naxalites. He was even kidnapped.

Yet he stayed true to his mission. of service.

(2). Mr. Praveen Kumar, IPS

of Telangana Cadre. He is known for his dedication & diligence in work. He also, has taken special care of Govt schools & tribal children.

Though, he was the 'man' behind, telangana 13 year old girl to climb Everest.

His work in Public & Private capacity are comparable.

of look of these great leaders & may we, & aspire to serve the nation.

(6)

(a) Emotional Quotient in Public Administration

Public administration, relies on main values of public service & maintaining excellence in that service.

Such a kind of work, demands certain principles, that one needs to carry.

The Public Service Values are, a combination of both emotional intelligence & intelligent quotient.

Emotional Intelligence, refers to the ability to understanding & answering one's own & others emotions. & later using the knowledge for the betterment of the larger good

- In Public Administration, EI is used for:-
- 1) communicating with public, understanding & addressing their grievances
  - 2) Showing empathy & support for the public
  - 3) Building trust
  - 4) dealing with emotionally challenging situations etc

## b) Intelligence quotient :

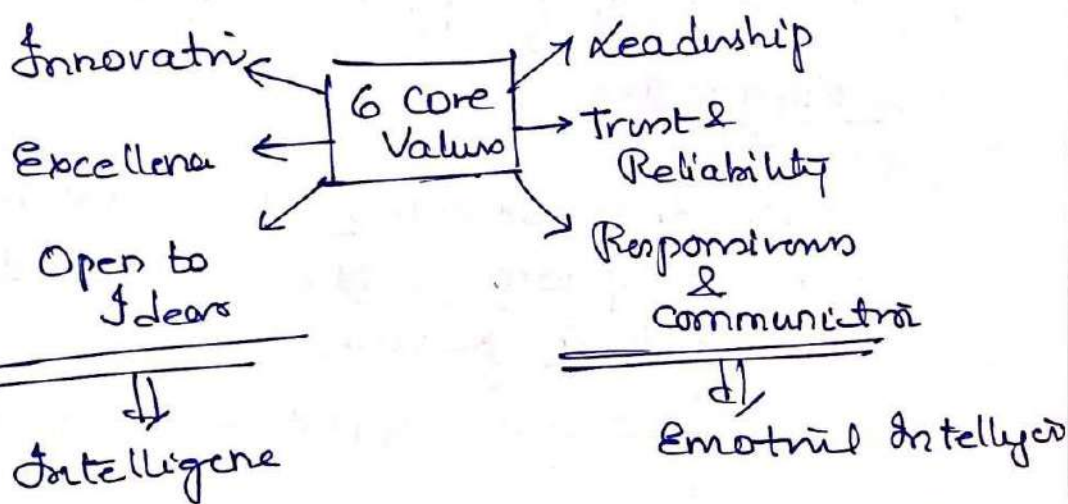
It is used in Public administration to provide excellence & handling the problem in efficient manner.

As ED provides & communicates trust in public administration. Without outcome & meeting deliverables, that trust will not be maintained.

## Intelligence is important :

- 1) To assess & evaluate problems & different options available
- 2) Use the public finances aptly.
- 3) Taking the right decision.

Thus, Public Service Values are 2-ways.



∴ Thus, both ED & EQ are the 2 necessary ingredients for a successful public administration.

(A)

Caste System in India is a social evil. Many great National leaders & social reformers have tried to eradicate & remove caste system

Yet, Caste System still persists to today. The reasons & factors for its survival & continuance are manifold

Caste, has also gone through different phases. While on large scale, it has reduced its importance in social life. But at the same time, increased its influence in certain personal & political matters.

One of the main reasons for the Caste to persist is the Norms & beliefs of the Society. They can be put as:-

1) Caste persists in marriage

Though people fall in love, often do not marry. Because relatives & society might look down on them.

Here social influence plays through  
relatives & kin group

(a) Caste persist through Caste Association  
& Vote Caste Politics.

The personal interests of few, mobile  
people on 'caste' & influence them to  
practice & sustain caste.

Caste Association → gave calendars,  
probable groom-bride connections  
whatsapp groups &  
social gatherings

They provide ideal grounds of social  
influence of caste on children. which  
train them to carry it to next generation.

