

TEST CODE 8 1 2 4 1 0

MGP 2025

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	SUNAWARDEEP SINGH		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	191015 9697	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र		Date/दिनांक	1/8/2025

*Center Code : For Online - 1900 / Delhi : Karol bagh - 1901, ORN - 1902, Mukharji Nagar - 1903 / Patna : Boring Rd. - 2001 / Hyderabad : Jawahar Nagar - 2101

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।	
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
11				
12				
13				
14				
15				
16				
17				
18				
19				
20				
Total/कुल अंक	250		For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु	
Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय : 9:30	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय : 12:30
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, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समय 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 :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
			① ② ③ ④ ⑤	

Note: Students are expected to incorporate suggestions from the feedback provided in the answers. Discussion classes for the tests are also available online in your portal to aid in your preparation. Further, students are requested to see the good copies of the tests and learn from them. You can also discuss your copy with a Mentor and discover ways and means to improve your answers, or if you have any issues with this test / copy. Ask specific questions, to get specific answers.

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.

Q.1) "Extraordinary powers must be exercised with extraordinary care." Discuss in the context of Article 142 of the Indian Constitution. (10 marks, 150 words)

"असाधारण शक्तियों का प्रयोग असाधारण सावधानी से किया जाना चाहिए।" भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 142 के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The debate on extraordinary powers of judiciary vide Article 142 (complete justice) have arisen by the judgement of State of Tamil Nadu v/s Governor of Tamil Nadu case.



Extraordinary powers Under Art 142 being used:

- ① Overturning executive actions by the judiciary.
 Eg - ~~Subarna~~ Gubernatorial jurisdiction of Article 200 Amits.
- ② Passing orders akin to complete laws:
 Eg → Recent judgement of Property Owners Association (Mahayashvi)
- ③ Violating separation of power under Article 50.
 Eg → (Law making is legislative process).
- ④ Filling of legislative vacuum in case of women safety. Eg - Who's the guidelines

Need of absolute case, otherwise it leads to issues :-

- ① Lack of accountability of judicial actions
 (Eg) - Art 122 - cannot discuss conduct.
- ② Violate democratic law making process of discussion & deliberation.
- ③ Strife between organs of state, leading to ordinances (Eg) - NCSA in Delhi

Way forward to maintain extraordinary case

- ① Judicial Restraint - only when grave injustice happens. (Justice by chandrasekhar)
- ② To uphold constitutionalism limiting arbitrary state actions (Eg) - guidelines on encroachment drives.
- ③ Judicial accountability - by bringing under sphere of RTI.

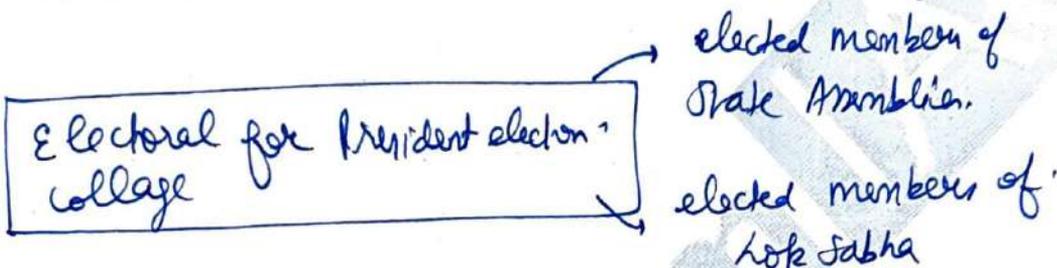
Judiciary should act as a doctor rather than coroner & maintain Constitutional morality while upholding separation of powers.

	⊙	Ⓐ
AWIS		
CD & VA		
S & F		
P & R		

Q.2) Why are State Legislative Assemblies involved in the election of the President but excluded from the process of impeachment? (10 marks, 150 words)

राज्य विधान सभाओं को राष्ट्रपति के चुनाव में शामिल किया जाता है, लेकिन महाभियोग की प्रक्रिया से बाहर क्यों रखा जाता है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Indian President under Article 53 is elected through system of proportional representation as enshrined in the Constitution.



Logic of inclusion of states in election :-

- ① Uphold Federalism as the basic level of elections. (Eg) - (opinion of states).
- ② Democratic decentralization by acknowledging the will of citizens at the most basic level. (Eg) Principle of subsidiarity.
- ③ President has huge involvement in state functioning therefore, state participation.

in election is legitimate. (Eg) - President's
sub (Art 356).

④ Power of keeping state laws under
Article 201 effects state's voice in election
of president.

Logic of states not included in removal of
president :-

- ① Inclusion of Rajya Sabha in the removal
procedure. (Eg) Already accommodates state's
choice - MP's in
Rajya Sabha.
- ② Need of quick action to uphold
Constitutional urgency of removal head of state.
- ③ Removal of President does not affect the
state as much as the national parliament
(Constituent Assembly debates).

The constitutional process of this
election + removal of President has passed
the test of time by successful fulfillment
of 75 years of its establishment.

#	⊙	⊙
AWIS		
CD & VA		
S & F		
P & R		
Please put tick marks in the above table.		
Here G is Good, Average and P is Poor.		
TOTAL MARKS		

Q.3) Private Member's Bills (PMBs) seldom become law in India, yet they are an important aspect of parliamentary democracy. Bring out their significance and suggest steps to strengthen the PMB process.
(10 marks, 150 words)

भारत में निजी सदस्य विधेयक (PMBs) शायद ही कभी कानून बनते हैं, फिर भी वे संसदीय लोकतंत्र का एक महत्वपूर्ण पहलू हैं। उनके महत्व को उजागर करें और निजी सदस्य विधेयक प्रक्रिया को सशक्त करने के लिए उपाय सुझाएं।
(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Since last 60 years no private member bill has become a law, but they uphold legislative accountability in unique ways.

Significance of private member bills :-

- ① Inclusion of multi-party opinions in the governance structure. (Eg) Law recommended on refugee policy.
- ② Raising of important national issues in the parliament after ignored by ruling party.
- ③ Deepening of substantive democracy by accommodating the will of constituents.
- ④ Accountability of government by exposing the mixed issues + loopholes in the legal structure.

⑤ Promote participative parliamentary functioning by inclusion of private members' views.

Ways to strengthen :-

- ① Allot greater time slots for private member bill consideration by speaker.
- ② Amending Rules of Lok Sabha procedure to include more days (e.g.) Accounting only Friday allowed.
- ③ Research staff support to private members at par with government of the day.
- ④ Constitutional morality in conduct of house by speaker - (give chance to private members)

Creates scrutiny & discussion of private member bills can promote diversity of opinions in our parliament enforcing the basic premise of "people's rule".

Feedback

(For OFFICE use)

#	⊙	⊙
AWIS		
CD & VA		
S & F		
P & R		
Please put tick marks in the above table.		
Here G is Good, Average and P is Poor.		
TOTAL MARKS		

Q.4) Highlight the key points of convergence and divergence between the judicial systems of India and USA. (10 marks, 150 words)

भारत और अमेरिका की न्यायिक प्रणालियों के बीच अभिसरण और विचलन के प्रमुख बिंदुओं पर प्रकाश डालिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Indian judiciary created under the Constitution in 1950 has some similarity with USA's judiciary while also having own uniqueness.

