

Test Code: 31086

FIAS – 2020 – GS Paper 2

**ForumIAS**

ACADEMY

**GENERAL STUDIES**

Name Of Candidate	Uttam Singh Dwivedi		
Email Id.		Roll No.	1910046593
Mobile No.		Date:	

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION	
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained		
1			<p>1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.</p> <p>2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH, all questions are compulsory.</p> <p>3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.</p> <p>4. 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.</p> <p>5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. 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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13				<p><i>Any specific messages for ForumIAS Mentors/Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write it here.</i></p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p>
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<b>Total Marks:</b>				
<b>Remarks:</b>			Start Time	End Time
			Mode Of Examination :	Online <input type="checkbox"/> Offline <input type="checkbox"/>
			ECN CODE:	Evaluation Date:

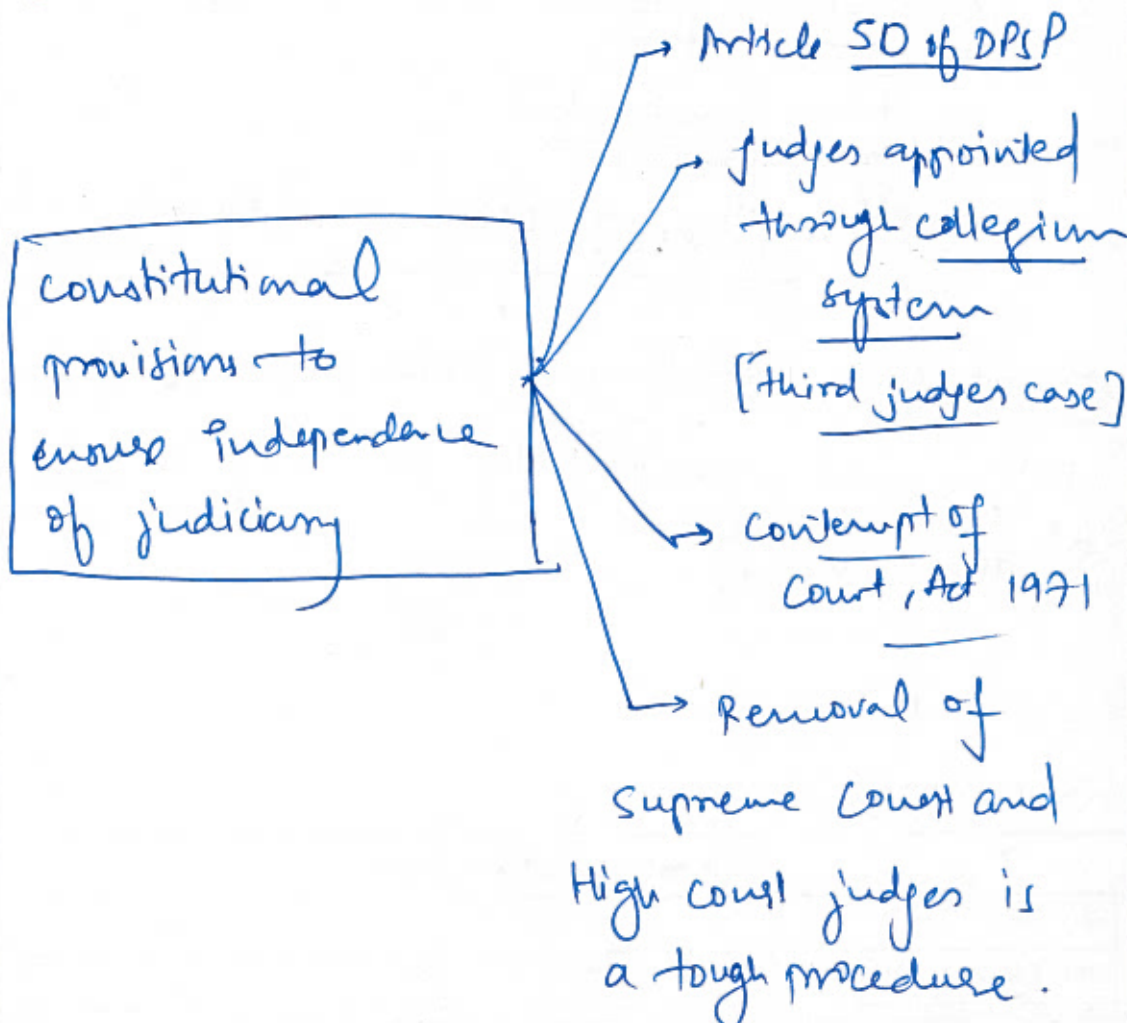
Parameters	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor
Language						
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ADDITIONAL COMMENTS



Q.1) 'Without an independent judiciary, the constitution is little more than a statement of empty promises.' Discuss. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

It is said that if the lamp of judiciary goes off, the amount of darkness would be unimaginable. Hence the independence of judiciary is a basic feature of Indian Constitution.





## Implications of judiciary's independence being affected

- Affects separation of powers.
- Credibility and trust in the institution erodes.
- Difficult to achieve political, economic and social justice as mentioned in the Preamble.
- Affects system of checks and Balances.

Hence the judiciary's independence is paramount, subject to the supremacy of the constitution.

### Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		<b>Total :</b>	

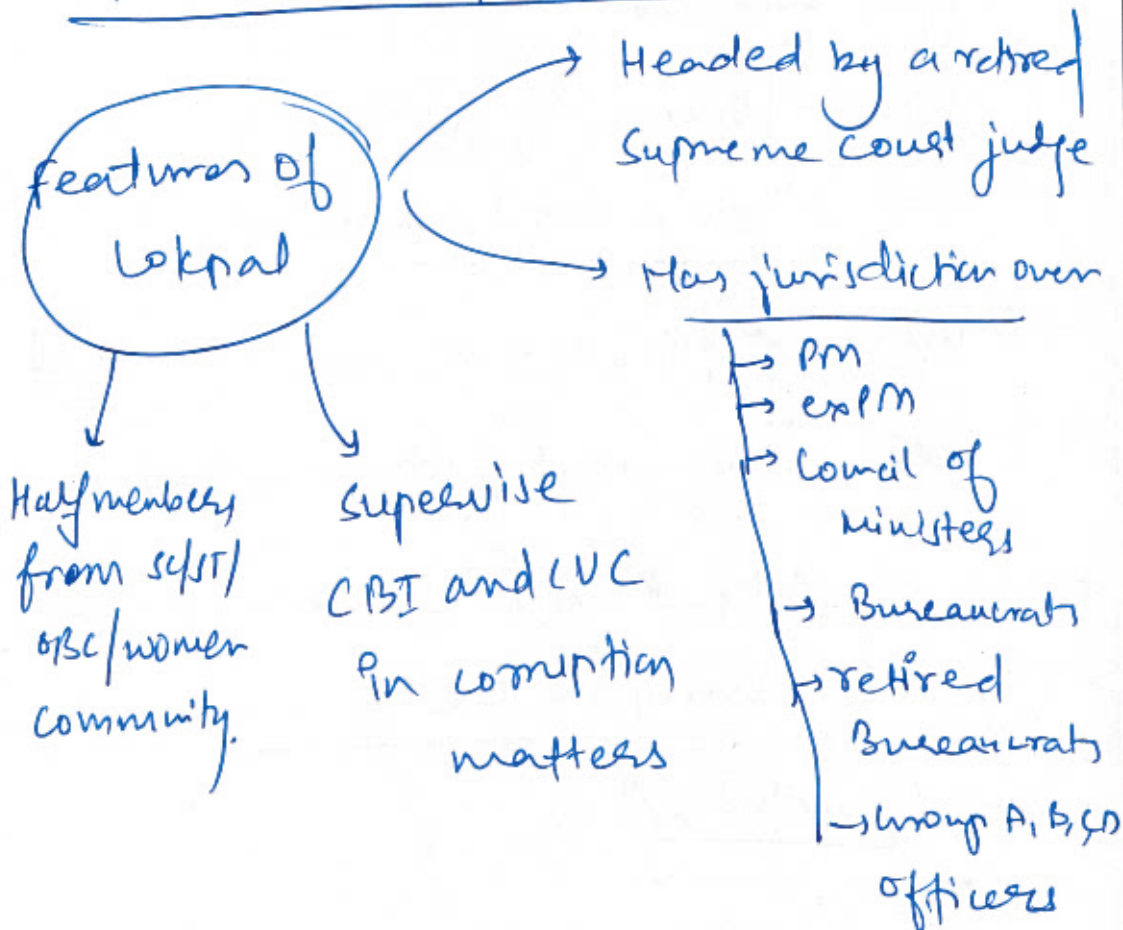




Q.2) Critically examine the various issues involved in the functioning of the Lokpal.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Lokpal is the Indian ombudsman for checking corruption in India's central government setup. It was formed after Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013.



**Issues involved in functioning of Lokpal**

→ The investigation over PM is very difficult

and cumbersome with lots of restriction and exemptions like national security, atomic energy, international relations, etc.

- No dedicated staff for Lokpal.
  - Lokpal does not has a full-fledged office till now
  - Huge influence of government for the collegium that selects Lokpal.
  - Overlapping jurisdiction with CBI and CVC, thus diluting their authorities.
- Hence the Lokpal must be strengthened to ensure corruption free governance in a "New India."

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		<b>Total :</b>	





Q.3) The All-India Judicial Service is an idea whose time has come. Analyse. What are the challenges in its implementation? (10 Marks, 150 Words)

The All-India Judicial Service was recommended through the 42nd Amendment Act, 1978. It is an All India Service on the lines of IAS and IPS and would work to strengthen judicial architecture and judicial governance of the country.

Why its time has come

→ Huge backlog in judiciary. 3.5 Crore cases overall with 60000 cases pending alone in the Supreme Court - Economic Survey 19-20

→ To Increase the reach of judiciary in all parts of the country and make the ideal of justice - democratic



→ so as to augment the capacity of state high courts and district courts with the availability of skilled manpower.

## Challenges in its Implementation

→ might affect independence of judiciary as the officers would be appointed by executive.

→ resistance from Bar Council of India

→ may add another layer of bureaucracy to the already complex maze of justice delivery system.

→ would increase revenue expenditure of the government.

Hence the idea of AIJS needs deliberation before final implementation.

### Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.4) Though "cooperative federalism" is increasingly emphasized in recent times, it is very much inherent in the design of the constitution. Examine.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Co-operative federalism refers to co-operation and co-ordination between centre-states and states-states for the administration of the country.

How co-operative federalism is emphasised in recent times

Through GST,  
one Nation, one election  
one Nation, one ration card  
one Nation, one market

management of inter-state water disputes

NITI Aayog

co-operation between states and centre under

NDMA Act 2005 during COVID 19.



How it is inherent in Indian Constitution

- Through integrated judiciary.
- Through provision for council for States [Rajya Sabha]
- seventh schedule
  - union list
  - state list
  - concurrent list
- Through interstate councils

Way forward

This co-operation can be further enhanced by following recommendations of Sarkaria's Commission, Punchi Commission, and ARC on federalism.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	





Q.5) "India must put the civil society at the centre of its Covid-19 control strategy". In light of the statement, how far do you agree that that Civil society is missing in the action of COVID-19 control strategy? (10 Marks, 150 Words)

COVID-19 is the greatest challenge to mankind since the world war II.

Why India must put civil society at the centre of its COVID-19 strategy

promotes citizen centric governance that can reach almost all affected population.

The reach of civil society is higher and larger

more knowledge of ground level situation

Promotes demand driven governance rather than supply driven governance

## Civil society missing during COVID 19

- Restriction on movements due to lockdowns.
- Lack of funds to help the affected people, especially the migrants.
- Lack of co-ordination between various civil society organisations.

## Civil society present during COVID 19

- Langar facilities for the homeless.
- Helping migrants by arranging conveyance for them to reach home.
- Distributing masks and sanitizers.

Even after facing health challenges, the civil society has done its best to help augment state capacity to fight this challenge.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		<b>Total :</b>	





Q.6) What do you think should be role of Civil Service in strengthening of grass root democracy? (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Grassroots democracy refers to the local institutions of governance at the ground level like the panchayats and urban local bodies.

Role of civil service in strengthening of grass root democracy

- Effective and efficient delivery of government schemes.
- Grievance Redressal of the local population.
- Identifying beneficiaries for various government programs and removing Inclusion and exclusion errors.



→ Social persuasion and government campaigns for awareness generation on fundamental rights and fundamental duties.

## Steps to strengthen civil service capacity

→ Capacity building through criticism kaomyogi.

→ interaction with local populations to understand their needs and aspirations.

→ use of e-governance to increase their reach.

Hence civil service plays a key role in democratic decentralisation.

### Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.7) Experts argue that changing to a presidential system is one way of ensuring a democracy that works in India. However, India needs a new political culture, not a presidential system. Discuss. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Indian polity is based on the Westminster model of government with executive responsibility in a parliamentary form of government.

## Problems in current setup

- Consensus building is difficult and takes time.
- Defections for political gains.
- Co-alition governments leading to policy paralysis.

## Advantages of Presidential form of government

- Small sized cabinets make decisions quick.



- Stability of government is ensured
- Strict separation of powers
- No problem of defection and coalition governments.

