

TEST CODE 6 1 2 3 0 2

FIAS - MGP 2023 - GS PAPER 2_FLT #6

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	Kunal Rastogi		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910096599	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	Online	Date/दिनांक	14.09.2023

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INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका			INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश	
Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक	1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet. कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।	
1			2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory. उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।	
2			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।	
3			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. उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।	
4			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. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।	
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			1:00 pm	4:00 pm
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>
*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy. मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्य और आकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु	
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी : ① ② ③ ④ ⑤
				Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :

Note: You can discuss your evaluated copy with the Mentor. Raise a ticket from your portal to schedule a call or visit the offline centre to meet mentor (all 7 days, Timings - 11 AM to 6 PM). Further if you are unsatisfied with the evaluation, you can seek re-evaluation of the copy.

Q.1) Discuss the
affecting pr.
etc

EXAMINER'S REMARKS

CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

1. **AWIS = Answered What is Asked.** This means whether you have addressed the core demand of the question or not. Addressing the core demand of the question gets you an objectively fair score. It is examiner's perception if you have understood the question and if you know the answer in the first place. Creative answer writing, sometimes missing the core demand, may fetch very high or very low scores, and exposes your answer to the subjectivity of the examiner.
2. **CD & VA = Content Density & Value Addition.** Examiner will evaluate the quality and quantity of your content in the answer. In the same word limit and space limit have you (a) written what is asked (b) gone beyond what is asked (c) enriched answers through combination of (but not all!) suggestions, ideas, quotes, flowcharts, diagrams, facts and figures, data etc. This affects objective components of assessment.
3. **S & F = Structure & Flow =** Whether you have structured your answer properly or not. Whether the answer has been broken into parts and sub-parts and each part has been addressed appropriately or not. Whether the flow of the answer is maintained. Affects both subjective and objective components of assessment.
4. **P & R =** How your answer performs on the criteria of **presentation, ease of read, clarity and apparent effort** in writing the answer. This affects the subjective components of assessment.

Module 2 me
are unsatisfisf

Q.1) Discuss the role of the 'Fourth Estate' in upholding democratic values and analyse the issues affecting press freedom in India. (10 marks, 150 words)

लोकतांत्रिक मूल्यों को बनाए रखने में 'चौथे स्तंभ' की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए और भारत में प्रेस की स्वतंत्रता को प्रभावित करने वाले मुद्दों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Supreme Court in Romesh Thappaz case held free press as palladium of liberty ensuring rule based constitutional democracy thereby acting as fourth pillar of Indian Republic

Role of Fourth Estate in upholding democracy

① Ensures Art 19 of freedom of speech is upheld by passing relevant information to citizens. eg Panama Papers

② Exposes Crony Capitalism, thereby ensuring Accountable governance. eg Nadia tapes.

③ Mainstreams issue of public importance. eg Manipur ethnic violence.

④ Collaborates with Civil Society to expose corruption. eg Role of Media in Anand Rai Vyapam exposure

③ Provides public platform for dialogue, debate discussion → deliberative democracy (H Arendt)

Issues affecting freedom of press

① Fake news, yellow journalism and Sensationalisation. eg → UPS C Jihad → Sudashan TV.

② Corporate take-over of media houses questions integrity

③ Chilling Effect due to over governance by government. eg → Media One Case (Kerala)

④ Media trials for TRP rather than public information → Sushant Singh Rajput Case.

Way forward → self regulation

→ Brij Mohan Case (SC) → doctrine of public good for press

→ Empowering Press Council of India like bodies.

Above steps would ensure that fourth

Estate act as touchstone for liberty

that forms foundation of Indian democracy

Feedback

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#	G	A
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S & F		
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Please put tick marks in the above table.

Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.2) The electoral process, though inclusionary in theory, has been pointed out for exclusionary tendencies in practice. Analyse, with special emphasis on role of women in India's representative electoral system.
(10 marks, 150 words)

चुनावी प्रक्रिया, यद्यपि सिद्धांत रूप में समावेशी है, व्यवहार में बहिष्करणीय प्रवृत्तियों की ओर इंगित किया गया है। भारत की प्रतिनिधिक चुनावी प्रणाली में महिलाओं की भूमिका पर विशेष जोर देते हुए विश्लेषण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

According to PRS, 17th Lok Sabha has highest woman representation of 78 members (14.6%), which is still one of the lowest in the world.

Electoral Process → Inclusionary in theory

- ① Universal adult franchise, including women right to vote under Art 325
- ② Common electoral roll without any discrimination Art 325 + Panchayati Raj Reservation
- ③ RPA, 1951 - sect 123 prohibit appealing of votes on basis of gender line.
- ④ Many Political party like Congress, BSP have had woman Presidents

Electoral Process → Exclusionary in practice

- ① Criminalisation of politics (ADR → 43%)

inhibits woman out of fear

② Public patriarchy (Sylvia Walby) acts as barrier for men voting for woman

③ Surrogacy Representation via Sarpanch pati Syndrome (Sudha Pai) in local govt

④ lack of Human Capital for woman due to extended infanticide from womb to tomb

⑤ Gendered Violence against female representative. eg) Fatima Bi in Andhra.

Way forward

① Woman Reservation bill (108th CAB) for Parliament akin to local govt (13.5mn/30mn seats)

② Zipper System (~~Uganda~~ Rwanda) in political party representation

③ woman Empowerment (Pam Rajput Committee)

Above steps would ensure, India becomes participative democracy in letter and spirit and thus achieves woman led development

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.3) Human dignity, stemming from right to life, does not end with death penalty. In this context, throw light on various controversies surrounding capital punishment in the country. (10 marks, 150 words)

जीवन के अधिकार से उपजी मानवीय गरिमा, मृत्युदंड से समाप्त नहीं होती है। इस संदर्भ में, देश में मृत्युदंड से जुड़े विभिन्न विवादों पर प्रकाश डालिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Capital punishment in country has been upheld by Supreme Court in Bacchan Singh Case where it came up with Rarest of Rarest doctrine. India is one of 35 countries which still practices it.

Human dignity not end with death penalty

- ① Art 21 ensure right to life and liberty of individual
- ② India follows Reformatory justice system instead of retributive
- ③ Moral responsibility of state for welfare of all citizens. eg) Yogakshema (Kautily)
- ④ Aruna Shanbaug Case - SC upheld Right to die with dignity also as fundamental right.

Controversy Surrounding Capital Punishment

- ① Delay in processing mercy petition by the president under Art 72
- ② Questions on discretionary power of president regarding clemency petitions.
 ↳ eg) Pranab Mukherjee tenure
- ③ Indiscriminate delay under doctrine of Manifest arbitrariness, violates Human dignity of accused
- ④ Long time and misuse of law to extend death punishment. eg) Nirbhaya Case.

Way forward

- ① Comprehensive policy by Home Ministry
 - ② Incorporating Bacchan Singh judgement of aggravating/mitigating circumstance for decisions
- Above would ensure that Kantian Human dignity forms edifice of Criminal Justice System

Q.4) Assess the effect of water disputes

Feedback
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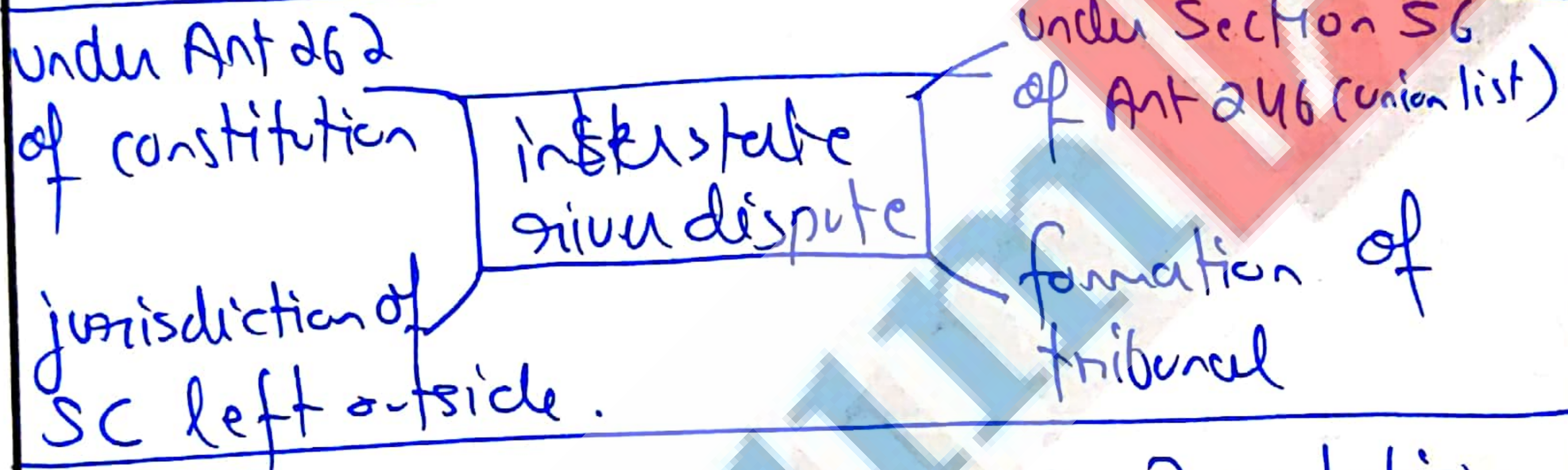
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Q.4) Assess the effectiveness of Inter-State River Water Disputes Act, 1956 in resolution of river-water disputes. Also describe the potential impact of delays in resolution of water disputes. (10 marks, 150 words)

नदी-जल विवादों के समाधान में अंतर-राज्यीय नदी जल विवाद अधिनियम, 1956 की प्रभावशीलता का आकलन कीजिए। जल विवादों के समाधान में विलम्ब के संभावित प्रभाव का भी वर्णन कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

India following federal form of government disputes are bound to arise, and one such dispute is interstate River water



Effectiveness of ISWD, 1956 in Resolution

Advantages	Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expert tribunal for resolving disputes having competency. ADR mechanism before litigation. fix timeline of <u>4.5 years</u> Permanent data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Excessive usage of Special leave Petition (SLP) in SC, delaying process. eg Kavari dispute. unilateral non-adherence. eg Punjab in Satluj Yamuna

Secretariat for the Assistance
 - Resolution effective from day of judgement

• Politicization of the dispute resolution process
 eg) Mahadayi

Impact of delaying Resolution Process

① deterioration of spirit of cooperative federalism. eg) Kar-TN → 27 years

② lack of proper reservoir management risking lives. eg) Mullaperiyar dam

③ Erosion of faith in trust-based governance. eg) Haryana over Satluj

④ Stalling of economical projects that created jobs. eg) Polvaram project.