Convergence between Indian + USA's judicial system

- ① Due process of law is followed by both during checking of executive action.
- ② Upholding constitutionalism by check & balance on executive misuse of power. (Judicial Review)
- ③ Hierarchical structure with federal + state judiciary.

Divergence

Aspect	Indian Judiciary	USA
Aspect Tiered structure	<u>Integrated judiciary</u> with Supreme Court having control on subordinate courts.	Tiered but not integrated. <u>State courts</u> are independent of federal courts.

Aspect	India	USA
Appointment	<p><u>Collegium</u> system as devised in <u>Third judges case</u></p> <p>Appointed by legislature + Executive</p>	<p><u>Executive</u> appointments with minimal role of judiciary.</p>
Retirement & post retirement	<p><u>Fixed</u> tenure of 65 years in Supreme court & 60 in High court.</p>	<p><u>No fixed</u> tenure in courts. Depends <u>majorly</u> on the <u>life time</u> of judge.</p>
Fundamental Rights Enforcement	<p><u>Direct</u> jurisdiction of Supreme court under Article 32</p>	<p><u>Appeal</u> through proper channel. <u>Rights</u> were the <u>birth</u> of judicial role. unlike India.</p>
Judicial Accountability	<p><u>Impeachment</u> power with legislature</p>	<p>No such power exists with the <u>Congress</u>.</p>

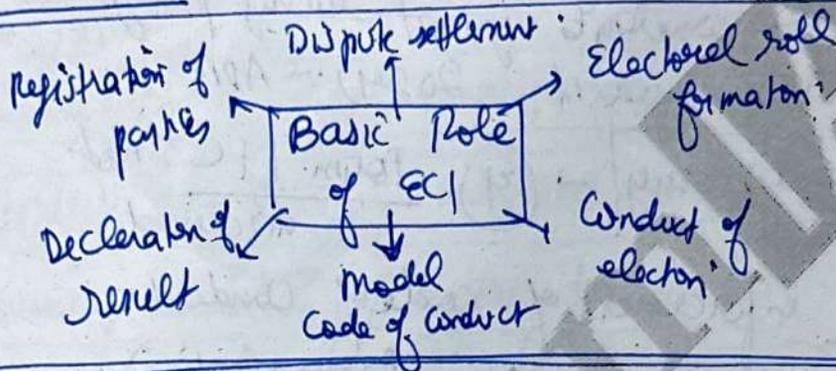
Indian judiciary upholds the social dynamism by interpreting constitution to expand the scope of rights with a unique touch apart from the USA's judicial system.

#	⊙	⊙
AWIS		
CD & VA		
S & F		
P & R		
Please put tick marks in the above table.		
Here G is Good, Average and P is Poor.		
TOTAL MARKS		

Q.5) The role of Election Commission of India has evolved beyond conducting elections to becoming a guardian of electoral democracy. Critically evaluate. (10 marks, 150 words)

भारत के चुनाव आयोग की भूमिका चुनाव कराने से आगे बढ़कर चुनावी लोकतंत्र के संरक्षक बनने तक विकसित हो गई है। आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Election Commission (ECI) is the 'lifeline' of Indian Democracy having mandate of conducting 'free & fair elections' under Article 324.



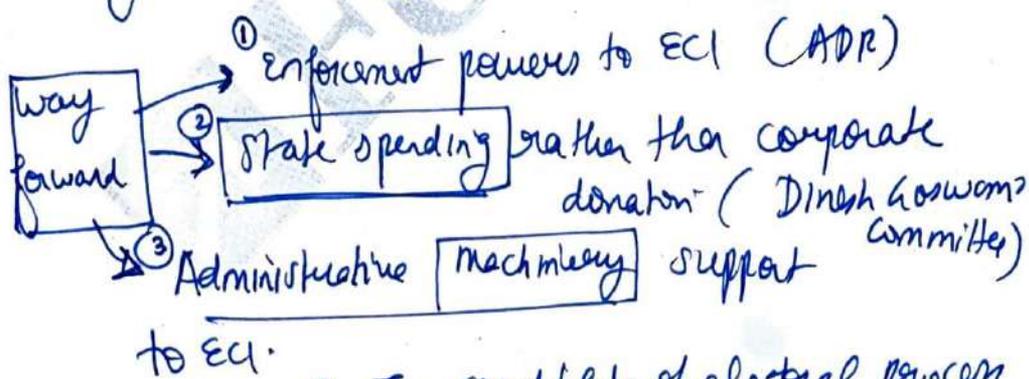
Role of ECI evolved beyond election to become a guardian of electoral democracy :-

- ① Promoting fairness of electoral process by integrating technology (eg) - EVMs.
- ② Transparency of results + process for gaining public trust. (eg) - VVPAT + CCTV recording.
- ③ Level playing field for inclusion of vulnerable in electoral process (eg) - Limit on spending.
- ④ Welfare + Affirmative Action for the

excluded groups. (Eg) (Home voting free 20+ Age group)

But there have been some impediments in acting as the guardian

- ① Perceived partiality with executive.
 - (Eg) (>1000 complaints against ruling party unresolved in 2024) - ADR
- ② Lack of transparency - (Eg) Form 17C not disclosed.
- ③ Ineffective enforcement of code of conduct.
 - (Eg) (Hate speeches in 2024 election).
- ④ Excessive use of money & muscle power not being stopped. (Eg) 2024 election ~ 1.5 lakh crore - ADR.



& The Credibility of electoral process highly depends on the impartiality & integrity of

ECI" - Former ECI N. Gopalaswami

Feedback

(For OFFICE use)

#	Ⓢ	ⓐ
AWIS		
CD & VA		
S & F		
P & R		

Please put tick marks in the above table.

Here G is Good, Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS	
-------------	--

Q.6) What is the rationale behind the 'three-language formula' in India's education policy? Also highlight the challenges associated with its adoption and implementation across the country.

(10 marks, 150 words)

भारत की शिक्षा नीति में 'त्रि-भाषा सूत्र' के पीछे क्या तर्क है? देश भर में इसे अपनाने और लागू करने से जुड़ी चुनौतियों पर भी प्रकाश डालें।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

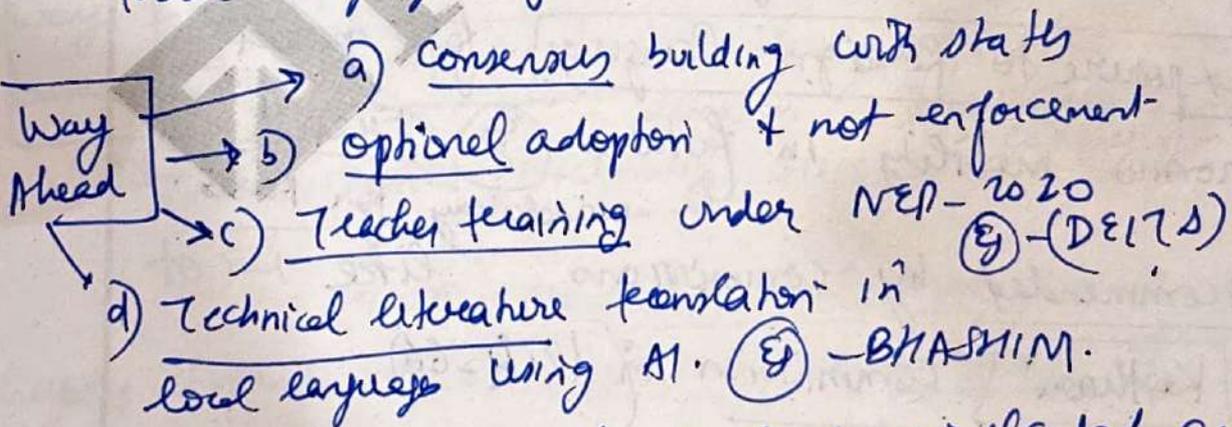
NEP, 2020 has provision of three language formula that includes two Indian languages & option of one foreign language.