## Why new political culture needed

- Due to rising use of money and muscle power in politics.
- Defections for the sake of ministerial births.
- Lack of accountability of elected representatives.

Hence 2nd ARC recommends ethics in governance and model code of conduct for MPs/MLAs to improve India's political culture.

### Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		<b>Total :</b>	



Q.8) The 2019 Human Development Report points to the limits of economic growth in ensuring equity. Considering India's growing performance in terms of Human Development, identify the deep-rooted systemic drivers of inequality. Suggest measures to bring inclusive and equal growth benefits to all. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

The 2019 Human Development Report places India at 128th position, which is below its South Asian peers like Bangladesh and Sri Lanka.

Deep rooted systemic drivers of inequality

- Social factors: Brahminism and patriarchy.
- Political factors: Lack of accountability of elected representatives.
- Economic factors: Unequal economic opportunities as shown by Oxfam report [10% of Indians own 80% of wealth]



Administrative factors: Corruption, leakages and mistargeting of beneficiaries.

measures to bring equity and equal growth to all

- Focus on Aspirational Districts.
- Increasing employment avenues through increasing investment.
- Tackling social evils like patriarchy and caste oppression.
- citizen centric governance that uses e-governance, RTI, etc
- Effective implementation of government schemes.

Hence above steps would help India realise its objectives under DPSP [Part IV]

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

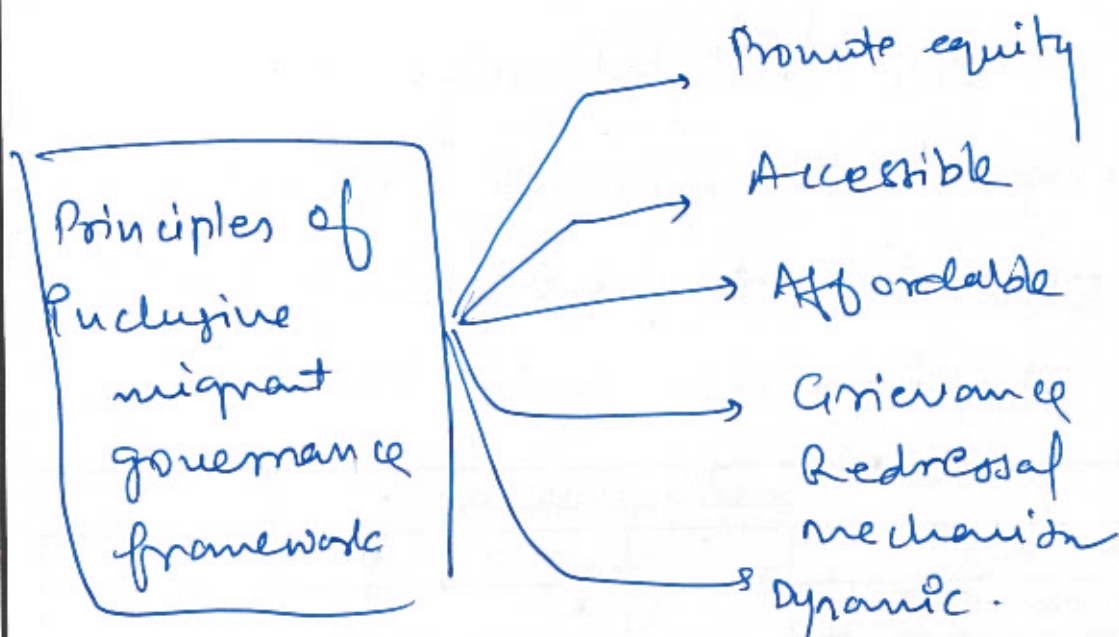
Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		<b>Total :</b>	



Q.9) The COVID-19 pandemic has led to the loss of livelihood for many Indian migrants working abroad. In light of this, an inclusive migration governance framework is the need of the hour to provide Indian workers with a social safety net during crises. Comment. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

COVID-19 pandemic is one of the greatest challenges to humanity. This was seen particularly in case of international migrants.

An inclusive migrant governance framework refers to policies and programs that cater to the needs of the migrants in times of crisis.





## Features of inclusive migration governance framework

- Social safety net through provident funds.
- Avoidance of double taxation in host and destination countries.
- Access to embassies in case of harassment and exploitation by the employees.
- Timely grievance redressal by the mandated authority.

Migrants play a crucial role in sending forex to India and increasing India's soft power, hence must be taken care of.

### Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		<b>Total :</b>	



Q.10) India's response to COVID-19 reflects the power, problems, and potential of federalism in her polity. Discuss. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

federalism refers to a co-habitation of central and state governments with their defined spheres of influence in a political setup.

How COVID 19 reflects power of India's federalism

- The use of NDMA Act 2005 ~~connected~~ gave huge powers to Centre to control the disease. This conversion of a federal setup into unitary is a unique feature of India's federalism.
- co-ordination and co-operation between Centre - states and states - states



## Problems in India's federalism

- Lack of power to states to declare areas as containment zones.
- fund crunch with the states due to decline in GST revenues due to economic lockdown.

## Potential of India's federalism

- Through platforms like GITI Aayog, virtual meets of CMs with PM, the federal structure of the country can be further strengthened.

In this light greater devolution of powers to states as recommended by Rajamannal commission can be thought of.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		<b>Total :</b>	



**Q.11)** The Global Hunger Index (GHI) 2020 has placed India 94th position among 107 countries, much behind Bangladesh, Pakistan and Nepal. Why are we battling hunger despite number of food security schemes and programs? Suggest some policy measures to tackle the problem of hunger in the country. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

The Global Hunger Index states that 14% of Indian population is undernourished.

The problem of nutrition can be further viewed through NITI Aayog's observation that 36% of India's children are stunted while 38% of them are wasted.

## Reasons for battling hunger

→ Leakage ~~of~~ and pilferage of grains from farms to FCI to Fair Price Shops.