Thus, Caste persists through many  
reasons, & social influence is one of  
the major & primary driving force.

(8)

Gandhian approach to politics & citizenship comes from universal brotherhood, humanity & responsible citizenship.

Citizenship according to India, is given on the basis of birth, registration, naturalisation or descent. This being the theoretical part of citizen. The actual part of being a citizen, comes from one's role, responsibilities, duties & action.

With respect to India, the political attitude to citizenship are given on the basis of fundamental rights, fundamental duties & also the value system of India.

In this regard, Gandhi had been instrumental in shaping the idea of what one ought to be / and one should be with regards to oneself (& towards the society).

An able citizen:-

Gandhi says one should be

a truth seeker & should stand by illegal/bad things of govt in a non-violent manner

Here, the citizenship right of Information can be discussed. Gandhi's emphasis on truth seeking can be seen in RTI

## (b) On the Nation

For Gandhi, one should approach the state as a trust (welfare trust) & treat others with → dignity, non-violence, compassion etc.

Thus, he emphasises on ethical role of citizen. He asks people to be in harmony & citizen's responsibility for peace.

It can be said that, Political attitude regarding citizenship, do not just end at legal/constitution provision. They extend to the right to information, responsibility of peace & harmony, secularism & integrity.

(9)

'Misplaced Compassion' refers to the  
wrongfully/unnecessary compassion shown,  
which can create unpleasant consequ-  
ences

An example of a misplaced  
compassion, could be that of a parent  
in protecting the child, even when the  
child is wrong. This kind of compassion,  
does more harm than good.

Though compassion is a positive  
attitude. A misplaced compassion, in  
showing compassion, where it should not  
be. (i) showing it in wrong means, can  
cause only harm.

The Public Administrator, is  
always expected to be compassionate  
towards public & also his own staff.  
But a such compassion culturalis  
dialogue, communication & public-trust

But, a misplaced compassion,



Q. Public administration can be of :-

- 1) forgiving every mistake of subordinates
- 2) being kinder lenient on staff  
which can promote
  - corruption
  - red tapism
  - inefficiency etc
- 3) fraudulent complaints
- 4) Political & Other influences can also grow. (if the officer is too compassionate)

A Public administrator, should find the right balance between compassion & efficiency - forgiveness & action taken - Any means of compassion applied should have a hindsight view of long term consequences.

Thro, by having a vision of future & upright with mis- misplaced compassion can be corrected

(b)

(a) Importance of 'Political Neutrality'

'Political Neutrality' in Public officers, refers to the objectivity & value free attitude towards political parties & ideologies with respect to the work.

It draws a difference between personal & professional values. Though, certain values/ideas of a person, have resonance with political party. It should not be clouding his official capacity.

The Importance in Democracy:-

Indian democracy is the largest democracy in the world with the highest population & diversity.

In such a scenario, it is common to find multiple ideas/beliefs & even prejudices. Yet, all the public administration should work on 1 philosophy → which is put by 'Constitutional Morality'.

Democracy is the value for Constitution. Which doesn't only mean majority perspective, but also taking care of the minority.

Thus, the value neutrality of public administration, helps in fulfilling Indian democracy.

(b) Examples:

Personal Idea of "Atma Nirbhar Bharat" - recently, can be different perspectives - which some parties ask for

- more Globalisation
- some ask for Import substitution

There can be left/right ideologies.

But, Bharat should be free from these ideas & give India the best foot forward.

The RCEP deal, and ~~the~~ Indian decision can be an example.

11  
(6)

Doing the right thing, because it is right is an ideology of deontological perspective. Put forth by Kant.

It says, one should follow to pursue a goal, because it is right/good to do the work.

It considers both the means & ends of the decision.

However, there are certain ethical/moral questions, one needs to put before going with this perspective.

1) What is Right?

This can be varying & hence the decision becomes subjective.

Though many times → right is absolute.  
Certain cases:- It can be difficult.

Ex:- Euthanasia

The doctor might feel it is the right thing to let the person die, than go through pain.

But, it can't be done in India.