Rationale Behind three language formula :-

- ① Fulfill constitutional mandate of promoting primary education in mother tongue. (Eg) - Article 350A
- ② Promoting regional languages in the school curriculum. (Eg) - Bodo in North East.
- ③ Better educational outcomes proved if taught in mother tongue. (Eg) ASER report.
- ④ Exposure to foreign language for greater economic mobility in future. (Eg) French mandatory for Paris.
- ⑤ Recommended by commissions like Kothari commission in (1964-66)

Challenges in adoption & implementation :-

- ① Resistance by States especially Non-Hindi States (Eg) - Resolution by Tamil Nadu.
- ② Feeling of forced imposition of Hindi in many minority sections. (Eg) - Marathas in Maharashtra.
- ③ Lack of teacher training in regional languages
- ④ Non Standardised teaching material in local languages lead to lower efficiency.
- ⑤ Burden on students to learn 3 languages at primary level. - PRATHAM report.
- ⑥ Inufficient assessment framework including three language formula.



Principle of Unity in diversity should be intellucated as enshrined in our fundamental duties (Art 51A).

#	Ⓢ
AWIS	
CD & VA	
S & F	
P & R	
Please put tick marks in the table.	
Here G is Good Average and P Poor.	
TOTAL MARKS	

Q.7 'Emerging environmental concerns and evolving ecosystem perspectives demand a reimagined approach to rural water governance.' Discuss the key interventions needed to recalibrate rural water policies with special emphasis on the role of communities. (10 marks, 150 words)

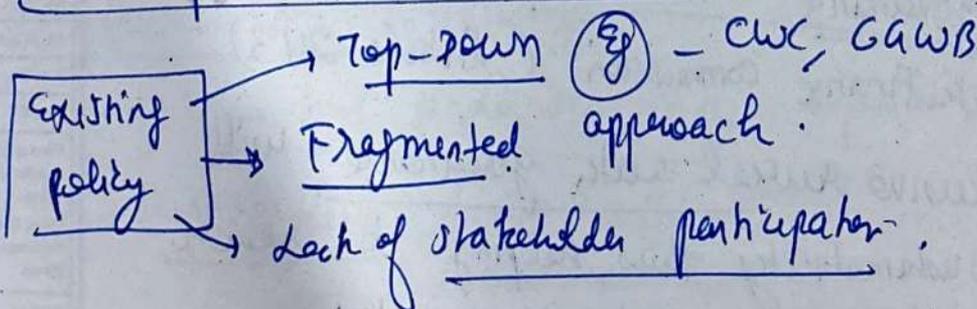
उभरती पर्यावरणीय चिंताएँ और विकसित होते पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र के परिप्रेक्ष्य ग्रामीण जल प्रशासन के लिए एक नए दृष्टिकोण की मांग करते हैं। समुदायों की भूमिका पर विशेष बल देते हुए ग्रामीण जल नीतियों को पुनः संतुलित करने के लिए आवश्यक प्रमुख हस्तक्षेपों पर चर्चा करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

India is expected to cross the falkenmark indicator of water stress i.e. $< 1000 \text{ m}^3$ per capita water by end of this century (World Bank) necessitating reimagined rural water governance.

Emerging environmental concerns + evolving ecosystem perspectives

- ① Groundwater depletion → 60% districts are in critical condition (ministry report)
- ② Encroachment of Blue-green spaces in rural areas.
- ③ Rising heatwaves & drought frequency impacting rural livelihoods. (2/3 drought prone land) - ISRO.

Key Initiatives needed to recalibrate rural water policies:



Special focus on communities :-

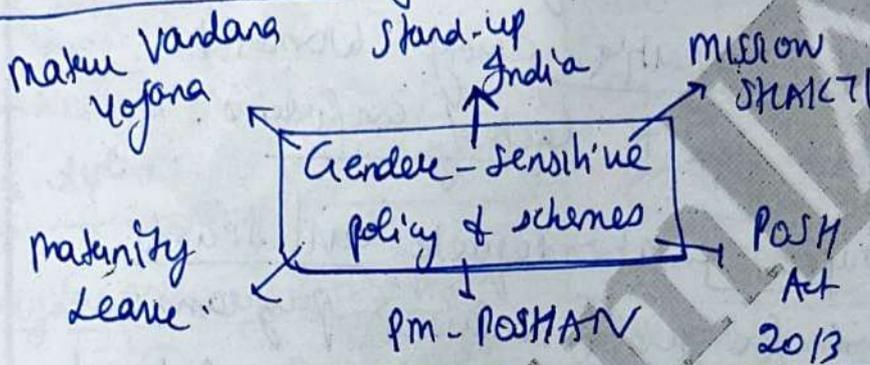
- ① Decentralised water management by forming Water-use Associations as per Mithi Shah Committee.
 - ② Participatory water management by including Gram panchayats. (Eg) - Sch II power devoltn.
 - ③ Village development plans should integrate water management. (Eg) Pm Jan Yojana Abhyaan.
 - ④ Empowering tribal community for rural water governance. (Eg) - (TAC under sch 5)
 - ⑤ Social Audit parameters to be strengthened & institutionalised. (Eg) - Jal Shakti Abhyaan Online Dashboard.
 - ⑥ Community volunteers for local behavioural change. (Eg) - 'Paani Panchayat' in Odisha.
 - ⑦ Water governance linked incentives to panchayats by State Finance Commission (Article 243)
- Inclusive rural water governance will improve sustainability thus helping to reach SDG-6 goal of water conservation.

Feedba	
(For OFFICE u	
•	©
AWIS	
CD & VA	
S & F	
P & R	
Please put tick marks in the table.	
Here G is Good Average and F Poor.	
TOTAL MARKS	

Q.8) Identify and discuss the challenges hindering effective implementation of gender-sensitive policies and schemes in the country. (10 marks, 150 words)

देश में लैंगिक रूप से संवेदनशील नीतियों और योजनाओं के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन में बाधा डालने वाली चुनौतियों की पहचान करें और उन पर चर्चा करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

India downgraded from Rank 129 to 131 in the Gender Gap Index, 2025 portraying lack of effective implementation of gender sensitive policies.