⑤ decreasing social Capital.

Helsinki Rules, Berlin Rules, based on

doctrine of prior appropriation should be followed to peacefully resolve disputes as healthy state essential for Progressive India

Q.5) Discuss the significance of rural growth.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.5) Discuss the significance of the cooperative model of development in addressing the issues of rural growth. (10 marks, 150 words)

ग्रामीण विकास के मुद्दों के समाधान में विकास के सहकारी मॉडल के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Cooperatives are group of self-governed peer controlled people having common economic background, coming together to achieve certain objectives

DPSP mandates State to promote (43-B) Min. of Cooperatives.

Cooperative

Part IX-B of constitution under 97th Amendment based on China

Significance of Cooperative Model of development

- ① Helps increase bargaining power by leveraging economics of scale. eg) AMUL
- ② Gives professional handholding by manager to less educate rural people. eg) IFFCO
- ③ Cooperative aid in financial inclusion eg) Mh Yunus → microfinance model

Q.6) In order to pass th...
People, responsive...
to PM PVTG...

- ④ Help in Gender sensitive & Inclusive growth in patriachal rural areas - eg) Kudambshree
- ⑤ Aid govt. in Infrastructure created in isolated rural areas. eg) Rani Mistry (Jharkhand)
- ⑥ Large movement from disguised employment of agriculture to productive sectors of economy

Limitations of Cooperatives

- ① lack of proper allocation of resources, book keeping
- ② Patriachal & Caste identity inhibit inclusive participation.
- ③ lack of political will by govt due to bureaucratic mindset (Ashok Varna Committee)

Ranchantra Principles

way forward

- Using FPO (10000 target)
- Adopting china Commune model

are some steps to leverage cooperative for reaching 5 trillion dollar by tapping in Sahakari Se Samridhi

Feedback

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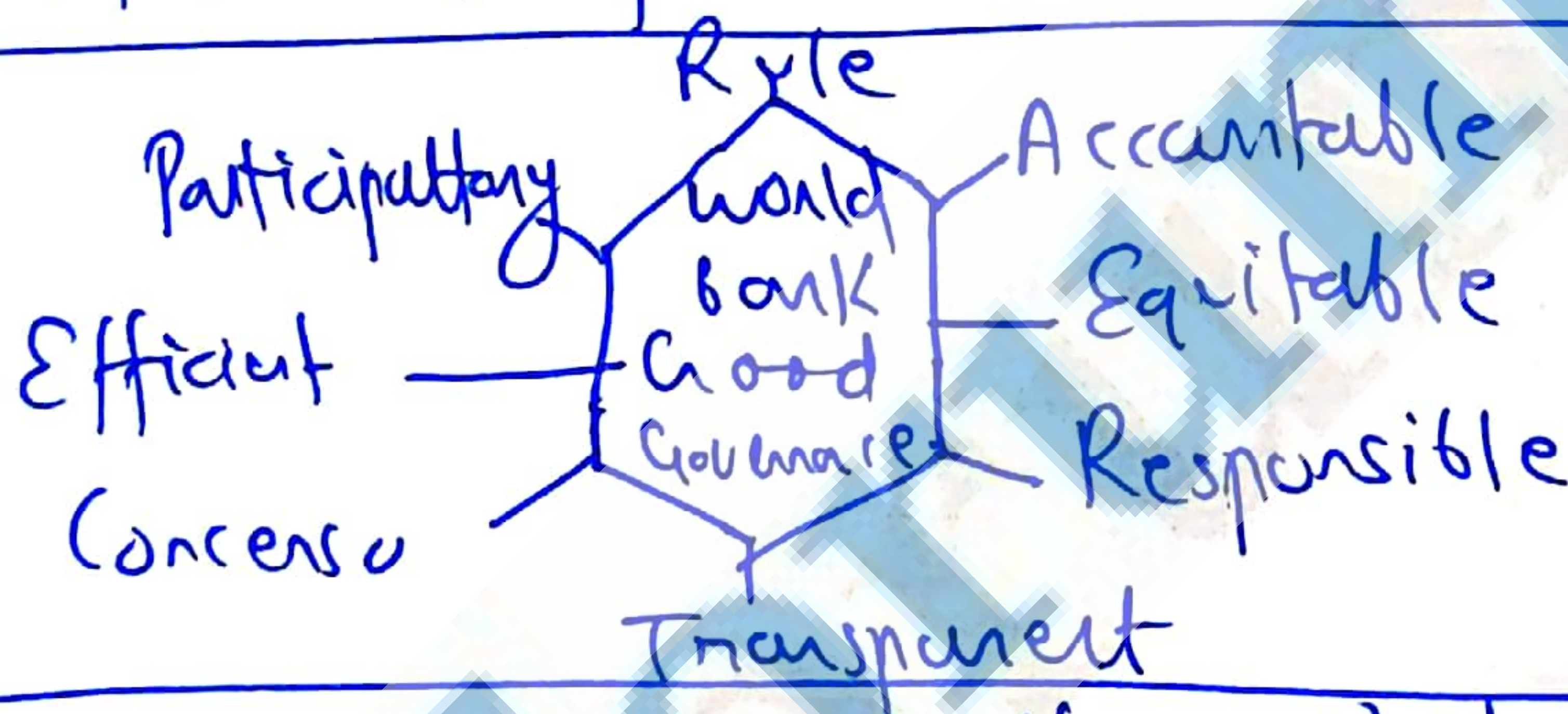
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TOTAL MARKS

Q.6) In order to pass the ultimate test of good governance, welfare state should be close to the people, responsive to their aspirations, and inclusive in its approach. Discuss with special reference to PM PVTG Development Mission. (10 marks, 150 words)

सुशासन मौलिक परीक्षा पास करने के लिए, कल्याणकारी राज्य को लोगों के करीब होना चाहिए, उनकी आकांक्षाओं के प्रति उत्तरदायी होना चाहिए और अपने दृष्टिकोण में समावेशी होना चाहिए। PM PVTG विकास मिशन के विशेष संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

PM PVTG development Mission was launched during Budget-2023 with an aim of upliftment of 75 PVTGs (recognised under Phebar Commission) to reach the last mile (Saptarishi Principle)



Good Governance → Welfare state should be →

a) Close to People

① decentralised democracy based on grassroots input → PM PVTG → customised to local needs.

② PM PVTG — seeks to rehabilitate by appropriate skills that are best suited to

Tribe. eg) Kattuncayakan → Elephant Eco tourism.

b) Responsive to Aspiration

① Development model under PM PVTG caters to ~~supply~~ demand driven and entitlement based.

② seeks to promote via trifed sale of minor forest produce at their request.

c) Inclusive in its approach

① Follow policy of prioritisation (Rawls difference principle) in admission to Eklavya Residential schools

② Van Kalyan Yojana, FRA, 2006, MANREGA are converged to prioritize PVTG.

Thus an inclusive model based on Xaxa Committee, & Nehruvia Tribal Panchayat informs the PM PVTG mission with an aim of leaving No one behind

Feedback

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Q.7) To what extent collaboration between the state and civil society organizations (CSOs) help in addressing poverty and malnutrition in the country? (10 marks, 150 words)

राज्य और नागरिक समाज संगठनों (सीएसओ) के बीच सहयोग किस हद तक देश में गरीबी और कुपोषण को दूर करने में मदद करता है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Global Hunger Index points out that in India malnutrition is at 35%. (107th position) while UNDP multi-dimensional poverty index has placed 16% of our population as poor.

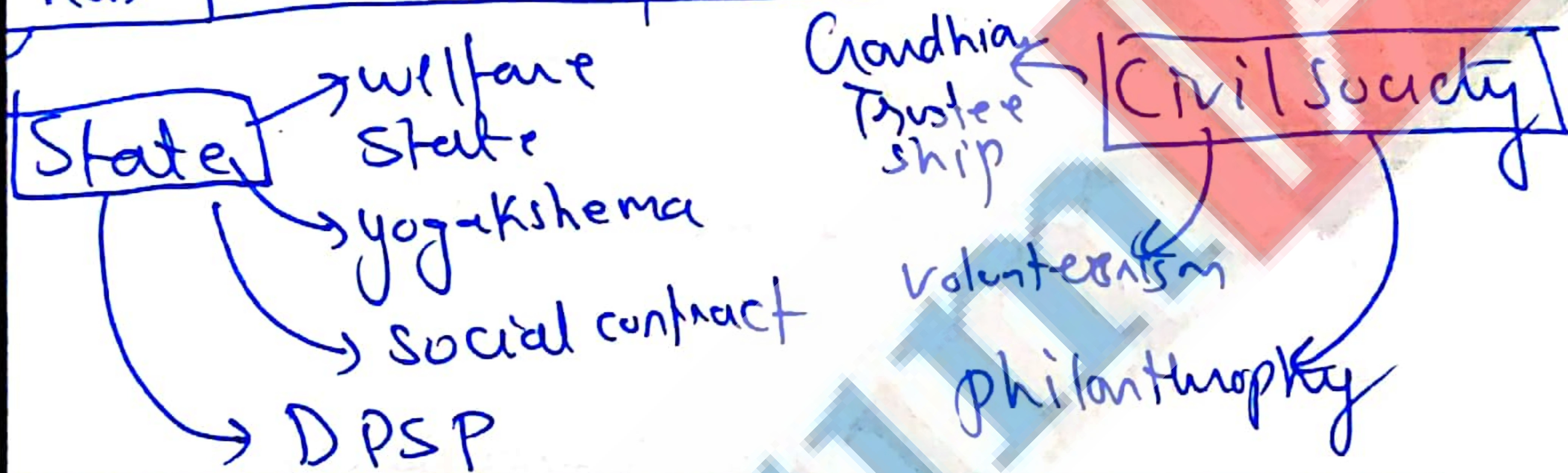


Fig 1: duty to address poverty & malnutrition
Collaboration between State & Civil Society

Poverty	Malnutrition
① Help in targetted intervention. eg → Govt action based on ASER report.	① Help in proper & effectively delivery of socio-economic benefits. eg → AKshay Patna delivery of MDM.
② Help creation of Human Capital. eg →	② Civil Society can help promote awareness among

Govt → NSDC → promote private agency of ITI

woman.

eg Population Planning

③ Help undertake financial Inclusion. eg Fintech Services using UAM.

