

**MOCK 1 PAPER - I***Time Allowed: 3 hrs.**Max. Marks: 250***Instructions to Candidate**

- There are EIGHT questions. Candidate has to attempt FIVE questions in all.
- Question no. 1 and 5 are compulsory and out of the remaining, THREE are to be attempted.
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
- Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.
- Attempts of questions shall be counted in chronological order. Unless struck off, attempt of a question shall be counted even if attempted partly. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the answer book must be clearly struck off.

127

Name Madhav Gite

Mobile No. \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Signature Madhav Gite

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REMARKS

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## SECTION A

1. Answer the following questions: (150 Words Each)

(10 × 5 = 50)

- State as an extension of Patriarchy in feminist perspective.
- Rights in Marxian Perspective
- Discuss the theory of Praxis by Gramsci.
- Hannah Arendt's views on idea of Revolution.
- Robert Nozick's views on Justice.

a)

According to George Gaener political science begins and ends with state. political science gives central role to state as we seen from Aristotle's city states etc. However state being considered as institution of patriarchy by feminist scholars like Kate Millet, Catherine Mackinnon.

4/12

Susan Millet Okin analysed role of state in her book "gender justice and family" and concluded that state is Masculinist in nature because it is dominated by Male members. Laws made by states are minds of male which are also patriarchal in notion.

Further Catherine Mackinnon suggest "When I look towards state it appears male to me", This shows the feminist perspective towards state. Radical feminist wants to

Remarks

— here public sphere is male dominated  
Personal is political  
— Betty Friedman — S De Beauvoir

end the state to end the patriarchy.

<sup>e diff</sup>  
<sup>note</sup> ~~Okim~~ However scholars like Susan Moller Okin suggest differential citizenship and affirmative actions should be promoted by states to remove inequalities. Despite of this state's role being considered as facilitator. Therefore main concern of feminist is make state more representative and inclusive so that gender equality will be achieved.

b)

Rights are claims of individual and man is born inherently with some rights as suggested by liberals. However Marxist scholars reject this notion. According to Karl Marx rights are bourgeois concept and in communist society there is no right but duties.

Karl Marx suggest in communism every individual works according to his capacity and get according to need. So there is no inequality and no conflict so no need of rights.

Remarks

- Emphasis on socio-economic rights
- critic lib soci & its concept of rights

Later on Lenin also suggested people should follow duties towards states and after that there is no need of rights. Marxist considers rights as elitist and capitalistic concept. As we can see in Russia (USSR) after Russian revolution rights of people abolished and introduced fundamental duties.

However the concept of right is denounced because of the inherent class co-operation and class less society where everybody is treated as equal. But this concept made justification for the rise of authoritarian leaders in Communist Societies like (North Korea, China) which was not the main intention of Karl Marx.

c) The term "praxis" <sup>theory of action</sup> given by Karl Marx where he gave revolutionary doctrine to being revolution through class consciousness. Later on Gramsci modified Marx's concept of revolution and gave his own praxis.

Remark:

According to Gramsci Marx has not considered the role of superstructure in his historical materialism and only given importance to economic structure (base).

Gramsci held that superstructure (family, state, church) also plays role in exploitation through manufactured consent (Hegemony).

He suggested hegemony generated by capitalist and exploit the workers class. Gramsci suggested that the culture, ideology and social base important force for generation of hegemony that needs to be countered.

He in his praxis suggested working class to generate "counter-hegemony" through creating organic and traditional intellectuals of their own such as managers etc. workers need to play a war of position and war of manoeuvre to abolish the hegemony and end capitalism. Therefore through his theory he saved Marxism from Economic reductionism.

d)

Hannah Arendt a modern thinker who experienced the atrocities of Hitler on her community Jews in Germany. <sup>she</sup> In her work: "The Human Condition" studied various parts of revolution such as French and American and Marxist revolution in Russia. good

According to Karl Marx was a totalitarian thinker and because of his idea of Communist revolution lot of violence and force used. This has led to suppression of the rights of people. She criticizes Lenin and Stalin for suppression of rights of people, under the name of revolution.

She further studied American and French revolution and concluded French revolution was Violent and not gave freedom to people compared to USA. She appreciated American Revolution for empowering people to realize their talent.