So, Right thing might not be right/  
good @ allowed.

## Relativity of Right :-

Marrying within caste → is right for parents

Marrying with  
Individual choice → right for boy

Here, there is inconsistency of right.

## (2) The Famous Case of Britain (Ship drowning)

Letting the 5 persons die  
(of hunger)  
(1) killing 1 person  
(& saving the 4).

Here, right can't be judged easily.

But, however, it should always  
be important to choose right means &  
end.

Therefore, doing the right thing,  
because it is right, should also include  
the 'collective right'.

(b)

"Anger" is a negative emotion & is also a part of "Seven sins" - given by Gaudhiji. Tiruvalluvar statement of showing Anger towards weak & strong & its Valleffets, emphasises that Anger is of no use

(F) Anger against the weak :-

Anger against the weak, can be getting what the person wants, but that is predominantly a bad way of using ones power / strength

For example - Anger towards children or someone with mental disability is wrong.

It is a manifestation of our own weakness & trying to compensate it with over showing dominance.

Anger towards children, to make them prone to violence & sets bad precedent

Towards the weak, attitude should be of rightful exercise of reward &

## disproportion.

①) Anger towards Stronger

Strong, are to be understood as someone with mental/physical strength & also material possession.

Anger towards the strong is futile, because it only leads to

- 1) further retaliation
- 2) violence/conflict
- 3) even death.

Thus, it causes a ~~lose-lose-lose~~ lose-lose-lose situation for both.

WW-I & WW-II can be examples of these.

Thus diplomacy is the new key or learned lesson after these wars.

Therefore, anger in any case, should be avoided & not encouraged.

# U.P.S.C.

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1(c)

"Humanity", is the basis of what changes/sets apart humans, from that of mere existence.

Mahatma Gandhi's quote on human nature & its realization, is based on understanding this very nature of humanity.

Humanity reflects the sensitivity ability to understand & work for the collective good (& not just individual).

So, it emphasizes on being kind, empathetic & following universal brotherhood.

For this, one needs to shun cruel crudely & brutal behaviors.

Brutal / Beastly Behavior:-

- ↳ It cultivates violence
- ↳ It is of divisive nature
- ↳ It violates the public order / public peace



Brutality causes only harm to human kind & it can not do good to anyone, no even to its perpetrator.

Human nature, in its very core is about being more than just an animal existence (hunting, eating, etc).

It is to go beyond & develop a human consciousness

A human civilization, without brutality & beastly nature, can work for the development & human happiness

Thus, a world with Realisation of human nature, can be the one with peace, love & happiness

(2AM)

The given case, shows a problem of improper childhood & the scars it let him become a drug peddler. Early age care is as important as basic amenities (food, shelter) to have a dignified & reasoned life (Art 21).

Shiva at the age of 15 yrs, is still a teenager & a juvenile. Given the background of tragedy & misguidance by drug peddlers. It would be wrong approach to punish him. Rather a proper counselling of understanding life is the primary concern. Not just one-time counselling, but a continuous support is needed!

My course of action, will be:-

- 1) Let the police & Juvenile Justice take its primary course of action.
- 2) After the procedures are done, I will recommend the following:-

## i) primary counselling

↳ understanding the psych & approach of Shiva

knowing about, what shiva thinks of right/wrong is important.

↳ analyse, his responses & find out the pain points in his life.

## ii) Address his problems:

addressing & assuring children, is important to win their trust & cooperation

## iii) showing him other children

who have been abandoned/orphaned. This might give him a sense of belonging/kinship.

Also, he will be able to connect with children & have a childhood

Childhood → healthy & cared, is important for adult personality stabilisation

iv) After that I will make sure, that shiva knows what he committed is a crime

It is important to tell him/show him the ill effect & pain drug addicts & their family go through

i) Knowing that Shiva has a family, I think, the board should try to establish a communication with them.

If they are not ready to take care, then Shiva can be raised in an orphanage. But, his rightful property & papers are to be produced & handed over to lawyer (Gout lawyer), who will give it to Shiva after the rightful age.

ii) Given the intensity of crimes → murder, drugs & underworld. It is necessary, he be spent sometime in juvenile jail. But, after that, he should be properly counselled, monitored & taken care of.