② Help in vaccination of children (Indradhanush)

④ bridge govt deficit.

④ Job creation for low skilled worker.

eg helping Anganwadi workers.

Limitation of above collaboration

① Overgovernance by govt like recent FCRA Amendments

② Narrow Parochial and Anti-national activity of civil society. eg AIT Doval → Civil society → third frontier of warfare

③ Regionally imbalanced presence

- South - 67% CSO
- North - 5% CSO
- East

Vijay Kumar Committee recommendation of light but tight regulation, Noel Harper case judgement can be good template to ensure CSO participate in Sabka Saath Sabka Vikas

Q.8) Absence of a r...
icant challen...

Feedback

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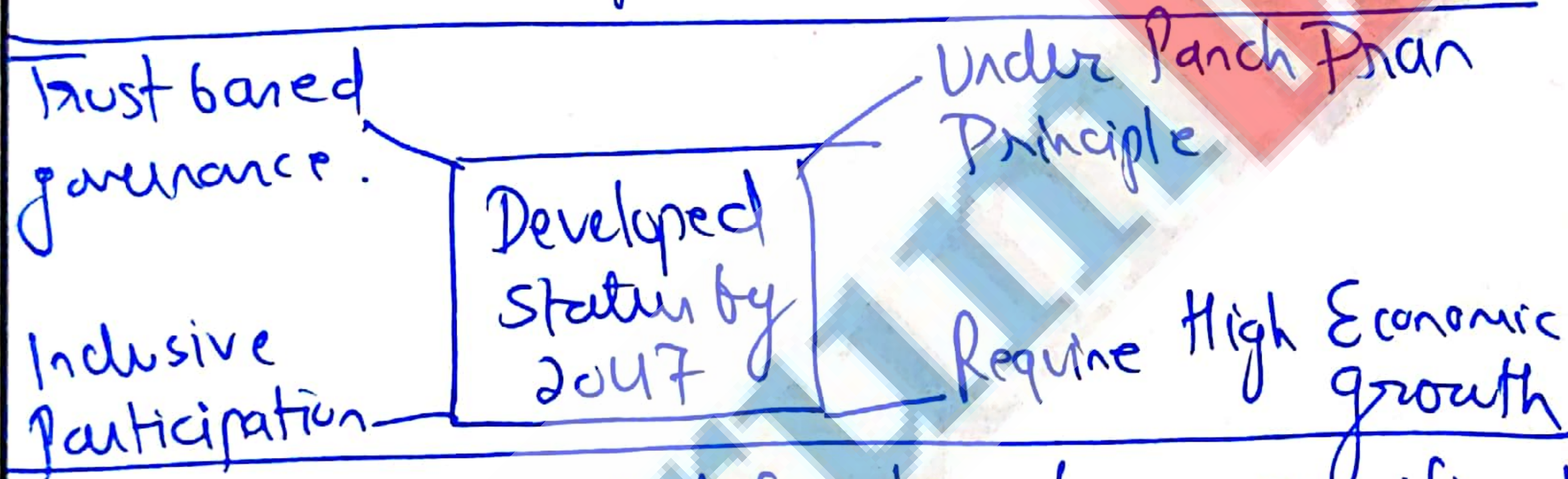
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Q.8) Absence of a robust social infrastructure in the country may become one of the most significant challenges in achieving a developed status by 2047. Discuss. (10 marks, 150 words)

देश में एक मजबूत सामाजिक बुनियादी ढांचे की अनुपस्थिति 2047 तक विकसित स्थिति प्राप्त करने में सबसे महत्वपूर्ण चुनौतियों में से एक बन सकती है। चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Social infrastructure refers to overhead capital that fosters robust network of trust based relations that help augment the Social Capital of Society CSDS



Absence of Social Infrastructure - Significant Challenge in developed Status - 2047

- ① Parochial & Exclusive growth which would exacerbate Sox-of-soil movement
- ② lack of Ease of doing business due to communal riots. eg) Kaushik Baru → reason for underdevelopment of North East.
- ③ Socially deaved India would destroy

Comparative advantage in production process.

- ④ Ethnic & Communal violence would destroy public property → Supposed to act as Gross Capital for growth. eg → Nhu violence
- ⑤ Creation of ungoverned spaces — breed naxalism — less National Security — no FDI for growth.

ways to tackle

- ① Promote initiatives — Vibrant village
— PRASAD
— HRIDAY
- ② Inter Community dialogue like Karhi-Tamil Sangam

③ NCRWC - Venkat Chelliah creation of Peace Committee to promote social dialogue

④ value based Education without ideological colouration

Above steps would ensure EK Bharat
Sreshth Bharat, seminal for creation of Robust Social Capital.

Q.9) Though the char-
India's interest-
Explain

Feedback
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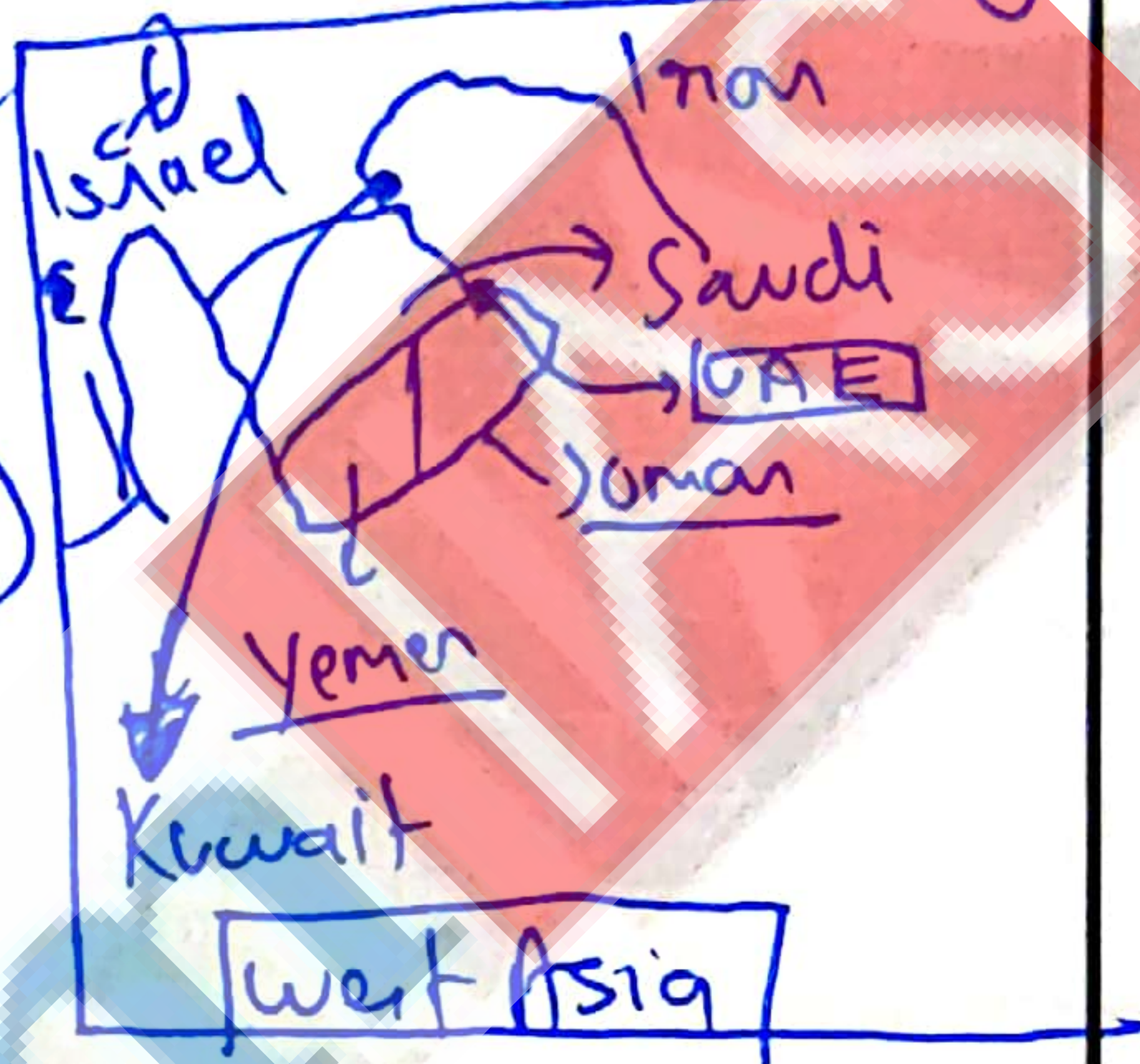
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Q.9) Though the changing paradigm towards dialogue and diplomacy in West Asia augurs well for India's interests in this otherwise restive region, presence of inimical actors may reverse the gains. Explain. (10 marks, 150 words)

हालांकि पश्चिम एशिया में संवाद एवं कूटनीति के प्रति बदलते प्रतिमान इस अशांत क्षेत्र में भारत के हितों के लिए अच्छा संकेत है, लेकिन प्रतिकूल तत्वों की उपस्थिति लाभ को उलट सकती है। व्याख्या कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

West Asia has always been strategically significant for India's Energy diplomacy (35%), labour (8.5mn), remittances (30%) and source of patient capital (FDI).