Challenges hindering effective implementation :-

- ① Policy formulation
 - a) top down approach with minimal gender inclusivity. (E) ~ 7umps in Lok Sabha.
 - b) Lack of gender Budgeting in Budget.

- ② Bureaucratic inefficiency
 - a) Lack of gender sensitivity, especially for transgenderes (> 30% sexual harassment by police) - NCRB.

b) Male dominated bureaucratic structure
: especially top level. (Eg) ~ 12% female police
- BPRD report

③ Citizen awareness

a) Lack of know-how to avail benefits.
(Eg) - Financial illiteracy in women (NSDF) ~ 28%.

b) Akhil Bharatiya Shiksha among women + transgender due to lack of confidence.

④ Social support - inadequate civil society penetration for gender inclusive programs.
b) Patriarchal mindset hampering actual transfer of benefits (Eg) - (Sarpanch post)

Way forward ① Gender Budgeting at top level. (Eg) 15th FC.

② Women led organisations should take part in policy input. (Eg) - SEWA.

③ Empowerment of Anganwadi centres to implement policies.

④ Awareness generation & confidence building. (Eg) - (All female police stations).

Inclusion of gender justice in overall social fabric will promote "Nari Shakti" & bring liberty to all as per Preamble.

Feedback
(For OFFICE USE)

•	③
AWIS	
CD & VA	
S & F	
P & R	
Please put the marks in the table.	
Here G is Good, Average and Poor.	
TOTAL MARKS	

Q.9) Effective transboundary water management can act as a catalyst for regional peace and cooperation. In light of this statement, bring out the opportunities and challenges for India in leveraging 'water diplomacy' in its neighbourhood. (10 marks, 150 words)

प्रभावी सीमापार जल प्रबंधन क्षेत्रीय शांति और सहयोग के लिए उत्प्रेरक का काम कर सकता है। इस कथन के आलोक में, भारत के लिए अपने पड़ोस में 'जल कूटनीति' का लाभ उठाने के अवसरों और चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The abrogation of "Indus water treaty" by India post Pahelgaon attack has resurfaced the importance + challenges of "water diplomacy".

Opportunities in emerging water diplomacy in neighbourhood

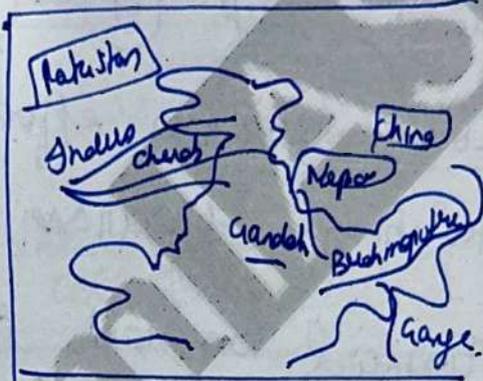


Fig: Transboundary waters.

- ① Hydropower generation + sharing (Eg) - MoU with Nepal (Kardak project).
- ② Multinodal transboundary logistics for trade improvement. (Eg) ~~Kalapani~~ (Kaladan project).
- ③ Environmental conservation with collaboration (Eg) → (Ganga preservation mission with Bangladesh).
- ④ Stature as a "Responsible" nation by rules based order.
- ⑤ International positioning of no tolerance to terror (Suspension of Indus water treaty).

Challenges :-

- ① Grey zone warfare by using water as weapon
 (Eg) China's project on Brahmaputra.
- ② Political instability in neighbouring countries causing delays. (Eg) - (Myanmar coup)
- ③ Counter terrorism efforts & contesting international obligations. (Eg) - World Bank rules of Indus water treaty.
- ④ Financial constraints in fulfilling existing obligations & facts. (Eg) - Bhutan hydel projects.

Way forward

- a) International cooperation for rules based order. (Eg) - UNCLOS.
- b) Technology development to leverage transboundary relations.
- c) Clear National priorities by formulating a "Water Sharing Doctrine".

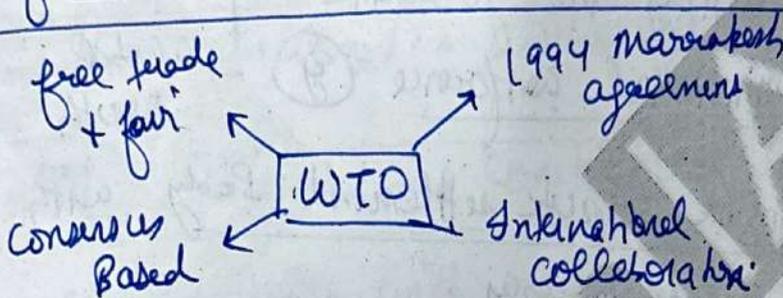
As our Prime Minister acclaimed, that terror & trade cannot work together and water & blood cannot flow together. So, we need pragmatic water diplomacy.

#	Q
AWIS	
CD & VA	
S & P	
P & R	
Please put the marks in the table. Here G is Good Average and Poor.	
TOTAL MARKS	

Q.10) What are the key areas of reform if the World Trade Organization (WTO) has to remain relevant in the present context of rising protectionism and trade wars? (10 marks, 150 words)

यदि विश्व व्यापार संगठन (WTO) को बढ़ते संरक्षणवाद और व्यापार युद्धों के वर्तमान संदर्भ में प्रासंगिक बने रहना है तो सुधार के प्रमुख क्षेत्र क्या हैं? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

As per Rayiv Sirin the current world order is like a "KALEIDOSCOPE" with rising protectionism leading to a 'forward race towards the past'



Key areas that need reform to remain relevant in rising trade war & protectionism:

- ① Lacking enforcement powers for the breach of codes of free + fair trade. (Eg) - only advisory role
- ② Western hegemony portraying the divided mandate of WTO structure. (Eg) - Washington Consensus.
- ③ Consensus Based approach often creates deadlocks leading to delays. (Eg) - Agreement on Fisheries.
- ④ Obsolete governance structure depicting the "free digital economy" layer.

⑤ Dispute redressal body is dysfunctional due to naïve national interests (Eg) (USA's interests)

Reforms needed :-

- Diversify the governance representation in the Ministerial conference (Eg) - Global South
- Reinvigorate Dispute settlement Body with greater transparency.
- Adopt the 4th rising tech enabled trade ecosystem. (Eg) - e-commerce CAIR ~ 11/1. ES: 24-25.
- Regulate Bilateral & Multilateral trade treaties within WTO structure (Eg) (Ind-UK CETA) 2025.
- Innovative voting pattern rather than consensus for quick decisions (Eg) - proportional representation.

The future vision should be based on dialogue & not disruption, cooperation & not conflict for a smooth world trade order
- pm modi ji

Feedback (For OFFICE)

•	②
AWIS	
CD & VA	
S & F	
P & R	
Please put the marks in the table. Here G is Good Average and Poor.	
TOTAL MARKS	

Q.11) The basic structure doctrine acts as a constitutional compass in balancing Parliament's legislative authority and constitutional supremacy. Comment. (15 marks, 250 words)

आधारभूत संरचना सिद्धांत संसद की विधायी शक्ति और संवैधानिक सर्वोच्चता के बीच संतुलन बनाने में एक संवैधानिक निर्देशक के रूप में कार्य करता है। टिप्पणी करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The Basic structure doctrine envisaged by Supreme court in the Keshwananda Bharati case (1973) hits a fine balance between constitutional supremacy & parliament's authority.