He needs children of his age, he needs innocence & care to be given.

This, I recommend a holistic rehabilitation with care & counselling. But, Shiva should also learn & unlearn from his mistakes.

13  
(a)

The case of complaint & counter complaint in this case provides the problems of rightfully answering complaint, finding out truth & taking legal steps to make sure it doesn't repeat.

As a female IPS officer, I have the responsibility of handling the cases under me with diligence, transparency rule of law and also compassion.

This particular case, requires me, to be:-

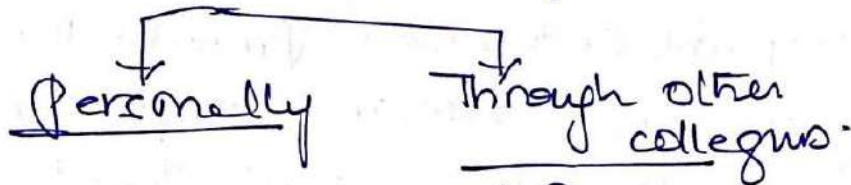
- 1) Emotionally intelligent
- 2) following rule of law
- 3) Impartial & diligent.

My Response would be:-

Step 1:- Listen to both the persons, without personal interest/prepositions.

Though I make sure that the woman, feels comfortable in talking about the case. I will also give equal chance to the other constable.

Step 2 - I will monitor their behaviours



I will use, my emotional intelligence, in understanding their behaviour & look for evidences.

Step 3 - I will immediately, put both of them in other departments. But will not suspect as innocent unless guilty

Step 4 - will talk to their colleagues & know if the case allegations are true. Informal talk is important → as it may deter others in future

Step 5 - for home investigation. I will use my rightful means of conducting an investigation. I will make sure, none of the members of the investigation are related to accused & counter accused

Thus, I will make sure of giving both of them, equal opportunity to be heard & prove their innocence. Then go for independent investigation to know the truth

13(b)

Given that the investigation proves the false allegation. My course of action will now focus on taking action against woman constable & also make sure, such things do not repeat.

The problem here, is of two fold:-

- 1) Misuse of Women protection  
(which are usually stringent & have chilling effect)
- 2) SC/ST atrocities & their disrespect.

After the investigation has completed, since the ~~the~~ conclusion is that of woman discrimination with malicious intent.

1) It will take disciplinary action against her, following the rules & procedure of the department.

2) will lodge a formal complaint against the female constable to the concerned authority for

1) misuse of female protection (POSH).

1) Disinformation / fake complaint  
will urge to take necessary action. If I am  
empowered to do so, I will suspend her  
(as it is done in stringent cases).

2) I will then speak to the male constable  
& assure him, that he is innocent.

I will also ask him, if he is of the  
intent / if he had gone through humiliatn.  
If yes, then I will, ask him to file

SC/ST Attraction Case against her. If he  
do not. I will do it, on behalf of Department

3) As letting her go, with less punishment  
will be a bad precedent & may attract  
further cases.

4) But, at the same time. I will call for  
a department meeting. And will assure  
men & women of equality & justice

Also, encourage women to complaint, if  
there is a rightful complaint.

Thus, My action will be to  
suspend her & take complete legal action  
available. Also, to make others feel  
comfortable.



(14)  
(a)

As an IAS officer (Public Officer), my first duty is to serve the interest of the people. with the means of constitution & set rules, code of conduct & morality.

The case, is of conflict of interest - As that of personal interest (corruption & political allegance) & public interest.

The options in front of me are of :-

- accepting the Deputy CM's request
- rejecting the Deputy CM's request

Though, broadly there seems to be only 2 options. The way & means of doing ~~the~~ it varies & can have different consequences.

They are :-

Option 1 :- Accepting the Deputy CM's request.

Advantages :-

- 1) Personal interest.
- 2) ~~It~~ Might be helpful in getting posts later on.