Changing Paradigm towards dialogue & diplomacy

① Abraham Accords created relations between UAE & Israel, having even tacit approval of Saudi Arabia

② China mediated Saudi Arabia and Iran normalising relations

③ 1202 created bonhomie India - UAE, USA - Israel

④ Revival of Arab Peace Initiative, 2002

Good for Indian Interest

- ① Help in navigating between Iran and Saudi, both of which are strategically important
- ② Help in further dehyphenation of Israel and palestine issue
- ③ Energy Security - by opening multiple avenues for import.
- ④ Reduce Pakistan's influence in region

Presence of inimical factors reverse gains

- ① State actors like China and Pakistan may follow India out policy
- ② Non-state actors like Al Qaeda, JEM still have strong presence in Middle East
- ③ MNC like Lulu group and Western MNC may shift from India on account of more competitive market.
- ④ Domestic factors. eg Nupur Sharma. India must follow minimaxing to continue to forge convergence in otherwise restive region

Q.10) Water diplomacy with special refer...

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

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Please put tick marks in the above table.
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.10) Water diplomacy can redefine the contours of regional cooperation in South Asia. Discuss with special reference to Indus water treaty 1960. (10 marks, 150 words)

जल कूटनीति दक्षिण एशिया में क्षेत्रीय सहयोग की रूपरेखा को फिर से परिभाषित कर सकती है। सिंधु जल संधि 1960 के विशेष संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Water diplomacy is defined as using water resources, superior position to one's advantage in negotiating with foreign states to promote national interest
 - Brahma Chellaney



[Fig: Water diplomacy]

Water diplomacy redefine contours of Regional cooperation

- ① Can help establish peace by pious (functionalism)
- ② Indus water treaty

→ Indus, Chenab, Jhelum → Pakistan

→ Satluj, Ravi, Beas → India

③ Help create mutual goodwill with potential adversaries eg → Pakistan.

④ Help build people-to-people ties eg → goodwill in Baluchistan due to

Indus Treaty

Limitations

① Deep State of Pakistan still following thousand cuts policy

② Call for renegotiation of Indus Treaty

going forward Heininki Rules, Campione Rules could aid India in achieving objective of Aynal doctrine via Water diplomacy

Feedback

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Q.11) Despite constitutional backing to the institutions of local governance, the idea of decentralisation has remained hostage to several structural bottlenecks. Elucidate.

(15 marks, 250 words)

स्थानीय शासन संस्थानों को संवैधानिक समर्थन के बावजूद, विकेंद्रीकरण का विचार कई संरचनात्मक बाधाओं का बंधक बना हुआ है। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Local Governance was introduced via 73rd & 74th Amendment act based on democratic decentralisation, Agenda 21 and Gandhi theory of oceanic circles.

Constitutional backing to local Governance

① 73rd Amendment & 74th created Three tiered governance structure based on principle of subsidiarity

② Constitutional Provision

243-G - 11th Schedule. (29 subject)

243-H - independent taxes

243-I - finance Commission

243-K - state Election Commission

243-D - reservation for SC/ST/woman and OBC

Local governance remained Hostage

- ① Ashok Mehta Committee highlight indifferent attitude of bureaucracy and state political leadership in 3F - funds, functionary, framework
- ② Peter D Souza Study highlight no state has devolved all 29 subjects.
- ③ Mandate Hijacked by other parastatal agency. eg) BDO, Special Purpose Vehicles
- ④ lack of Empowerment of Gram Panchayat in decisional making process
- ⑤ Manishankar Iyer Committee highlight decentralisation of corruption
- ⑥ Reservation has given seats but not influence to reserved category. eg) Sarpanch Pati syndrome (Sudha Pai)
- ⑦ lack of Internal Resource Generation

by Panchayat due to hesitancy
 @lack of Human Capital in managing administration

Way forward

① Punchi Commission - suggest making Regulative Council as forum for Panchayats

② Kerala Big bang Model

→ Model of conduct for bureaucrats. in interaction with panchayats.

→ Panchayat Ombudsman.

③ 2nd ARC highlight activity mapping based on principle of subsidiarity

④ Panchayat Mahila Sashakti Abhiyan should be extend to make 13.5 mn woman as agents of change. eg) Chari Rajawat.

Above steps would help bridge gap between tharwat and India, as Ram Rajya (good governance) is not possible without gram Swarajya (local governance)

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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TOTAL MARKS

Q.12) Independent judiciary, as envisaged by the constitution, provides the bedrock for a thriving polity; however, executive encroachment may erode its credibility and affect its efficacy. Evaluate. (15 marks, 250 words)

स्वतंत्र न्यायपालिका, जैसा कि संविधान द्वारा परिकल्पित है, एक समृद्ध राजनीति के लिए आधार प्रदान करती है; हालाँकि, कार्यकारी अतिक्रमण इसकी विश्वसनीयता को कम कर सकता है और इसकी प्रभावकारिता को प्रभावित कर सकता है।
(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

"Test of Governance of state can be measured by the quality and Independence of judiciary"

- Lord Bryce

According to FS Nariman constitution under Art 124 has created one of fiercely independent judiciary that can act as sentinel & vivisection to Constitutional democracy

Parliament cannot discuss judicial conduct (Art 121) fixed condition of service.

Independent judiciary

Collegium system of appointment (Art 124)

Salary charged on CFI.

Bedrock for thriving Polity

- ① Helps act as neutral arbitrator above politics → Legitimises Rule of law
- ② Upholds the fundamental Rights of citizens (Art 32 - Writs)

③ Maintains federal balance via original jurisdiction (Art 131)

④ Custodian & final interpreter of Constitution via Judicial review (Art 13)

Executive Encroachment on judiciary

Erode Credibility affect Efficacy

• Partisan appointments to the Court, lowers its impartial nature

• Executive overriding judicial pronouncement affect legitimacy.

eg Recent E.D appointment dispute.

• not implementation of judicial order debases authority of court.

eg Shreya Singhal judgement

• Hinders judiciary role as vanguard of social revolution

eg Criminalising of marital Rape (X vs UOI, 2022) still not accepted.

• Reduce fund transfer increases judicial pendency by reducing Case Clearance Rate.

eg NJDG → S.2 case

• Higher judicial vacancy reduces courts efficiency.

Executive Encroachment Sometime necessary

① Enhance Credibility

↳ Reformation of the Criminal Justice System. eg) Bhartiya Nyay Samhita.

↳ Ensures constitutional morality is in sync with social morality. eg) Jalikattu incident

② Enhance Efficacy

↳ nudges judiciary to reform in accordance with general will. eg) Bangalore principle of conduct.

↳ Infrastructure creation by experts from executive. eg) NJAI

way forward (Harmonious balance principled distance model (Ant-50))

are some measures that could be taken to ensure judiciary evolves and does not become victim of own fangs (51 Chandrachud)

Q.13) Executive age the corrupt of law of ma

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Q.13) Executive agencies, working as the watchdog against impropriety, are vital to act against the corrupt; however, pandering to vested interests may have the effect of turning the idea of rule of law on its head. Comment, with special reference to controversies associated with the Enforcement Directorate (ED). (15 marks, 250 words)

अनौचित्य के विरुद्ध प्रहरी के रूप में कार्य करने वाली कार्यकारी एजेंसियाँ, भ्रष्टों के खिलाफ कार्रवाई करने के लिए महत्वपूर्ण हैं; हालाँकि, निहित स्वार्थों को बढ़ावा देने से कानून के शासन के विचार को उल्टा करने जैसा असर हो सकता है। प्रवर्तन निदेशालय (ईडी) से जुड़े विवादों के विशेष संदर्भ में टिप्पणी कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Recently, in Jaya Thakur Case, SC ^{ordered} for retirement of ED director in accordance with CVC Act & DPSE Act as mandated 5 year tenure ended

may be legal or extra legal
 ↳ ED
 Executive Agency
 Integrity institution
 act as instruments of Rule of law
 under govt administration.

Executive agency → watchdog against impropriety and corrupt

① Enforcement Directorate undertake
 ↳ PMLA, 2002 & amended Vienna Convention
 ↳ enforces FATF recommendation against practice of money laundering
 ↳ under Ministry of Finance, and ensures fiscal propriety.

② Helps uncover Crony capitalism and instances of corruption under POCA, 1988.
eg → CBI

③ adds LokPal, CVC in prosecution, investigation of matters of corruption.

④ Aids in removal of Crony Capitalism

Pandering to vested interest turning idea of Rule of law

① Misuse converts rule of law to rule by law thus erodes fundamental maxim of constitutional morality

② E.D political witchhunt against opponent creates chilling effect in minds of opposition. eg → Abhishek Raut Case.

③ Reduces Ease of doing Business - eg → ED raids on Twitter office

④ Stigmatisation & persecution of civil

Society organisation by ED decrease participative democracy. eg ED on Amnesty Int.

⑤ low Conviction Rate of ED of only 5% against registered cases exceeding 6000

⑥ Draconian provisions of PMLA, 2002

↳ No intimation of offence.

↳ lack of Blackstone law

↳ Stringent bail provision

↳ making money laundering stand alone crime

However, ED has aided in creating deterrence against money laundering by seizing lakh crore worth of Assets

Way forward

↳ Bail law like UK (Satinder Aril case)

↳ Constitutional punctuality in selecting ED director.

↳ Jus. Malimath recommendation on CJS reforms

are some steps that could make executive agency more efficient, effective & Responsible

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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② organization Mah...

Q.14) Critically analyse the role of National Commission for Women (NCW) in wake of its mandate to safeguard women's rights and uphold their socio-economic wellbeing.