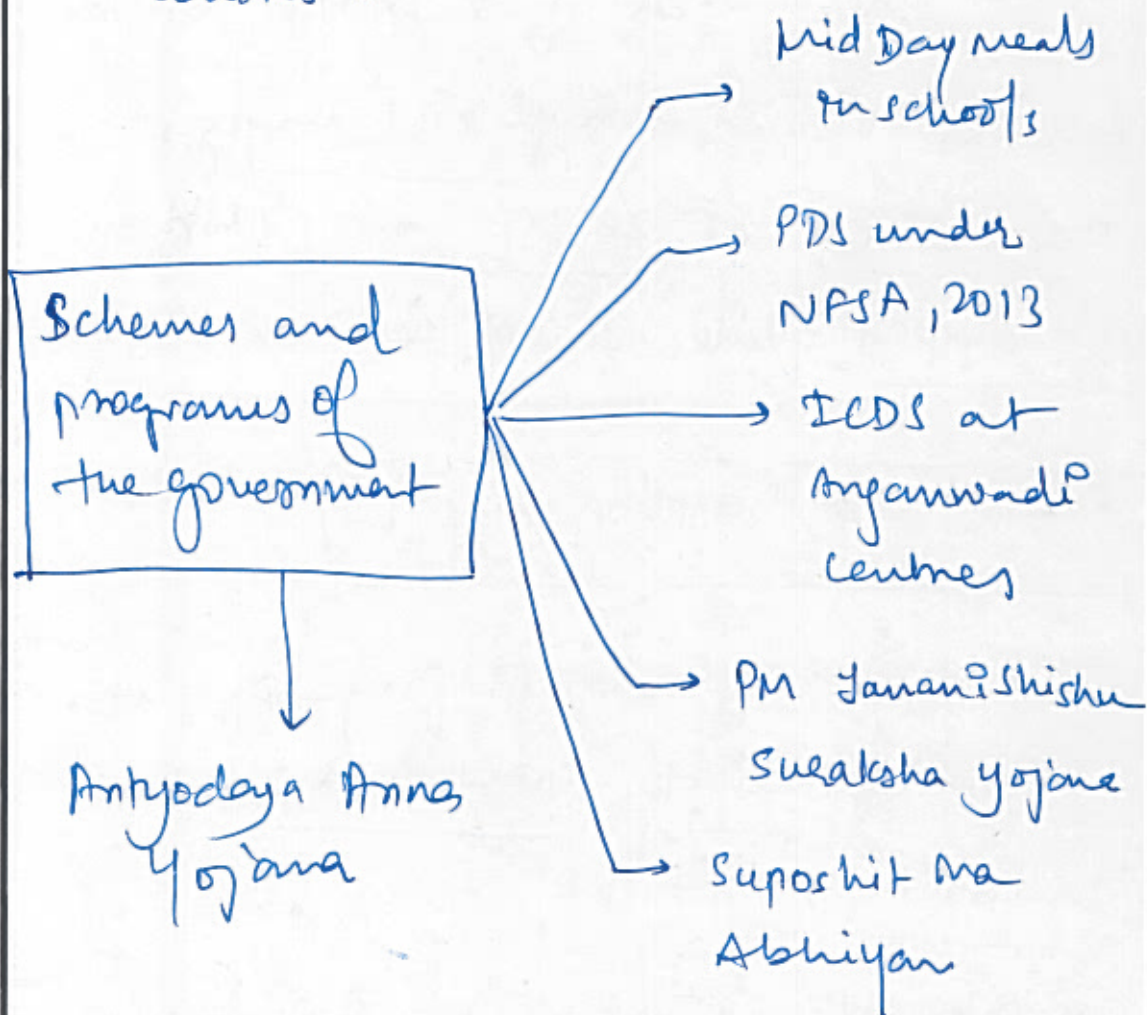
→ Obsolete working of Fair Price Shops.

→ Mistargeting of beneficiaries



→ Lack of Point of Sale machines at Fair Price shops and problems in Andhra, authentication.

→ Lack of resources in Anganwadi centres.



## Policy measures to tackle the problem of hunger

- Digitalisation of all fair price shops.
- GPS tracking of transfer of grains from FCI godowns to fair price shops.
- One Nation One Ration card that would particularly help migrants.
- Biofortification of food like Golden Rice [with Vitamin A]
- Diversity of food provided at mid-day meals, PDS, etc.

Best practices like: Bar coded Ration cards by Gujarat government and Arun e-PDS of Assam and Madhya Pradesh could be adopted.

### Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	





Q.12) "Cleansing of politics has been brought about, more by institutions, other than the legislature." Analyze. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

India's politics has been riddled by corrupt practices like role of money and muscle power and increasing criminal candidates in law making.

According to AOR report, 43% of ~~the~~ Lok Sabha MPs have criminal cases against them. 22% have accusations of heinous crimes like rape, attempt to murder. Also it ~~and~~ points out that 85% of ~~the~~ Lok Sabha MPs are corrupt.

How cleansing of politics has been brought less by legislature

→ The political parties are outside the ambit of RTI.

→ Under section 13 of IT Act, 1961 political parties are exempt from paying income tax.

→ Though the legislature banned use of notes for donation above Rs 2000, it brought the electoral bond scheme for which Election Commission had expressed concern owing to opaqueness in electoral funding.

How cleansing of politics has been brought more by institutions

→ Election Commission strictly implements model code of conduct during elections and takes strict action against its violation by registering FIRs and



ban on political rallies.

→ Supreme Court

- ① In ADR case 2002 & candidates mandated to disclose their assets and cases filed against them.
- ② In Lily Thomas case & ~~case~~ If a sitting MP/MLA is convicted for 2 years or more, he would lose his seat.
- ③ In 2018 : Supreme Court asked political parties to advertise the criminal antecedents of its candidates.  
Hence, if we wish to cleanse politics we need combined efforts of legislature, Institutions and Civil society.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		<b>Total :</b>	



Q.13) The Kesavananda Bharati case laid down important red lines, set the scope and limits to amending the Constitution. Critically examine. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Keshwananda Bharati case 1973 is termed as the landmark case in India's judicial history.

Events leading to Keshwananda Bharati case

⇒

Champakam Dorairajan case 1951  
↓  
Golaknath case, 1967  
↓  
Keshwananda Bharati case, 1973