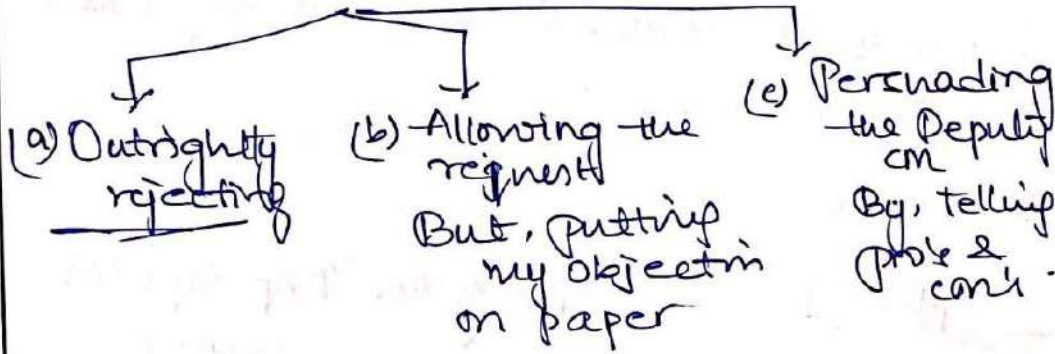
- 3) Being a Deputy CM, he might take other action against me, if I don't do it
- 4) No point in rejecting, as he might get it done other ways.

### Disadvantage of Option 1:-

- 1) Public interest are set aside
- 2) Govt finances misappropriated
- 3) Disciplinary action, may be taken against me
- 4) Bad precedent to the other officers
- 5) can start a chain of corrupti cons

### Option 2:-

These are sub options under it-



Therefore, there are 4 options, that I can go ahead with

(4b)

After evaluating & understanding  
the situation & my responsibility. I  
will personally go with Option - a(c).

Option a(c) → Persuading the Deputy CM  
by giving his pros & cons.

I will choose - this option, because:

1) mere rejecting, will not serve the  
purpose. As he might get me transferred  
& others to do it.

2) Also, allowing the project by just  
a red mark on the paper is a post-facto  
action.

It will just amount to earing  
my own guilt & job. But will not  
serve the public.

Option a(c) & my Action Counsel

1) Will speak to Deputy CM, & tell him  
that there will be a auditing on the  
project

↳ any such appropriation, will be  
put out

↳ will let him know, about the

active media & social media

↳ I will also try to speak to the state Chief Secretary, about it & get opinion.

2) I will also let the Deputy CM, that even in case of transfer, I will give my rejection of the proposal in the plan document

which will have to be overridden, by the next correct MD.

3) Then, I will also make use of RTI. Carefully under Section (4) of RTI. I am duty bound to get out Project Information in Public Info. MoTo.

This might make the Deputy CM feel more responsible & accountable.

Therefore, my course of action would be to make sure, that the plan goes according to rightful course. I will use legal procedures to make the ends meet.

15 (c)

The 'Indian Bureaucracy' was called the steel frame of Indian Administration due to its strict rule adherence & high excellence.

With the changing times, the content & nature of Bureaucracy, has also changed. ICs of the colonial times, was to implement the colonial rules & curb dissent. Thus, it was important for them to be value-neutral & strictly implement rules.

But today Bureaucracy, has an overhaul of work nature. The newly added goals are:

1) Welfare & Administration of a welfare state (not colonial)

2) New duties

i) disaster management

(India ranks 5, in Greenpeace report for disaster prone)

ii) Implementation of climate change law etc

④ Integration of vulnerable in to  
mainstream welfare

(tribals, SC, Women, Children etc)

Thus, as the changing nature of job  
there has to be changing attitudes of  
Bureaucracy: If it is not done.

'Steel frame'  $\xrightarrow{\text{might become}}$  'Iron Cage'

To not let that happen, we should  
adopt:-

1) Tough, yet compassionate approach  
(training programs, should have  
emotional intelligence)

2) Tolerance & empathy.

3) Bureaucrats, also need to be connected  
with the population (rural & urban) & shun  
the elitism)

4) Mid career training should be there

5) New Roles:-

1) Provider

2) welfare administration

3) Go to person, for disaster,  
problems etc

- (Question No.)
- 4) Disentangling & communicating leaders  
5) Speedy redressal mechanism etc.

(15b)

### Significance of such change:-

Such a change in role, of involving 'values & moral' can build the connection between Govt & people.