(15 marks, 250 words)

महिलाओं के अधिकारों की रक्षा और उनकी सामाजिक-आर्थिक भलाई को बनाए रखने के लिए राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग (एनसीडब्ल्यू) की भूमिका का आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

National Commission of woman was created in 1992 based on Towards Equality Report (1974) to achieve the mandate set by Beijing platform for woman.

Promote welfare of woman

Statutory body

NCW

5 members and 1 chair person.

Ensure Constitutional Safeguards for women present.

Role of National Commission of woman

Safeguard woman Rights

Positive

Negative

① Helped Rationalise many laws like PCPNDT Act, 1994 and Prohibition of Child marriage Act, 2006.

① Mohini Gishi (ex chairperson) highlight bureaucratic control who are least concerned with woman.
② Patriachal mindset

② organised Parivar Mahilla adalat for domestic dispute resolution

③ Digital Shakti App for ensuring awareness of women rights.

④ Collaborated with NHRIC in Gender Justice → Nimbhaya

of members. → Mamta Sharma Comments.

③ lack of political will to empower NCW with resources.

④ Non-binding recommendations

Socio-economic wellbeing

① Liaison with ministry for gender budgeting

② Monitor various schemes like POSHAN, ICDS, Mid-day meal for women.

③ collaborate for employment generation with NGO. eg → Ambe Maan NGO.

① limited resources for undertaking welfare schemes.

② No institutionalised system for joint collaboration for NGO, Civil Society

③ lack of public awareness regarding NCW

- ④ Help woman undertake SKILL development
- ⑤ Fight for gender justice at workplace.
eg) POSH Act

④ Regionally skewed presence, as state govt have no control over NCW activity

Way forward for NCW

- ① Model like NHRC for independent state commission of woman.
- ② Constitutional status to remove structural infirmity like
 - ↳ no secretarial assistance
 - ↳ changed funding under CFI
- ③ Adopt PAM RAJPUT Committee recommendation for woman empowerment
- ④ Use DARAN portal (NITI) for NGO collaboration.

Above steps would ensure India achieves its Go-to motto of woman led development and SDG-5 (Gender Equality)

Q.15) Understanding...
sionally poor...
al Multitri...

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table.
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TOTAL MARKS

Q.15) Understanding the extent, source, and complexity of deprivations among the multidimensionally poor contributes to more informed policymaking. In this context, analyze the latest National Multidimensional Poverty Index Report by NITI Aayog. (15 marks, 250 words)

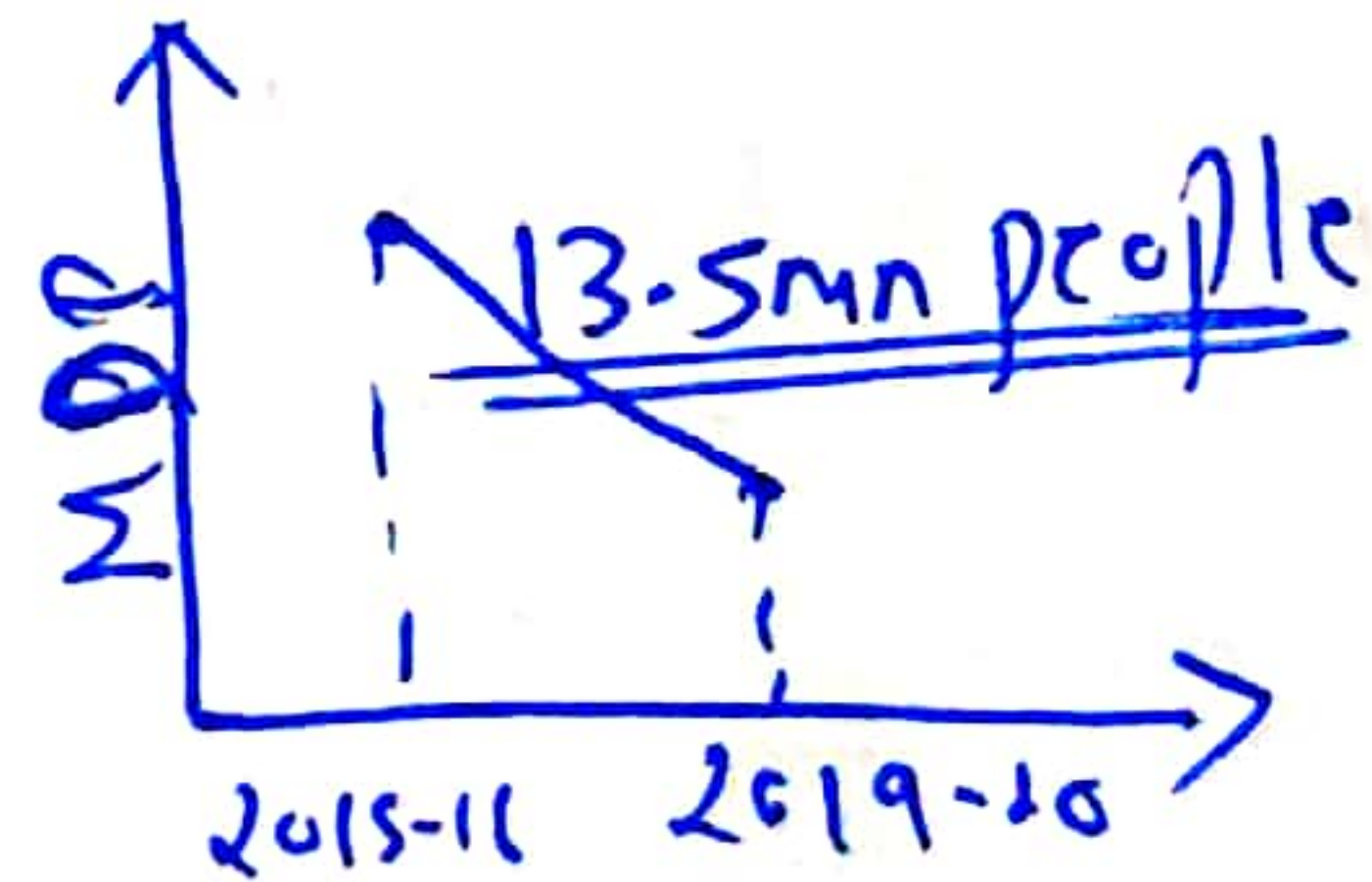
बहुआयामी गरीबी के बीच वंचितों की सीमा, स्रोत और जटिलता को समझना अधिक सूचित नीति निर्माण में योगदान देता है। इस संदर्भ में, नीति आयोग द्वारा नवीनतम राष्ट्रीय बहुआयामी गरीबी सूचकांक रिपोर्ट का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

NITI Ayog recently released the Second Multi dimensional Poverty index based on [NHSE-2018-19] to highlight Indian progress in reaching the Sustainable development goals

Multi-dimensional Poverty Index

① Extent of multi-dimensionally poor

a) Indian MDP decreased by 24.62% to 14.52% in last 5 years



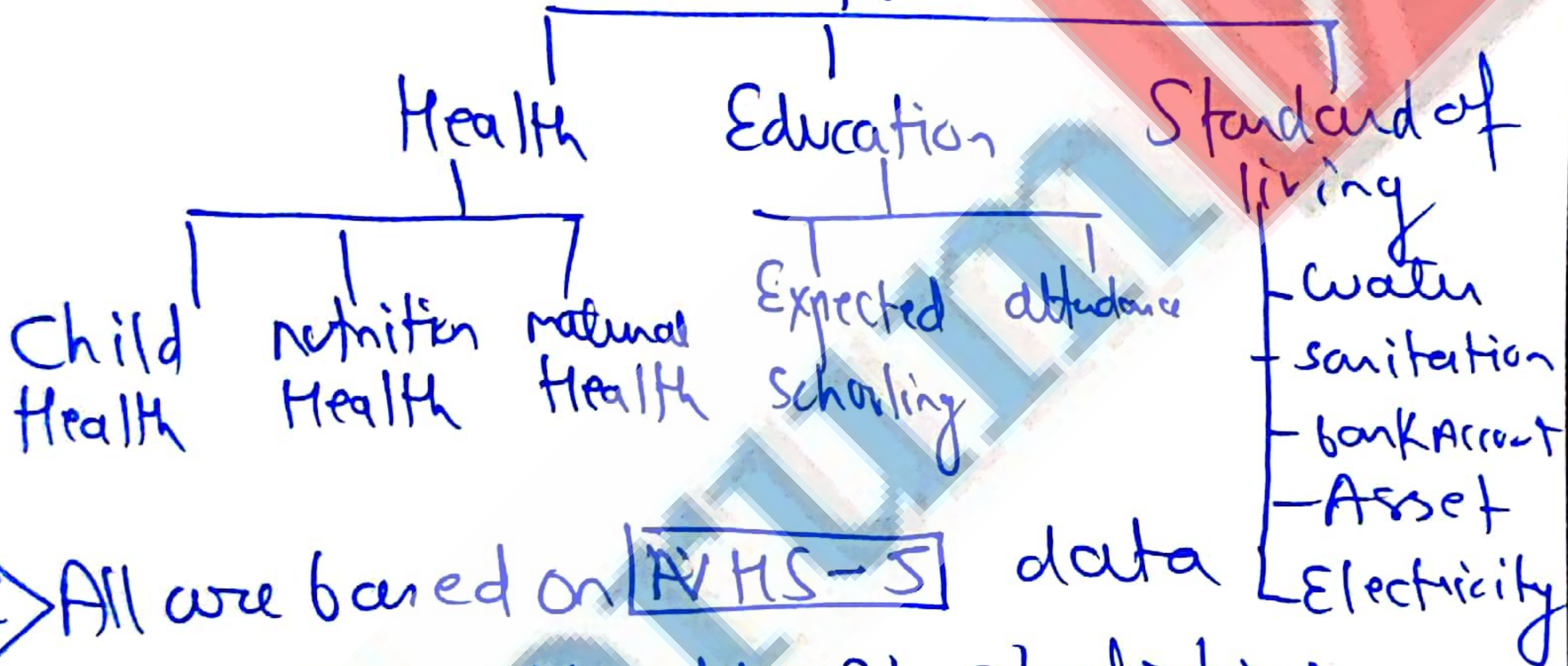
b) largest decrease in poverty is seen in Rural areas where headcount decreased from 37% to 24%.