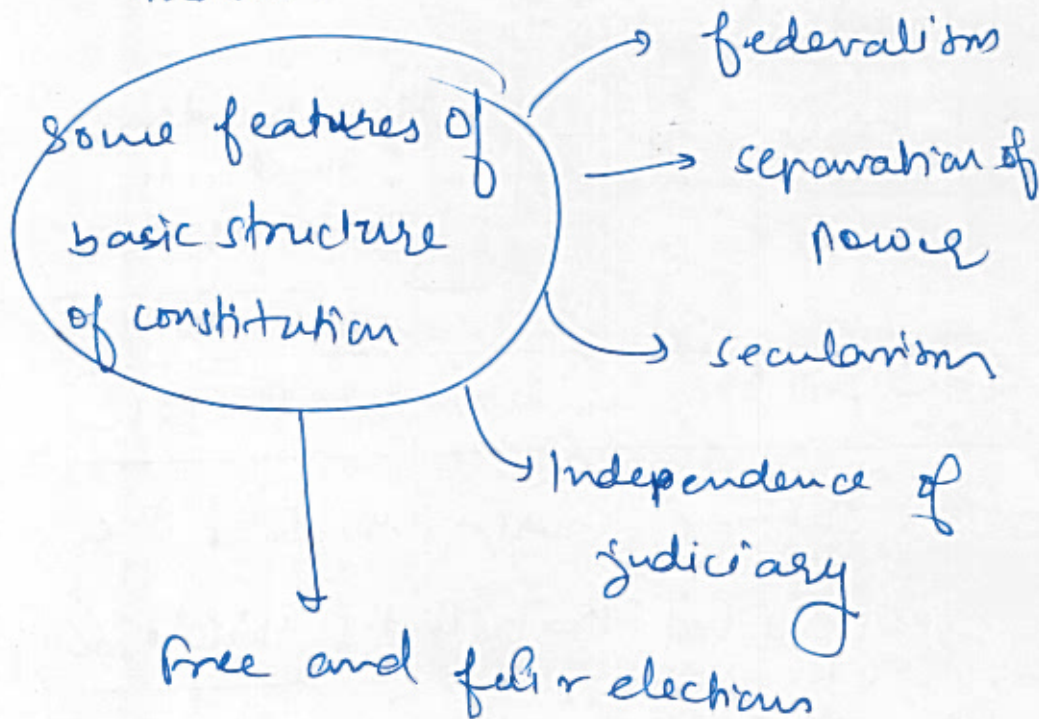
Important red lines laid down in the case

→ The Supreme Court through a 7:6 ruling opined that under Article 368, the legislature has all the powers to amend the fundamental rights. But no amendment must



go against the basic structure of the Indian constitution.

→ This basic structure was defined as the fundamental values and vision of the Constitutional Assembly with ~~the~~ which the constitution was made.



## Criticism of Basic structure doctrine

→ Binds future generation to the

Ideas of old times:

→ Termed as "theological interpretation of constitution."

→ Through this, the judiciary has assumed the role of a "super legislature."

→ It hangs like a "Damocles sword" over the neck of legislature.

→ Promotes Judicial Overreach.

However Zia Mody [a legal expert] in her book "10 cases that changed India" mentions the Keshwananda Bharti case prevented India from converting from a democracy to dictatorship.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	





Q.14) "Improving governance is key to ensuring equitable growth in developing countries". How far do you think that inequality in India is due to lopsided developmental policies since Independence? (15 Marks, 250 Words)

India ranks 128 in the HDI by UNDP.

This is below its South Asian peers.

Also in the recent times, inequality has increased with India's top 10% holding 70% of wealth [Oxfam report]

lopsided governmental policies since Independence

→ five year plans were supply driven and not demand driven.

→ lack of Centre - state co-ordination with limited devolution to states.

→ It took almost half ~~decade~~ century for India to bring local governments in the form of Panchayati Raj and

Urban local bodies.

- Inadequate focus on health and education parameters with low expenditure

Challenges in India's governance

- Red tapism and Bureaucratic inertia.
- Mistargeting of beneficiaries in India's social assistance programmes.
- Corruption and leakages in transmission of government benefits.

Steps the government has taken for equitable growth

- PM Jan Dhan Yojana for financial inclusion
- Ayushman Bharat and PM Jan Arogya Yojana.



- PM Ujjwala Yojana for LPG cylinders
- PM Saubhagya Yojana for electricity.
- PM ~~Amay~~ Awas Yojana for affordable housing.

way forward to ensure equitable growth

- Focus on Aspirational Districts.
- Engagement through Inter-State Councils, Zonal councils, NITI Aayog, etc.
- citizen centric governance through RTI, social Audit, e-governance, etc.

These methods would help India achieve "Sabka sath, sabka vikas"

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		<b>Total :</b>	



Q.15) It is being argued that the New Education Policy (NEP), 2020 is high on goals but low on realism. Critically Analyze. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

India's literacy rate is 77%. Though the implementation of RTE in 2009 has increased school enrolment ratio, the quality of education remains dismal.

According to NGO Pratham's Annual Survey of Education Report, class fifth students struggle to solve basic arithmetic of class II.

Also the Gross Enrolment Ratio at higher education level remains 26%

In this backdrop the New Education policy has been brought after a gap of 34 years [since ~~1986~~ 1986]



Early childhood care and education [0 to 6 years]

Features of New Education Policy

Increasing RTE from 14 years to 18 years

focus on innovation

Building of school complexes

vocational education in schools.

Increasing GER in higher education to 50% by 2035.

High on goals

- Universalising school education
- focussing on innovation and vocational learning.
- Allowing foreign universities to set up campuses in India.
- Increasing e-education through IGNOU, Massive Open Online courses (MOOC)

Low on realism → India spends 4.6% of its GDP on education [6% is mandated]

- High teacher absenteeism.
- Majority of teachers on contract.
- Dilapidated school infrastructure
- RTE not being implemented by private schools in letter and spirit.

Way forward

- Increasing expenditure on education sector.
- Teacher-mentor program, Happiness curriculum as mentioned by Manish Sisodia in his book "Shiksha".

This would help India realise SDG goal 4 targets of and Article 45 of DRP.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