Basic structure doctrine → Constitutional compass

- a) Evolving doctrine with various judgments to accommodate changing social landscape.
- b) Prevents abrupt changes in constitution.

Balancing parliament's authority & constitutional supremacy :-

- ① Promote constitutionalism as a basic premise of governance limiting arbitrary power. (E) → (Ray Narain case)
- ② Uphold Fundamental Rights of citizens against legislative interests of undermining them for social activity. (E) (Minerva Mills case)

③ Present the federal structure of India
balancing legislative decentralisation.
Eg → (S.R. Bommar case 1994)

④ Limit undue interference into religious
practices while upholding constitutional morality
Eg → (Sabarimala temple case).

⑤ Allows legislative scrutiny & amendment
upholding Doctrines of Harmonious construction
Eg → (Minerva Mills upheld partial amendment).

Sometimes it is said to disturb the balance
in such ways :-

① Judicial overreach into legislative
sphere in gaps of basic structure doctrine.

Eg → (Abolish NJAC, 99th Amendment)

② Adventurism in executive sphere by
passing orders under Art 142 for
upholding the doctrine.

Eg → (Demolition
rights
recently).

③ Limit the athen mandate to legislature by limiting amendment power.

Way forward to fine tune the balance :-

- ① Judicial Restraint in cases necessitating legislative authority - (E) - Same sex marriage case
- ② Ethical legislation by parliament that respects Basic structure doctrine.
- ③ Consensus can be built on codification of Basic structure as per Law Commission.

The fine balance of legislative powers & Constitutional authority is the premise of our democracy, thus it should be maintained following the principles enshrined in our preamble.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

TOTAL MARKS



Q.12) Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) are pivotal to inclusive and efficient urban governance, yet they remain fiscally constrained and institutionally weak. Analyze. (15 marks, 250 words)

शहरी स्थानीय निकाय (ULBs) समावेशी और कुशल शहरी शासन के लिए महत्वपूर्ण हैं, फिर भी वे वित्तीय रूप से सीमित और संस्थागत रूप से कमजोर बने हुए हैं। विश्लेषण करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Urban local bodies just have ~ 37% of revenue as own funds thus remaining fiscally constrained as per CAG report on municipal finances.

ULBs pivotal to inclusive + efficient urban governance

- a) District development plans are created by ULB members periodically.
- b) Basic amenities for ease of living of citizens like sanitation, water etc. are provided.
- c) Urban housing + slum management requires empowered ULB (~ 50% by 2050 - World Bank)

Yet they are fiscally constrained :-

- ① Lack of tax devolution from centre. (< 1% of tax devolved - RBI) despite GDP contributing 99% to the tax pool.

- ② Weak mechanism of tax collection at urban level. (eg) Property tax
- ③ Lack of scientific rates of services & corruption leakages. (eg) (Vadodra case)
- ④ State Apathy to devolve funds as less states have autonomous State Finance Commissions (Art 243)

ULB → Institutionally weak :-

- ① Non elected mayors in municipal corporations defeat purpose of democratic decentralisation. (eg) (Bangalore MC)
- ② Lack of training in urban governance to elected members (eg) - (politically charged atmosphere).
- ③ Half hearted devolution of functions by state under Act 12 (only Kerala devolved all functions) - CAH.
- ④ Jurisdictional overlap with para-statal bodies leads to lack of accountability.

Steps to increase finances :-

- ① Minimum assured share from income tax ~ 10%. (Sivaramakrishna Committee)
- ② 3 tiered GST sharing upto URB (Vijay Kelkar Committee)
- ③ Promoting municipal Bonds to state funds (SEBI guidelines)
- ④ Rationalising property tax rates.

To strengthen institution

- a) Elected mayors needed at city level.
- b) Devolution of functions by state to be made a criteria by Finance Commission.
- c) Accountability mechanism by social audit.
- d) Training + secretarial support to members for framing District plans.

The recent PM Jan Vojani Abhyas seeks to empower URBs for efficient planning to sustain the increasing urbanisation expected to reach 40-1 by 2036 (World Bank).

Feedb
(For OFFICE)

•	©
AWIS	
CD & VA	
S & F	
P & R	
Please put the marks in the table.	
Here G is Gr Average and Poor.	
TOTAL MARKS	

Q.13) "The judiciary has functioned as an institutional corrective, redefining and refining the contours of the Governor's office to prevent its misuse and uphold constitutional principles." Discuss this statement with the help of relevant case laws. (15 marks, 250 words)

न्यायपालिका ने एक संस्थागत सुधारक के रूप में कार्य किया है तथा राज्यपाल के कार्यालय की रूपरेखा को पुनः परिभाषित और परिष्कृत किया है ताकि इसका दुरुपयोग रोका जा सके और संवैधानिक सिद्धांतों को कायम रखा जा सके। प्रासंगिक न्याय विधियों (केस लॉ) की मदद से इस कथन पर चर्चा करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The judgement in State of Maharashtra v/s Governor of Tamil Nadu reaffirmed the role of judiciary in redefining contours of Governor's office.

Role of judiciary in preventing misuse of Governor's office

- ① Preventing arbitrary legislation through repeated ordinances (Eg) → D.C Wadhwa case.
- ② Timeliness of decisions on state legislative decisions - (Eg) Art 200 timeliness in State of Maharashtra case
- ③ Limit on gubernatorial discretion by mandatory adherence to aid & advice of council of ministers. (Eg) - Shamsher Singh v/s State of Punjab case.
- ④ Governor having ornamental role within constitutional limits (Eg) - Nabam Rebia case

⑤ Separation of power between legislature & executive. (E) - New Delhi case on the issue of civil services authority

⑥ Educational institutions uprightness by acting on the delay in vice-chancellor appointments. (E) - Tamil Nadu governor case

But there are still some issues in governor's 'disorders' :-

① Criminal immunity from any case against rule of law. (E) - Allegation of sexual harassment against West Bengal governor.

② Still misuse of ordinance powers by Governor to overturn court's judgment. (E) - NCSA case of Delhi.

③ Bypassing self responsibility by referring laws to President (Art 201)

Way forward to balance governor's discretion with constitutional principles.

① Adherence to court's timeline of recent judgement regarding Art 200.

② Constitutionalism of functional discretion by aid of council of ministers.

③ Non political, neutral person as a governor to uphold integrity (Punchhi commission).