The new way should be that of 'Value-neutrality' in going through the procedure, but should have values of empathy, compassion & service attitude towards the public.

### Significance:-

- 1) Enhanced public trust
- 2) More people, addressing & communicating to Government
- 3) Positive & happiness index grows.
- 4) Wastage of money etc reduces. If the public officer is on frequent contact with local.
- 5) Incline development
- 6) Anxiety & fear reduces

∴ The new role & nature should be internalized by bureaucracy.

16(a)

Being in a position of choosing between either of the one. The case, needs to pick between the varying emotional Intelligence & efficiency of work done

The case, also speaks about the time crunch. This means, that there is little time to change the attitude of the whole department.

Evaluating & Analyzing My Options:

Nature of Work to be done :

The work is of census, which means :-

- 1) a lot of ground work
- 2) team work
- 3) team efficiency
- 4) Strict one-command communication
- 5) Timely adherence to deadlines
- 6) No scope for misinformati

Understanding the nature of work, I will next, analyse my options :-



Components

1) Time  
Constraint

Mr. A.  
Mr. A might get  
it done on-time.

Mr. B.  
Mr. B might not  
be able to  
finish it soon.

2) Information

Mr. A's strict  
nature, might  
fear his  
subordinates to  
not give wrong  
information

Mr. B, might  
be taken for  
granted.  
(In some cases)

But, there is no  
guarantee, if  
someone, might  
lie (because of  
his inapproachable  
attitude).

3) Team  
efficiency

→ Might attract  
blame game

→ Might be  
smooth  
(if executed  
well)

→ Might be of  
gaps in consensus  
(if not).

4) My  
Influence

→ I will not be  
able to influence  
the work. As the  
team is dreading  
of their boss.

→ My influence, might  
work to counter  
the soft approach  
of Mr. B.

After analysing both the candidates & the work. I will be going with Mr. B.

The reasons are:

- 1) As Mr. B is calm & composed leader, he will be able to handle large teams of census & gather them as teams.
- 2) Though Mr. B is said to be calm. It won't be an obstacle for having 'One-line' Command. As people respect such leaders & adhere to them.
- 3) In case of some subordinates, missing the soft nature. Certain field visits & surprise checks by me or Mr. B can control such an action.
- 4) Though there is time crunch, I need to make sure all rules are followed & employees feel comfortable. Mr. B can assure me that.
- 5) As I can not change the ~~too~~ attitude in such less time. I will nonetheless, advise Mr. B of his misconceptions & give him some suggestions.

Thus, my option will be Mr. B for a good leadership. Excellence can be cultivated.

7  
(a)

Being the Secretary of Ministry of Home Affairs (GOI). I am duty bound to serve the country & its people; above & beyond by self-interests.