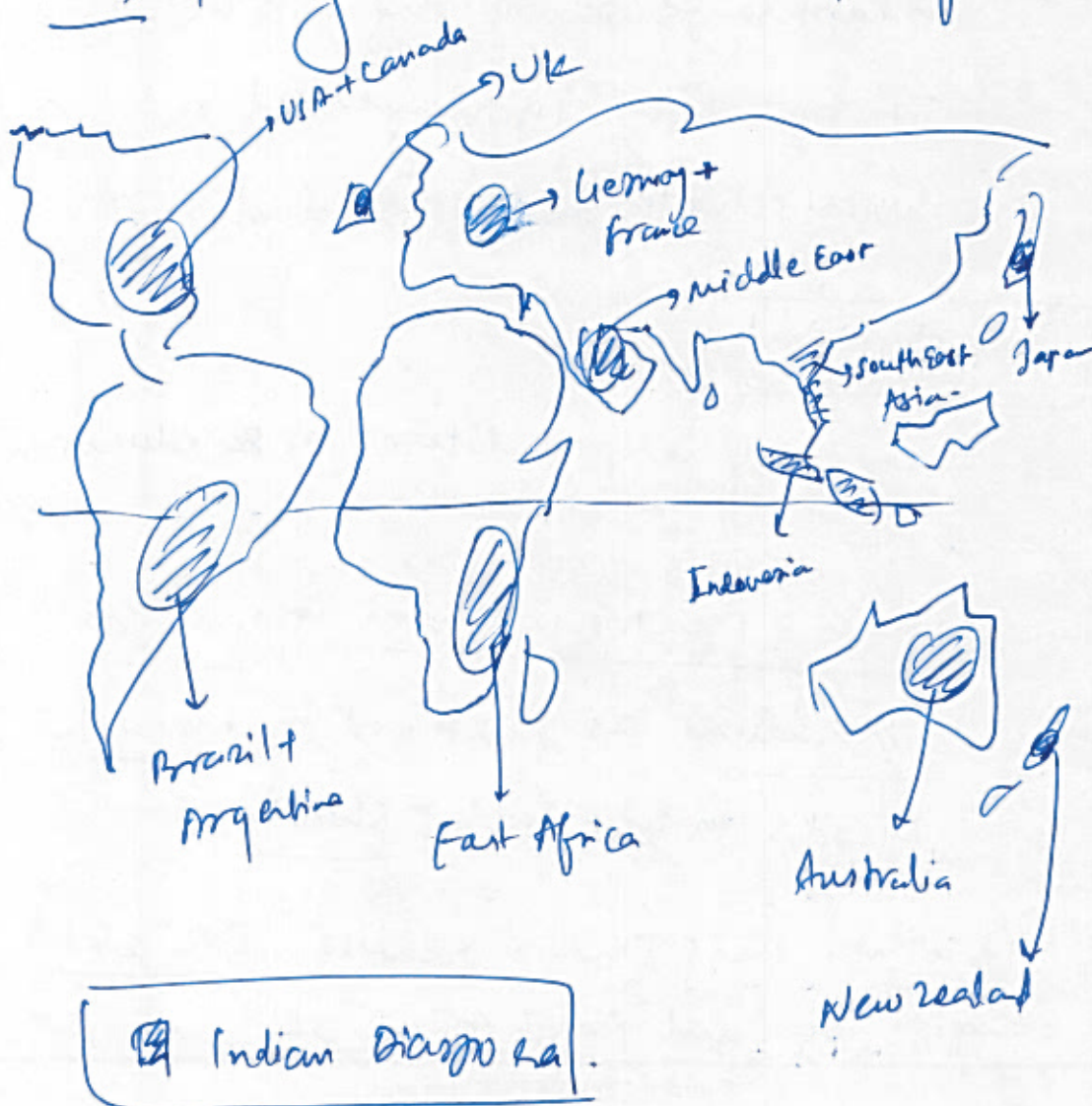
Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	





Q.16) Do you agree that there has been a complete turnaround in India's policy towards its diaspora. Suggest how India can leverage its diaspora to meet its foreign policy objectives. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

India has one of the largest diaspora across the world with Global Migration Index placing Indians as the top migrants.



Current engagement of Indian government with its diaspora

→ PM Modi meeting PIOs and OCIs in foreign countries and interacting with them.

→ Pravasi Bharatiya Divas on 15th January every year.

During COVID

→ Bringing back Indian expatriates under Vande Bharat Mission

Active engagement of Indian embassies with the Indians

stranded in foreign countries.

→ MOUs on social security programs for Indians working abroad.



How India can use its diaspora to meet its foreign policy objectives

- India's diaspora help India to increase its soft power.
- Indians can lobby for Indian interests in foreign countries, as was seen during Indo-US Civil Nuclear deal, 2008
- Indian diaspora can bring huge investments in India, new technologies and help improve India's foreign reserves.

For the above reasons PM Modi has referred Indian diaspora as "India's Goodwill Ambassadors abroad."

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		<b>Total :</b>	

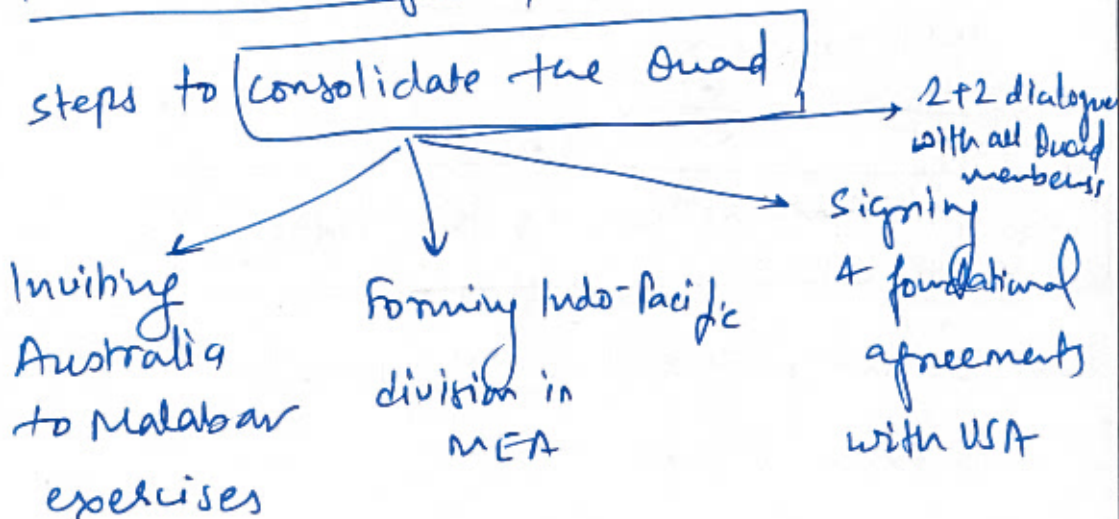


Q.17) The consolidation of the Quad reflects the political will in Delhi to break free from old shibboleths and respond to security imperatives. It opens a new phase in which India, for the first time, can help shape global institutions. Examine.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

With the global growth engines shifting to East, the Indo-Pacific region assumes great importance.

To increase its hold over the Indo-Pacific region, India has taken



Delhi breaking free from old shibboleths

→ Aversion to military or quasi-military alliances.

→ coming close to USA. In the words



Of PM Modi, India and USA have come out of hesitations of history.

→ Shifting India's engagements with China from co-operation to confrontation.

→ From Non-Alignment of twentieth century to Multi Alignment of 21st century.

## Security Imperatives in the region

→ Security threat from pirates in the Indian Ocean.

→ Rising China and its aggressive posture in South China sea and Indian Ocean.

→ countering China's 'String of pearls' strategy.

## India shaping global institutions

- Becoming a key player in Quad and the Indo Pacific!
- India's lead role in SARAF [security and growth for All in the Region], Indian Ocean Regional Association, Indian Ocean Naval Symposium.
- This is helping India's candidature in G7, APEC and UNSC permanent members.