Governor was envisaged to be an ornamental position to act as a conduit between centre & state to preserve the federal structure of India — Dr B. R. Ambedkar.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

	G	A	P
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	
-------------	--

Q.14) How is the 'vertical' and 'horizontal' devolution of taxes to the states decided? Highlighting the concerns raised by some states regarding the devolution of taxes, suggest corrective measures. (15 marks, 250 words)

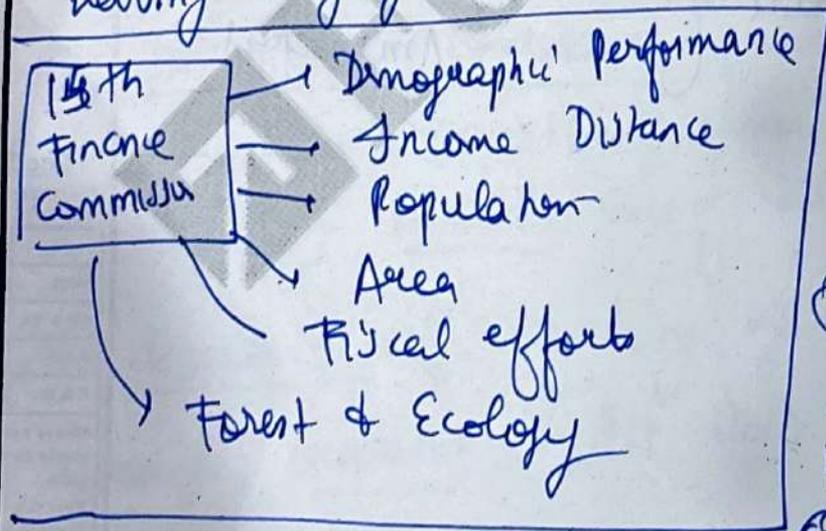
राज्यों को करों का 'ऊर्ध्वाधर' और 'क्षैतिज' हस्तांतरण कैसे तय किया जाता है? करों के हस्तांतरण के संबंध में कुछ राज्यों द्वारा उठाई गई चिंताओं पर प्रकाश डालते हुए सुधारात्मक उपाय सुझाएँ। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The Finance Commission (Article 280) decides the basis of vertical (among diff states + centre) & horizontal (between different states) devolution of finances.

Decision on vertical + horizontal devolution :-

① Terms of Reference of Finance Commission as instructed by President (Art 280)

② As per criteria fixed by Finance Commission having varying parameters.



③ Cess & Surcharges restricted to centre.

④ Special package to backward states

⑤ - North East & Art 371

⑤ Special funds to Disaster management.
(PM Act 2005).

⑥ Consideration of Local Bodies demands to the State Finance Commission (Act 243)

Concerns raised by some states regarding devolution of funds :-

① Paradox of performance → High fiscal capacity states are facing dearth of devolution. (eg) Kerala & Bihar disparity.

② Fiscal Injustice - as good performers are facing high fiscal deficit. (eg) Tamil Nadu more FD than Bihar.

③ Demographic punishment perceived by southern states (eg) Kerala's grievances over population measure.

④ CGST & surcharge not devolved by centre leading to Annihilative federalism.

⑤ perceived Political Biasness by greater allocation to ruling party states.

⑥ GST grievances compounded in vertical devolution (eg - GST Compensation)

Corrective measures :-

- ① Balancing demographic performance criteria with population criteria in 6th Finance Commission.
- ② Future of GST compensator to be decided as it is ending in 2026.
- ③ Increasing pool of divisible funds from 42% → 51%. (Public Accounts Committee)
- ④ Use of technology for better estimation of resources needed. (E) AI models.
- ⑤ Consensus Based mechanism in Finance Commission including State representatives.
- ⑥ Greater fiscal autonomy to states to borrow from non-governmental sources. (E) Bonds & Equity.

The Karim Joseph committee on Centre-State relations can further deliberate on this issue to promote cooperative fiscal federalism.

Feedback
(For OFFICERS)

#	①
AWIS	
CD & VA	
S & F	
P & R	
Please put marks in the table.	
Here G is Good, Average and Poor.	
TOTAL MARKS	

Q.15) What steps are required for the constitutionalization of a Commission? Do you think granting constitutional status to the Central Information Commission (CIC) would strengthen the RTI regime in India? Give reasons. (15 marks, 250 words)

किसी आयोग के संवैधानिककरण के लिए क्या कदम उठाने की आवश्यकता है? क्या आपको लगता है कि केंद्रीय सूचना आयोग (CIC) को संवैधानिक दर्जा देने से भारत में RTI व्यवस्था मजबूत होगी? कारण बताइए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Constitutionalization of CIC has been the talk of the country as it is celebrating 20 years of Right to Information Act, 2005.

Steps for constitutionalization of Commission

- ① Legislative allowance for proposal of a constitutional amendment.
- ② Presenting the Bill for amendment in one of the houses (Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha)
- ③ Passing of Bill with special majority.

As it was done in the case of National Commission of Backward classes (Art 338B).

Constitutional status, could strengthen RTI regime

- ① Constitutional legitimacy to freedom of right to information.

- ② Greater authority of supreme court over jurisprudence of the Act. under Art 32.
- ③ Acceptance as a Basic structure of the condition limiting executive arbitrariness
(eg) - Keshavnand Bhaurao case.
- ④ Standardisation of procedures + institutional structure in all states.

But it will not serve as the panacea to all the problems as,

- ① Vacancy even in constitutional bodies like National Commission of Schedule Caste (NCSC).
- ② Public Awareness about RTI act still will remain minimal ~ rural India ~ 19% (Sakshik Nayanik Sangathan).
- ③ Institutional Apathy of non-disclosure of information will persist.
- ④ The lack of compiled information at the disposal of PIO will not be solved.

⑤ Conflict of Interest by appointing retired civil servants as seen in NCSJ may still persist.

Way forward to strengthen RTI regime :-

- ① Strengthen proactive disclosure by public offices under sec 4 of RTI (will reduce 70% of cases) - Anjali Bhardway
- ② Fill the vacancies at CIC & SIC level - (Anjali Bhardway case)
- ③ Public Awareness & training in RTI filing by civil society (Saksh Narakh Sangathan).
- ④ Deterrence of public officials to avoid disclosure by heavy penalty. (~25,000) - Anjali Bhardway case

RTI liberated India the second time as per II ARC by empowering common man to limit arbitrary state power, thus it should be strengthened along with conditional status to CIC.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

	G	A	P
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.

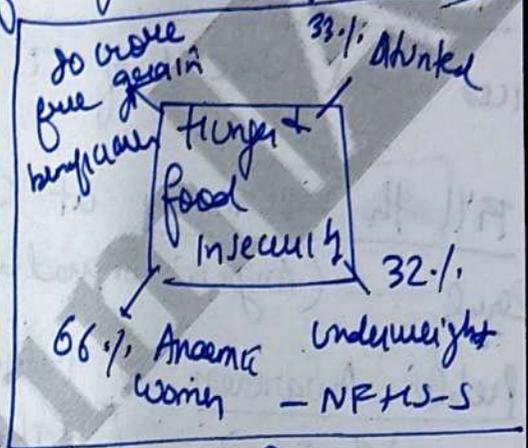
TOTAL MARKS	
-------------	--

Q.16) Even as India experiences consistent economic growth and has achieved self-sufficiency in food production, hunger and food insecurity remain pressing concerns. Examine the factors responsible for this paradox and suggest steps to improve the situation. (15 marks, 250 words)

भारत में भले ही लगातार आर्थिक संवृद्धि हो रही है और खाद्य उत्पादन में आत्मनिर्भरता हासिल हो गई है, लेकिन भूख और खाद्य असुरक्षा अभी भी गंभीर चिंता का विषय बनी हुई है। इस विरोधाभास के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों का परीक्षण करें और स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए कदम सुझाएँ। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

India became the 4th largest GDP in PPP terms while ranking 105 in recent Global Hunger Index showing paradox of hunger with growth.