The given case has multidimensional & multiple contradictions in front of me

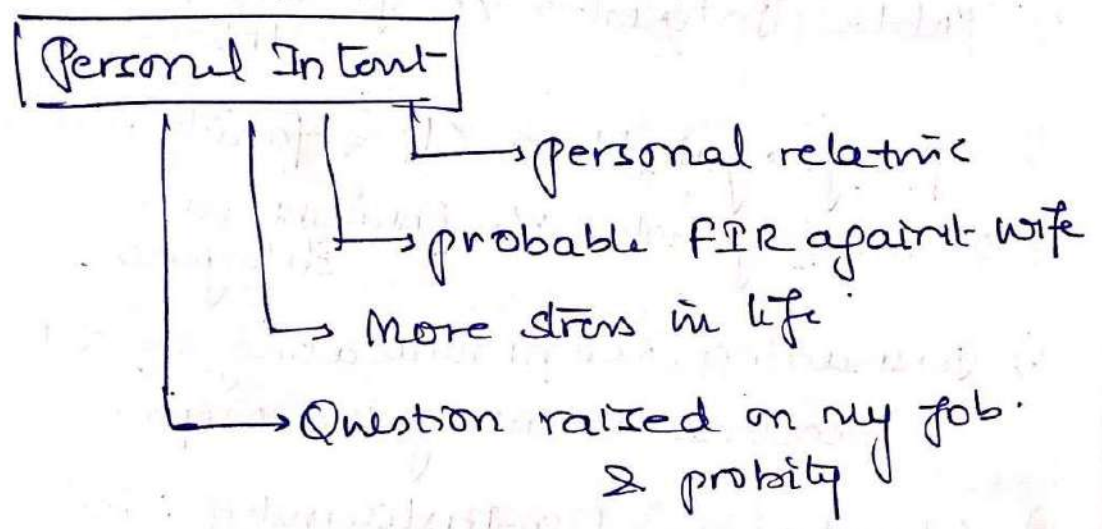
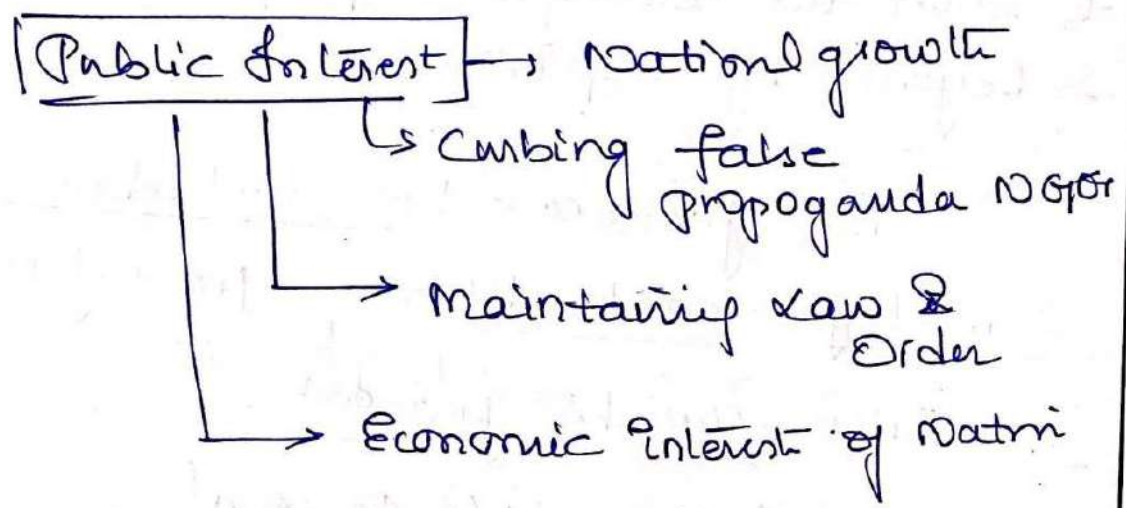
The Crisis, can be put on:

- 1) Public Interest v/s Personal Interest.
- 2) Going against a close family member.
- 3) National growth v/s Environmental dilemma.
- 4) Persuading & communicating the actual truth & intent of the NGO.
- 5) Objectivity & non-partisanship, but also being emotionally intelligent.

① Public Interest v/s Personal Interest:

As a wife, believes that the NGO is genuinely involved in the rightful intent. It will be difficult to persuade her.

And given that she is involved in the case. Any action against the NGO, will be detrimental to her



- ② Going against a family member (wife) can create tensions in public & personal life
- ③ It is also a bottleneck, to prove to people (& my wife) who support NGO, on the fraud interest
- ④ Crisis of Objectivity  $\frac{1}{2}$  Emotional Intelligence

Int by going with Objectivity, might not solve the core. ET is needed.

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(b)

Course of Action:-

1) Step 1:- Gather information & data against the NGO.

find proper & legal sources

2) Step 2:- Will talk to my ~~life~~ <sup>wife</sup> & other members of the NGO. without mentioning the core.

To understand & focus on the core of their working & propaganda

3) Step 3:- Targetted data collecti

I will then, use the informati of NGO about its propaganda.