c) best performing states have been UP, MP and Bihar

2) Source of deprivation

a) NITI Ayog defines MDPI based on UNDP calculation based on Alkiri-Foster methodology

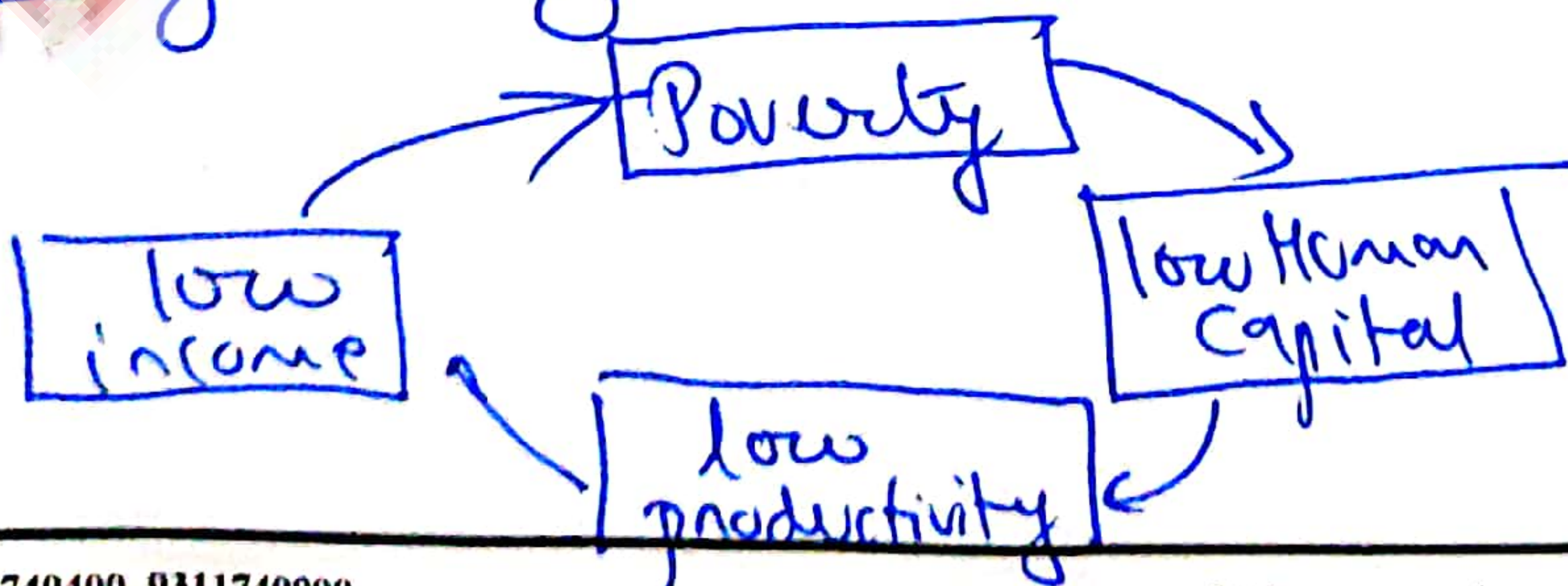
b) 12 independent categories each having been divided into 3 subparts



c) All are based on NHS-S data Collaborated with MOSPI statistics

3) Complexity of deprivations

a) highlight the existence of cycle of misery leading to vicious cycle



- b) Intergenerational poverty combined with pauperisation of woman disproportionately
- c) Intersectionality between Caste & poverty

Above would aid in informed Policymaking

① Aid in Aspirational district and Aspirational block (500-Budget 2022)

② Help remove inclusion-Exclusion Error

③ Customise and localise the targetted intervention - eg POSHAN Abhiyan

④ Rationalising Budget to prioritise certain sectors that have positive spillover

⑤ Help in Agile Approach (ES-2011) in decision making - feedback loops

NITI Ayog multidimensional poverty would help reorient welfarism based on Grandhian Talisman to achieve SDG1 - (Zero Poverty) and Sarvodaya Se Antyodaya

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.16) Though lifeblood of a representative democracy, political parties are beset with challenges of their own, limiting their larger role in democratization of the society. (15 marks, 250 words)

हालांकि एक प्रतिनिधिक लोकतंत्र की जीवनरेखा, राजनीतिक दल अपनी स्वयं की चुनौतियों से घिरे हुए हैं, जिससे समाज के लोकतंत्रीकरण में उनकी बड़ी भूमिका सीमित हो गई है। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Edmund Burke defines Political party as group of individuals that are united by common ideology looking to influence public policy by forming the Government.
eg → Origin to Westminister System

Political party in India

- constitutional recognition under 10th Schedule
- RPA, 1951 - Section 29
- Registered by Election Commission of India.

Political party: Lifeblood of democracy

① Help in interest articulation of the masses and its interest aggregation

eg → India → AAP - New left
→ Congress → Centre liberals.

② Political Education and thus making informed citizenry - Singhan Nair for

Representative democracy

③ Forms the Opposition which keeps the govt accountable to people.

④ Political Socialisation - aid in promoting Civic Culture [Gabriel Almond] in society

→ Rule of law

→ Tolerance towards views.

⑤ Helps instill patriotism, fraternity and ideals of constitutional morality

Political Party beset with Challenges

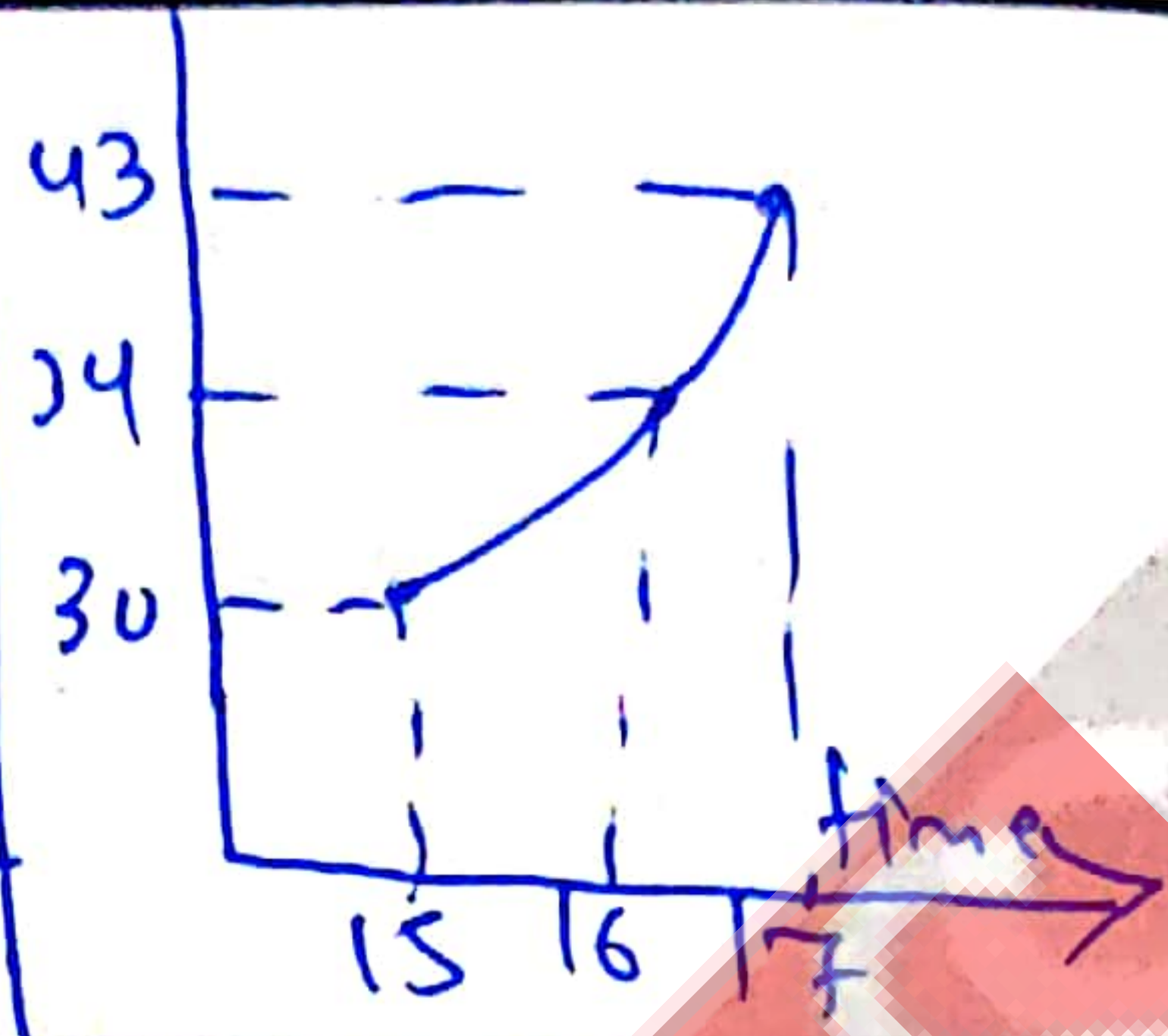
① "Ghost Parties" have proliferated which are used for money laundering. eg) ECI
2500 political party only 52 recognised

② Lack of internal democracy and adherence to party constitution

③ Criminalisation of politics due to tacit acceptance of political party to candidate with criminal records for

winnability

④ decline of political party highlighted by rise of social movements. eg → Farmers protest.



Criminalisation

⑤ Corporatisation of Political party due to increase money power. 7th Ls → 60000 cr.