Factors responsible for this paradox

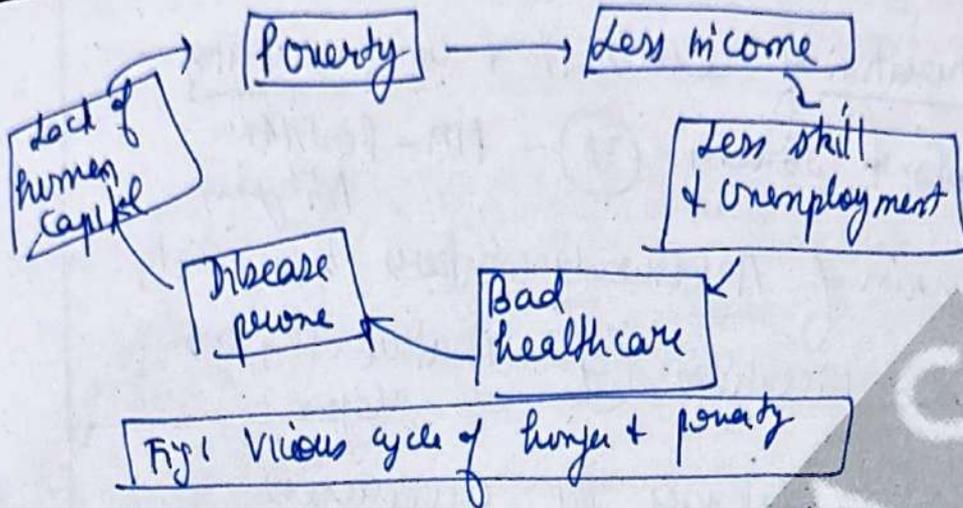


① Lack of proper storage ecosystem of surplus grains (eg) ~ 60% capacity (NABARD)

② Income inequality leading to decreased per capita income growth (eg) Top 1% → 40% wealth, or farm

③ Wastage of food grain rather than reaching the needy (eg) ~ 4.14 lakh tonnes wasted in last 4 years - FCI

④ Poverty trap leading to vicious cycle of hunger + malnutrition (eg) ~ 16% MPI poor - Eco Survey



- 5) Poor sense of inclusive growth by schemes. exclusion error in food security
- 6) Corruption & diversion of social security benefits. (e) - PDS black marketing.
- 7) Lack of health & nutrition education to the poor & vulnerable especially women,
~ (28% literacy rate in rural) - NSSO.
- 8) Sudden hunger despite getting adequate food grains (e) - > 60% Anemic newborn - NFHS-5.

Steps to improve the situation :-

- 1) Food fortification to be integrated within food distribution schemes (e) - Golden rice with Vitamin A in Telangana.

- ② Sahakaroi of adolescent + child nutrition in schools + society. (E) - PM-POSHAN Akhyan
- ③ Expansion of Anganwadi workers by greater financial incentives. (E) - Makhu Vandana Yojana.
- ④ Nutritional literacy by awareness campaigning by civil society. (E) - SEWA in Maharashtra.
- ⑤ E-governance at the Fair price shops to limit diversion of grains.
- ⑥ Objectivity in monitoring + evaluation of existing schemes. (E) - POSHAN Tracker.

India has 'once in a lifetime opportunity' with 26% citizens < 28 years of age. With proper nutrition they can turn into 'Demographic Dividend' + help in reaching goals of SDG 2 of good health + well being.

Feedback
(For OFFICERS)

AWIS	
CD & VA	
S & F	
P & R	

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

TOTAL MARKS	
-------------	--

Q.17) The Union Government has recently announced that caste enumeration will be part of the upcoming census. Examine the opportunities and challenges associated with conducting a nationwide 'caste census'. Also, propose a framework for its seamless and effective conduct.

(15 marks, 250 words)

केंद्र सरकार ने हाल ही में घोषणा की है कि जाति गणना आगामी जनगणना का हिस्सा होगी। राष्ट्रव्यापी 'जाति जनगणना' आयोजित करने से जुड़े अवसरों और चुनौतियों का परीक्षण करें। साथ ही, इसके निर्बाध और प्रभावी संचालन के लिए एक रूपरेखा को प्रस्तुत करें।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Cabinet Committee on Political Affairs recently announced the 1st Caste census post independence since 1931 to be held along with Census 2027.

Opportunities associated :-

- ① Rationalisation of affirmative action policies by upgradation of beneficiary list. (Eg) - (NSAP)
- ② Social imperative of understanding the deeply entrenched caste reality (Eg) only 5% marriages are intercaste (UDISE)
- ③ Constitutional Duty fulfillment as enshrined in Art 340 (Backward class upliftment)
- ④ Judicial mandate will be fulfilled of creating a criteria of quantifiable data for reservation (Eg) - (M. Nagaraj case)
- ⑤ Subcategorisation of castes for equity of benefits to the 'minority among minority' (Justice Rohini Commission)

Challenges associated

- ① Precursor to Mandal 3.0 by polarising caste driven politics. (E) (Bihar elections only 1.1% voted on developmental issues - like Nishi survey)
- ② Opening of Pandora Box of increased caste based benefit demand by social groups (E) Marathas
- ③ Deepening of Caste consciousness among community.
- ④ "Forward race to become backward" for claiming caste benefits. (E) [Act 16(4)]
- ⑤ Administrative herculean task as more than 46,000 castes in India (SECC-2011).
- ⑥ Economic cost of survey may lead to fiscal imbalance.
- ⑦ Failure of earlier initiatives like (SECC-11)
Caste data not revealed
- ⑧ Lack of trained caste census enumerators
- ⑨ Poor caste based studies by anthropologists & sociologists.

Framework for effective 'cask census'

- ① training of enumerators on distinction between cask + goat.
- ② learning from mistakes of past (E) - SECC 2011
- ③ Involvement of Anthropologists and sociologists for scientific procedures.
- ④ Objectivity in questionnaire (E) - Deep down menu
- ⑤ Use of technology (E) - Big Data Analysis.
- ⑥ Federal coordination by taking states into consensus. (E) Inter State Council.

"visibility of the data is the first step towards meaningful inclusion." *
- K. Ashok Varadhan

Therefore Cask census should be done with objectivity, transparency without any political motives.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

	G	A	P
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	
-------------	--



Q.18) "AI integration in governance is no longer a choice but a necessity." In light of this statement, discuss how AI can enhance education and healthcare governance. (15 marks, 250 words)

"शासन में AI का एकीकरण अब एक विकल्प नहीं बल्कि एक आवश्यकता है।" इस कथन के आलोक में, चर्चा करें कि AI किस प्रकार शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य सेवा शासन को बढ़ा सकता है। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

"Technology is the new currency and AI is the advisor" is often said which is even true in case of education & healthcare.