How India manages the Quad and rising China will determine India's rise as a regional power in the Indo-Pacific region.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		<b>Total :</b>	





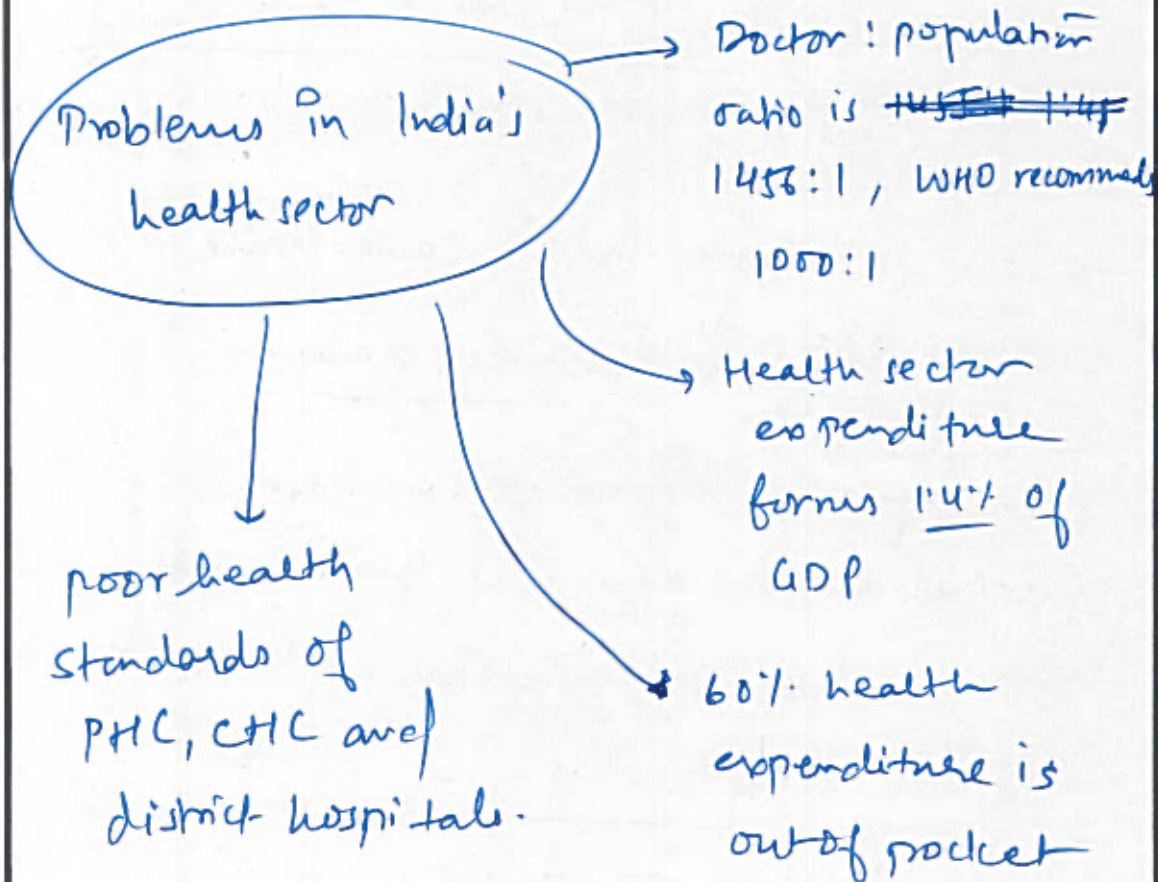
Q.18) The vision of 'Healthy India' can be realized through comprehensive primary healthcare, universal health coverage and Public-Private-Partnership. Elaborate.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

NITI Aayog's review of India's SDG performance

states that India scores the least on

SDG goal 2, i.e. Health.



Steps to revive primary Healthcare

→ Spending 60% of funds on reviving

the PHCs as recommended by the National Health Policy, 2017

- Improving Infrastructure [only 14% of all PHCs meet health standards - PHFI]
- Provision of basic medicines, availability of doctors, nurses, equipments, etc
- Strengthening 3As
  - ASHA
  - ANM
  - Anganwadi

Steps to achieve universal health coverage

- Increasing health sector expenditure to ~~6%~~ 2.5% of GDP as recommended by National Health Policy, 2017.
- Increasing insurance amounts and number of beneficiaries under PM -



Jan Aarogya Yojana

→ Increasing affordable medicines through Jan Aushadhi Kendras

Steps to attract PPP in healthcare

→ Easing regulatory norms.

→ Increasing number of private hospitals empanelled under Ayushman Bharat program.

→ Tax concessions under IT Act, 1961 for investment in healthcare.

→ Incentivising private sector to open hospitals in rural areas.

The above measures would help achieve vision of "Healthy India" and (SDG goal 2) and also Article 47 of DPSP [health & nutrition]

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.19) Elucidate the importance of transparency in government and mention the tools available for upholding transparency. Also, discuss the factors responsible for India's poor performance in Transparency International's Global Corruption Index.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Transparency in government is referred to as following rules of the organisation, being accountable for one's actions and being responsive to people's grievances.

Importance of transparency in government

→ Strengthens the process of checks and balances.

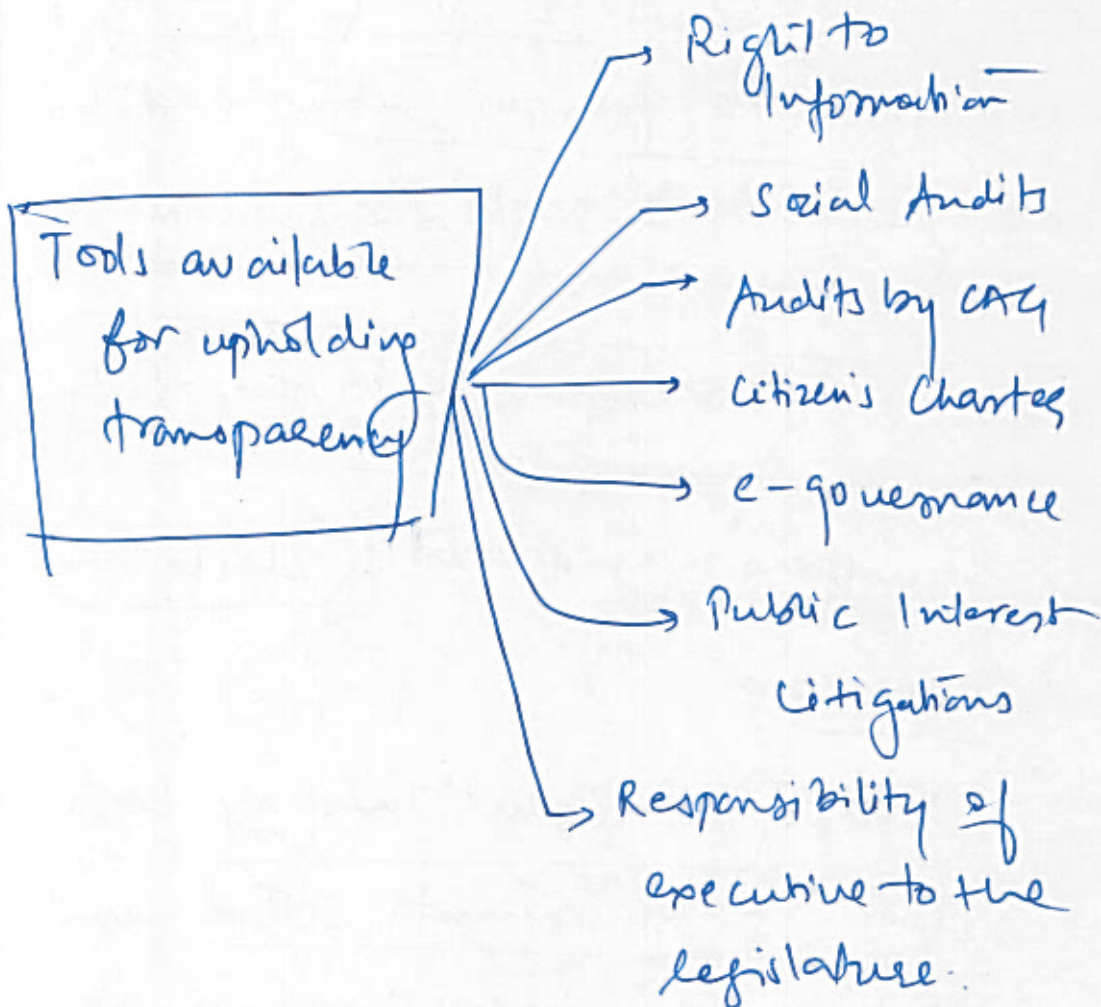
→ Helps legislature and Judiciary keep a check on government's actions and upholds the spirit of separation of powers.