Limiting larger Role of democratisation

① Casteization of politics and politicisation of caste leading to ethnic conflict. eg → Manipur

② Competitive politics have resulted in Communalization. eg → Nku violence.

③ No strong opposition to criticise govt

④ Using extra-constitutional means for govt formation. eg → Maharashtra defection.

Thus, Political parties must be strengthened

based on Turkende Committee to ensure temple of democracy remains sacrosanct

Feedback

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Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS

Q.17) Safely managed...
give multifarious...
in ensuring...

Q.17) Safely managed drinking water services, as desired by Jal Jeevan Mission, are designated to give multifarious benefits cutting across generations. Discuss. Also, elaborate upon the challenges in ensuring the mission's success. (15 marks, 250 words)

जल जीवन मिशन की इच्छानुसार सुरक्षित रूप से प्रबंधित पेयजल सेवाएं, पीढ़ियों तक विविध लाभ देने के लिए नामित की गई हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, मिशन की सफलता सुनिश्चित करने में आने वाली चुनौतियों के बारे में भी विस्तार से बताएं। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Jal Jeevan Mission was launched by Government of India in 2019 to ensure 55 litres of clean drinking tap water safely reached all rural homes by 2024-25

Safe drinking water → Multifarious benefits

① Health benefits

a) Helps prevent diseases like
 ↳ Itai-Itai disease → Cadmium poisoning
 ↳ Blue baby syndrome → Nitrate poisoning

b) Ensures proper absorption of nutrition as safe drinking water prevents diarrhoea Cholera

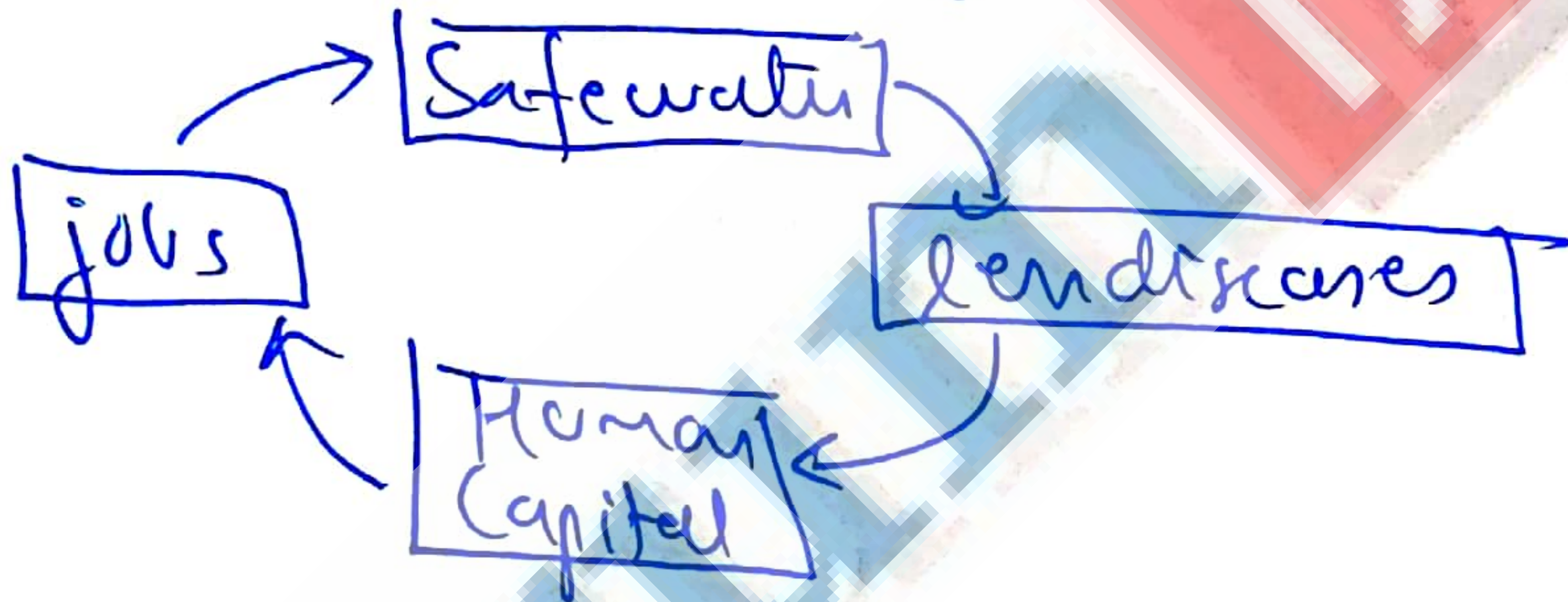
c) Ensures woman working capacity is not wasted in fetching water. ↳ Time Use

Survey → 47 min per day for water

↳ Helps reduce indoor pollution, as water does not need to be treated by boiling

Multi-generation benefits

① Healthy Human Capital development which creates virtuous cycle.



② Reduces out of pocket Health expenditure which could be used for other benefits.

③ Helps reduce disability Adjusted life years by increased well being & Capability [Amartya Sen]

④ Helps access to WASH services and promotes one Health (Pilarenberg Principle)

CHALLENGES to ensuring mission success

① NITI Ayog Water Composite Index

highlight India's water stress condition.
 ↳ Fellenmark Index $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Normal} > 1500 \text{ bcm} \\ \text{India} - 1386 \text{ bcm.} \end{array} \right.$

② lack of water transportation infrastructure.

③ large water wastage in Agriculture

(CGWA \rightarrow 85%)

④ delay due to bureaucratic Apathy and COVID pandemic

Way forward

① Atal Bujjal Yojana to recharge local ground water aquifers.

② Jalshakti Abhijan - catch the rain to ensure circular water economy

③ PM Kishi Sinchayee Yojana to increase water use efficiency

④ Adopt Pani Panchayat model of Orissa.

Above steps would ensure SDG-6 of clean water which is Singvan Non if

India wants to achieve Viksit Bharat

Feedback

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हे

Q.18) Legislation like Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe (Prevention of Atrocities) Act 1989 remains mere legal documents without intense sensitization of public functionaries and the civil society. Discuss. (15 marks, 250 words)

अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति (अत्याचार निवारण) अधिनियम, 1989 जैसे कानून सार्वजनिक पदाधिकारियों और नागरिक समाज की गहन संवेदनशीलता के बिना केवल कानूनी दस्तावेज बनकर रह गए हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Indian Constitution is cornerstone of Nation which embarked on social revolution after independence to convert traditional into modern society [Granville Austin].

In this context, SC/ST Prevention of Atrocity was passed.

Maximum punishment death

Art 14, 17, 23 and 46

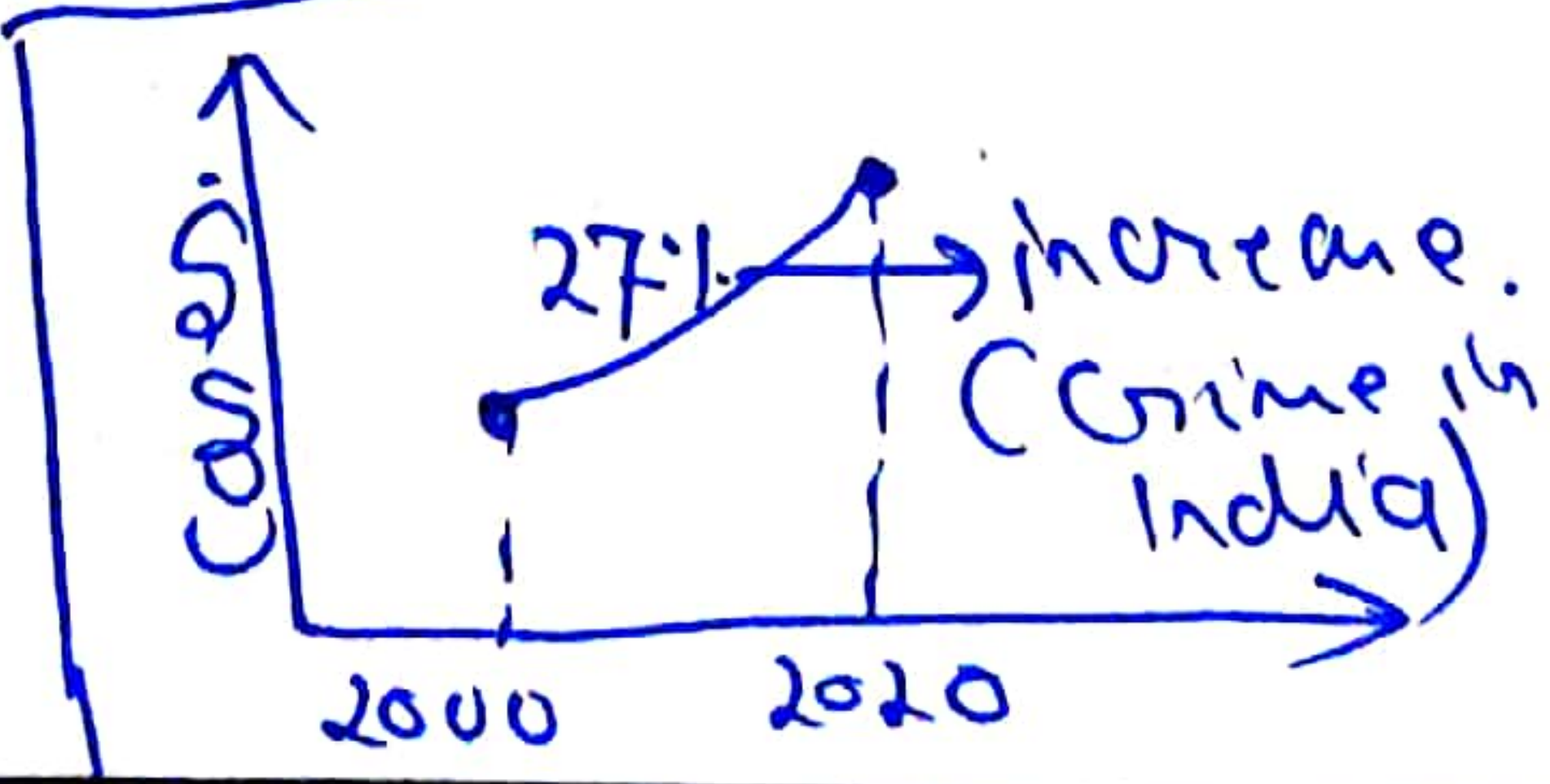
SC/ST POA 1989

ensure practice of untouchability is removed.

compulsory for public official (police) to register cases.