AI enhancing education :-

- ① Accessibility of education even in remote areas with lack of teachers. (Eg) (North East)
- ② Personalised education as per needs and Intellectual level of student. (Eg) - SAATH KE (NITI Aayog)
- ③ Enhanced efficiency of teachers by using AI Based tools. (Eg) - (BHASHINI)
- ④ Vernacularisation of reading material for teaching in mother tongue. (Eg) - NEP-3 Language policy
- ⑤ Access to vast information on a single click helps in research in universities.

⑥ Control on plagiarism in higher education
scientific research. (E) - pattern recognition.

④ At enhancing healthcare :-

- ① Detection of diseases with more precision
(E) - (Pattern recognition of cancer)
- ② Home-Based medical advisories to old age (E) - e-Sanjeevani
- ③ Accessibility to Differentially Abled by using Chat Bots (E) - Google's Deep Mind.
- ④ Medical prescription in a personalized manner by analyzing past prescription (E) LCM model
- ⑤ Precision surgeries reducing human errors
(E) (eye transplant).

But there can be some issues as well

Education

- ① Digital divide may perpetuate inequality
(E) ~ > 60 crore have no (I AM AI) internet

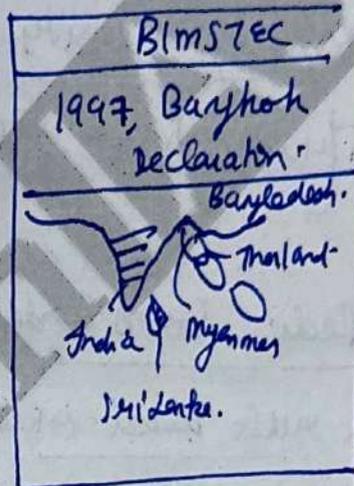
Q.19) Providing a brief overview of the aims and objectives of BIMSTEC, explain its significance for India. (15 marks, 250 words)

बिस्तेक के लक्ष्यों और उद्देश्यों का संक्षिप्त अवलोकन प्रस्तुत करते हुए भारत के लिए इसके महत्व की व्याख्या कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

BIMSTEC summit was held recently in Barhokh attended by our minister of External Affairs upholding the importance of regional cooperation.

Aims of BIMSTEC :-

- ① Promote regional economic cooperation for boosting growth
- ② Trade & Connectivity among South Asia + ASEAN partners.
- ③ Multipolarity + Strategic autonomy
- ④ Control - Sea Lines of Communication in Bay of Bengal.



Objectives of BIMSTEC :-

- ① maritime security - by multilateral exercises in Bay of Bengal.

(Don't Write in this Area)

- ② Duty free trade among member countries
 (g) - BIMSTEC FTA negotiations - 2004
- ③ Cross-Border connectivity by building logistics network. (g) - (India Myanmar Thailand trilateral)
- ④ Energy security & connectivity by grid infrastructure. (g) - (BIMSTEC Green Energy Grid Inter connectedness program 2025)
- ⑤ Reduce cross border terrorism & support a rule based order.

Significance for India

- ① Strategic autonomy - by engaging without entrapment at multiple forums. (g) - BIMSTEC & QUAD
- ② Regional stability for greater domestic investor confidence. (g) - neighbourhood first policy
- ③ Aligning with domestic goals like (g) Act East policy.

- ④ Dominance on Indo-Pacific front by engaging with ~~Indonesia~~ Thailand through BIMSTEC
- ⑤ Access to market for export led growth
 (g) - BIMSTEC - FTA negotiation.
- ⑥ Logistic Infrastructure Connectivity for cross-border trade: (g) - BBIN Initiative.

But there are some issues in BIMSTEC

- a) Stalled trade negotiations since 2004 (g) - BIMSTEC-PA
- b) Member's political instability
 (g) (Bangladesh Democratic Backsliding)
- c) Delays in project implementation (g) - IMT trilateral
- d) China's dominance over BIMSTEC countries through BR1.

Way forward

- a) Finalise FTA for better trade
- b) Continuous engagement at high level.
- c) Leverage BIMSTEC to raise voice for global south.
- d) Strengthen domestic capacity of trade.

India's foreign policy involves multivector diplomacy in which BIMSTEC plays a important balancing role.

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
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	
-------------	--



Q.20) India's approach to its relationship with China has evolved into what can be best described as 'competitive coexistence'. Discuss in light of recent developments. What should be the broad contours of India's future China policy? (15 marks, 250 words)

चीन के साथ अपने संबंधों के प्रति भारत का दृष्टिकोण 'प्रतिस्पर्धी सह-अस्तित्व' के रूप में विकसित हुआ है। हाल के घटनाक्रमों के आलोक में चर्चा करें। भारत की भविष्य की चीन नीति की व्यापक रूपरेखा क्या होनी चाहिए?

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

After disengagement by both nations recently at the Doklam region India is seeing to enhance trade with China reciprocating the same.

Competition between India & China :-

- ① Indo-Pacific hegemony → with China using String of Pearls against India's Diamond necklace.
- ② Border standoffs - still large scale troop deployment at Galwan valley.
- ③ Dual use Infrastructure being built by both nations at Eastern border. (E) Project Vaidata of BRO
- ④ China's water diplomacy of building hydro project (Lower Yarlung Tsangpo Basin)
- ⑤ "Name game" of naming territories of Arunachal's districts (E) (recent naming by India)

Coexistence between India & China

- ① Trade Interdependence → China being India's largest trading partner. (eg) 19 Billion \$ trade deficit - ES: 24-25
- ② Cultural exchange + soft power diplomacy (eg) - opening of Kailash Mansarovar Yatra
- ③ Engagement at International forums for common cause - (eg) - UN reforms at WTO.
- ④ Climate justice call at UNFCCC. (eg) NCAQ assistance.
- ⑤ Strategic multipolarity against Western dominated Institutions. (eg) - BRICS.
- ⑥ Alternate financial frameworks to counter Washington consensus. (eg) - AIIB + NDB.

But still some conflict prevails.

- ① Jalavi seizure by China against India's internal security.

- ② Sovereignty interference by China - (Eg) (CPEC corridor passes POK)
- ③ Conflict at international ambitions of India (Eg) (Veto against UNSC seat)

Broad contours of India's foreign policy :-

- ① Strategic autonomy in core areas like trade + security (Eg) - QUAD engagement
- ② Strengthen Domestic levers of growth (Eg) PLI scheme
- ③ Cautious engagement with China at multilateral level - (Eg) - BRICS +
- ④ Avoiding the expanded BRICS narrative to counter China's influence (Eg) (Next year leadership)
- ⑤ Champion the cause of Global South to counter China's neocolonialism (Eg) (Philippines and by India)
- ⑥ Rethink One China policy as a leverage against China's interference in Jammu Kashmir issue.
The future is full of volatility & uncertainty, our foreign policy should be a mix of mitigation & sliding through the upheaval. — S. Jaishankar.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

	G	A	B	C
AWB				
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	
--------------------	--