→ Builds trust between government



and the citizens.

→ Helps to maintain probity in governance, integrity and makes governance citizen centric.



Factors responsible for India's poor performance in upholding transparency

→ Slow or negligible response

from politicians and bureaucrats to RTI requests.

- frequent use of Official secrets Act, 1923
- Citizen's charter is non-enforceable.
- Red tapism and bureaucratic inertia.

## Way forward

- Training programs for internalisation of RTI as recommended by 2nd ARC.
- Increasing scope of social audits to all schemes [done by Meghalaya government]
- Mission Karm Yogi for civil services capacity building.
- Greater use of e-governance like Aadhar, DBT, etc

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



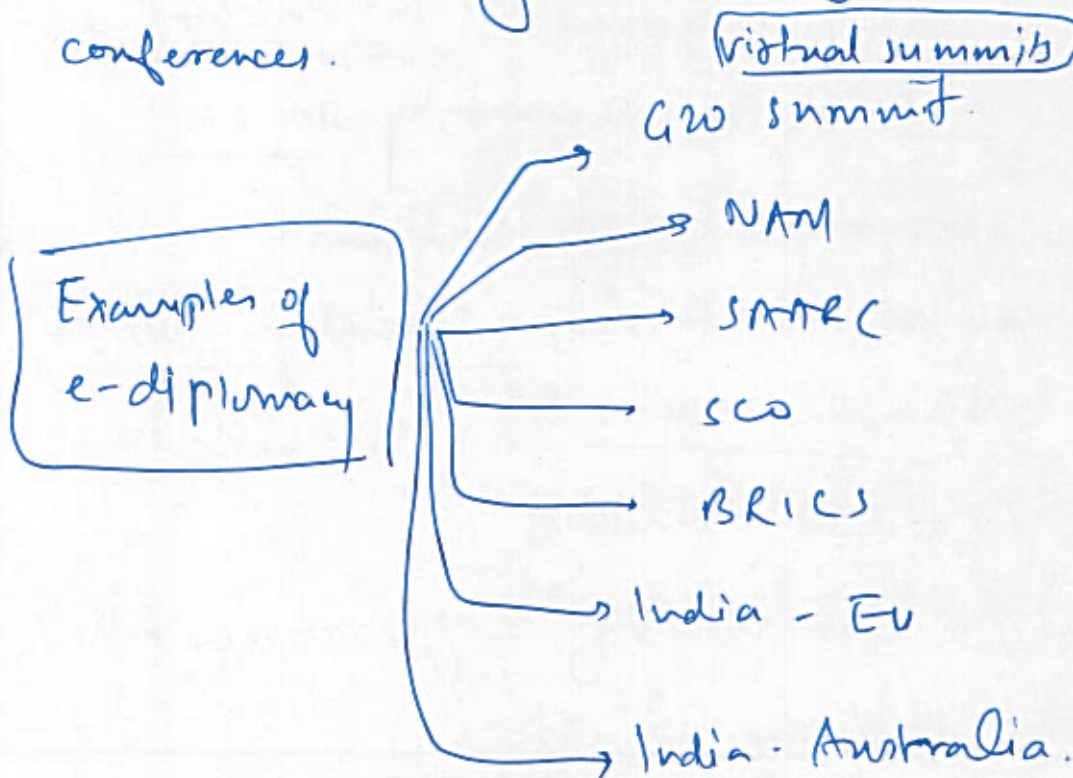


Q.20) Covid-19 has triggered a new era of digital diplomacy the world over. In this context, critically analyze prospects of e-diplomacy to pursue foreign policies.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

e-diplomacy refers to use of internet, virtual summits and video conferences between nations.

Due to the spread of COVID-19, travel has been restricted and hence summits are taking place through video conferences.



## Opportunities for e-diplomacy

- Reduces travel expenses of leaders.
- Reduces global warming due to decrease in emissions from Aviation Turbine fuel.
- No issue of asking for flying permissions over foreign lands.
- Strengthens security of leaders as reduces scope for plane hijacking or targeting of planes by non state actors.
- Can be conducted even on short notice period.

## Challenges in e-diplomacy

- Nitty gritty of diplomacy involve



direct, personal and sometimes secretive talks between leaders.

→ Due to exposure to internet, chances of cyber attacks, hacking of government websites to retrieve important data.

→ Concerns over sensitive issues can only be conveyed through direct talks.

e-diplomacy ~~is~~ presents novel opportunities to engage with the world. It cannot substitute human interaction in world affairs but can complement potential to tackle global challenges.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

## Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1 .....
- 2 .....
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### Test Goal

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### Outcomes

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### Marking Scheme

Mark	Good	Average	Below average
10 Marker	3.75 – 5.0	3.0 – 3.5	< 3.0
15 Marker	5.75 – 7.0	4.0 – 5.5	< 4.0
✓✓	Key / Relevant Point		
✗	Vague / Irrelevant		

\* Subject to change without prior notice.



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## IMPORTANT : We've made some changes to MGP

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