SC/ST POA remains mere legal document

Large number of cases dalits which according to NCRB is rising



- ② Heinous crimes like Uttarisation on ST in Madhya Pradesh, Haathwas Rape incident
- ③ lack of Civil Society awareness regarding laws [NCSC data]
- ④ official negligence due to lack of actionable accountability
- ⑤ Attempts of dilution even by the Supreme Court. eg) Subhash Aggarwal case.

Help in Removal of such condition

Intense Sensitisation of Public functionary of Civil Society

- ① Procedural Safeguards to ensure follow up action against negligence.
- ② Behavioural changes via seminars and ethical leadership.
- ③ Periodic appraisal
- ① Organising collaborative Nukkad Natak, social media campaigns for awareness - eg) (CIVIL) Ringtone, Swachh Bharat.
- ② Promoting Community Policing programmes like Jan Mayathri

regarding awareness about content of law

of Kerala regarding such laws.

④ Interlocking and actionable accountability by Constitutional functionary
↳ NCSC, NCST

③ Organising Flying Squads for law enforcement. eg
Romeo Police (UP)

⑤ Judicial intervention to Sensitize Police regarding chargesheet filing

④ Collaborating with NGO like Memory Corps to create awareness in SC/ST regarding law

Way forward

① Amendment of law to ensure procedural safeguards against misuse.

② using digital technology to inform police officials at various levels. eg
AMBIS portal odisha.

Such steps would ensure India can move forward from Bahishkrit Bharat to Pratibuddh Bharat & achieve tribal Panchayat

Q.19) Harbinger of equitable work

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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Please put tick marks in the above table.
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS

Q.19) Harbinger of global rebalancing, India-Africa ties are a beacon of inclusive, sustainable, and equitable world. Explain. (15 marks, 250 words)

वैश्विक पुनर्संतुलन के अग्रदूत, भारत-अफ्रीका संबंध समावेशी, टिकाऊ और न्यायसंगत दुनिया का एक प्रतीक हैं। व्याख्या कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

India-Africa ties, according to S Jaishankar is based on shared historical solidarity, cultural ties, ancient trade that has developed into a modern partnership



- It is an old as 1st century BC (Enithews of Peipelan Sea)
- Grandhiji Common factor.

Fig 1: India - Africa

India-Africa ties beacon for

a) Inclusive world

- ① both share the same philosophy
↳ Africa → Ubuntu, India → Vandaveira Kutumbakam
- ② both looking for NORMS - New orientation for reformed multilateralism to address the democratic deficit (Joseph Stiglitz)

③ Common Economic growth model

↳ Africa - Horizon 63 - for a future ready Africa based on No man left behind - Similar to India PanchAnam.

b) Sustainable World

① India investing in High Impact Community development projects for better circular economy

↳ Mozambique - ~~reg~~ Sub-urban metro

↳ Mauritius - transportation hub

↳ Sudan - sustainable agriculture.

② Partnerships in
 ↳ ISA - solar power
 ↳ CDRI - disaster resilience

③ Peacekeeping
 ↳ IORA - blue economy

c) Equitable World

① Indian G-20 presidency - Africa Union invited.

② Helped Expand BRICS to include Egypt & Ethiopia.

③ Triangular development Cooperation
 ↳ India - Japan
 ↳ India - France

Harbingers of global balancing

① Help in addressing the neo-colonialism by making global financial institution based on consensus

② Helped in unity of voice & purpose for
↳ IPR waivers in WTO, vaccine maitri
↳ Relaxing public stockholding norms [Bali Consensus]
↳ Doha Developmental agenda.

③ NAMA 2.0 which tries to navigate China-USA trade war

④ OECD & FSB led BEPS & global minimum taxation to stop exploiting MNC.

⑤ Helped deter china debt trap diplomacy via Quad framework

PM Modi's Kampala principles can be good template to write unique script of India Africa, who are developing equally as partners.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A
AWIS		
CD & VA		
S & F		
P & R		

Please put tick marks in the above table.

Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS	
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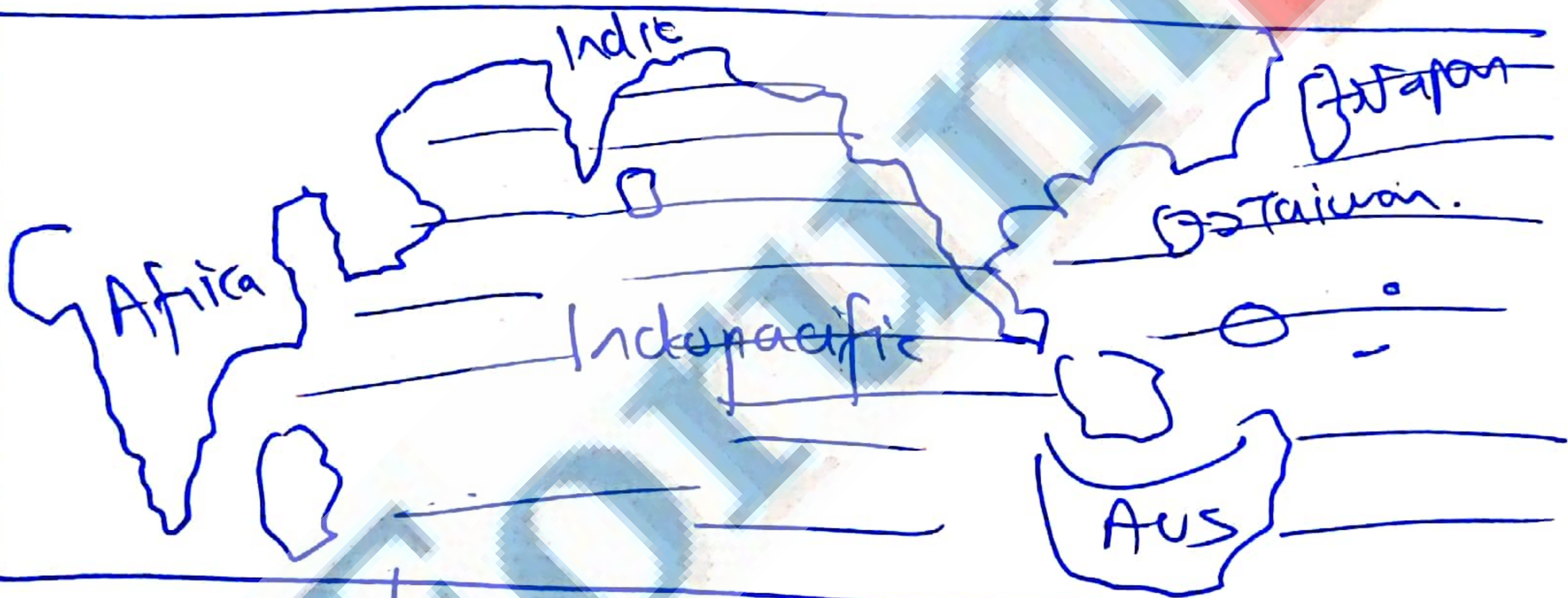
Centric

Q.20) How do ASEAN centrality, rules-based order, and development partnership with Pacific Island states make Indo-Pacific a theatre of opportunity for India? What are the hurdles in realisation of an inclusive Indo-Pacific construct? (15 marks, 250 words)

प्रशांत द्वीप देशों के साथ आसियान केंद्रीयता, नियम-आधारित व्यवस्था और विकास साझेदारी हिंद-प्रशांत को भारत के लिए अवसर का मंच कैसे बनाती है? एक समावेशी हिंद-प्रशांत निर्माण की प्राप्ति में क्या बाधाएं हैं?

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Indo-Pacific theatre was first envisioned by Dara Shikoh, but concretised as geopolitical construct by PM Shinzo Abe in his famous Confluence of two Seas in 2007.



[Fig 1: Indo-Pacific]

Indo-Pacific theatre of opportunity

1) ASEAN Centrality

① ASEAN (10 states) lies at geographical cross roads between two oceans.

② Part of Indian Act East policy and

Central to India strategic outreach

- ③ Follows Kautilya's Mandala Siddhant - Enemy's (China) neighbour (ASEAN) friend
- ④ tool for offshore balancing

↳ Rule based order

- ① Help in reducing cartographic aggression by China → claim of 9 dash line
- ② Ensure freedom of navigation & follow of UNCLOS.

③ development partnership with Pacific Island states

- ① Help in capitalising geostrategic location (SLOC) that control trade. eg) FIJI location.
- ② Help develop Soft power that could counter China's Hard power → Solomon island.
- ③ 3rd FIPIC Summit aided India is launching various Blue Economy Missions

④ Complement Indian Sagar doctrine,
Hurdles in Realisation of Inclusive Indo-Pacific

① China's wolf warrior diplomacy that is hell bent on achieving Middle Kingdom complex

② Militarisation of Indian Ocean
↳ ARKUS
↳ China - Solomon Islands

③ limited Naval strength of India.

④ Reluctance of Japan due to Art 9 to increase military footprint

⑤ growing Great Power dynamics
Quadrus vs Russia - China - Iran.

To counter above, PM Modi's SS strategy of - Samaya Samvad, Shanti, Suraksha, Samridhi can be guiding light that could catalyse an inclusive Indo-Pacific for better future.

Feedback

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CD & VA		
S & F		
P & R		

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