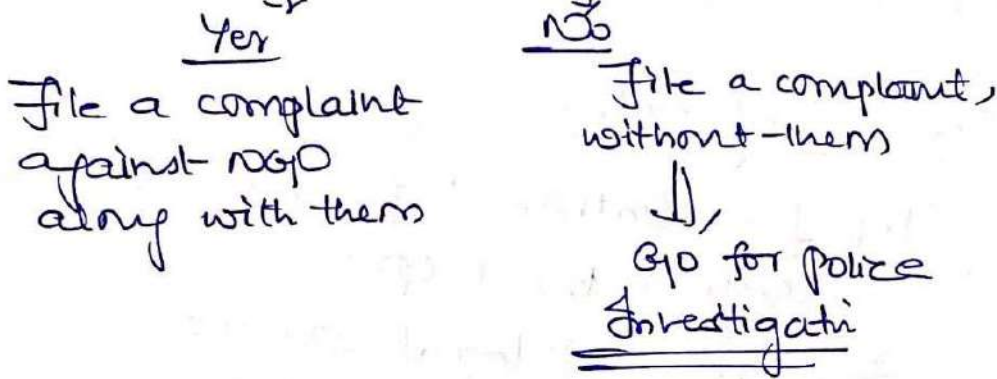
Get data, from IB & ~~res~~ Police, on

- ↳ exact target points
- ↳ NGO's cases in other countries
- ↳ NGO's funding sources etc

4) Step 4:- Will again speak to the NGO member, this time with informati

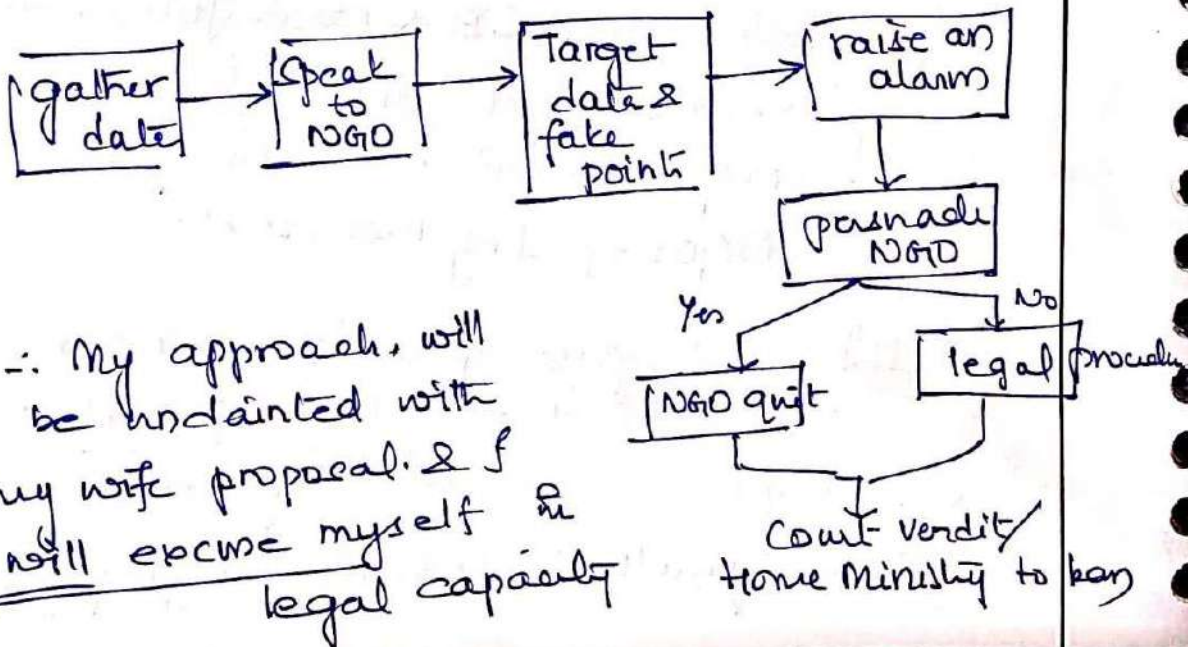
Will try to convince them about the reaction, growth & probable ill propagandis

5) Step 5 - If they are willing to listen



6) Step 6 - At this point I will give the data to the concerned police & will debate (as it of conflict of interest) myself

If my wife is still, wanting to fight, I will let her, do it herself & then allow her to know the truths through court



∴ My approach, will be vindicated with my wife proposal. & I will excuse myself in legal capacity