Remarks

Revol<sup>n</sup> for her is: — Freedom of action  
— Public deliberation  
— Disclosure  
Freedom of public space for discussion

Despite of this she suggest even America could not able to give true freedom through revolution. Therefore Hannah Arendt prefers peaceful revolution for demanding the rights of people.

e.)

Robert Nozick a neo-liberal scholar who promoted individualistic nature of human being. He gave his theory of justice through "entitlement theory" of justice.

In this theory Nozick suggests that individual is entitled to own particular right to property because he deserves. The property is earned through just means inherited in a just manner and transferred in a just manner. Hence man is the sole owner of his property.

Nozick criticized Rawls theory of justice where Rawls has promoted,



difference principle to distribute the property among poor to reduce the inequalities. According to NOZICK such distribution goes against ~~the~~ the man's right to property which is part of man's personality.

NOZICK considers state should act as Nightwatchman and protector of the property of individual so that justice will be achieved. According to him if state promotes progressive taxation then it is bonded labour and goes against the principle of idea of justice.

good However ~~the~~ NOZICK's theory of justice criticized by social liberals like Amartya Sen, Dworkin based on that it promotes concentration of wealth and inequality in society. Marxist considers ~~Rawls~~ <sup>NOZICK's</sup> theory as subtle defence of capitalism.



2. Attempt all questions:

- (a) Define ideology. Examine the end of ideology debate with special reference to views of scholars associated with it. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Analyse the relationship of state and government? What are the most basic features of state irrespective of their origin, nature and evolution? (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) Feminist critique of Rawlsian perspective is an improvement of the theory rather than its replacement. Discuss. (250 Words) (20 Marks)

*Remarks*

*Remarks*



*Remarks*

*Remarks*

*Remarks*







3. Attempt all questions:

- (a) Distinguish between the empirical and normative conceptions of political theory. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Analyse in detail the merits and demerit of the Platonic theory of Communism. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) Critique of Marxism by M.N. Roy is majorly driven by his understanding of the socio-economic scenario of his times. Explain, on what grounds can his theory of Radical Humanism be itself criticised? (250 Words) (20 Marks)

a)

Political theory is considered as thinking of an age means giving theoretical explanation to a particular political phenomenon. In political science normative and empirical theories given by different scholars.

Normative theory first given by ancient greek philosophers like Socrates Plato who considers values such as virtues, truth, justice, happiness are basis of philosophy. They considers society based on norms like morality etc is a just society.

Empirical methods emerged through ideas of Aristotle, later on Machiavelli and values

Remarks:

Normative  
— more emphasis on values  
— utopian  
— Idealist approach

In modern times by David Easton. Empirical approach was based on observations, facts, data which are used to understand the political phenomenon. For eg. to understand electoral behaviour of India we need some data and facts about caste voter preference etc.

David Easton criticized Normative approach as it is static, status-quoist further normative approach produces Henri's chair theories which are very irrelevant to current problems.

Further Normative approach is considered as Ethnocentric and biased because of selective use.

In contrast empirical approach is tried to bring scientific understanding in politics. As Lord Bryce suggested we need facts, facts and facts.

Remarks

Mention Karl Popper

Th. Kuhny

7th  
value for  
rejection  
highlight  
based on  
also

to make science pure science. Empirical methods promotes dynamism. It is also relevant in 3rd world countries to compare the politics.

However empirical approach also has limitations like it only can be used to understand electoral behaviour, political parties analysis. This cannot be used to understand substantive concepts like justice, equality etc.

Hence we need both empirical and normative approach for effective study of political science which can able to solve the real life problems.

b)

Plato is considered as father of political philosophy who gave idea of justice, reason, theory of education, theory of communism etc in his book Republic.

Remarks:

Plato's aim was to make Athens ideal state and restore the glory of his Motherland through just society. He considered family as biggest cause of corruption which hinders the growth and make man selfish.

To eradicate corruption he wife gave theory of communism of family where marriage of man and woman based on their capacity and strength. Only men of reason and women are allowed to marry. Once they married the women's role is to bear the child. After birth of child it is separated from mother in six month and reared in a common family.

As Plato considered state as a family and hence he liberated women from burden of family responsibility.

Remarks

He said women should realised her potential by becoming philosopher queen. that is why plato is called as first feminist.

In his communism of property he suggested common ownership of property and no person entitled to own the property. According to him property is source of evil. The idea of plato to make just society free from corruption.

His theory of communism of property and family being criticized by Aristotle. According to Aristotle plato's prescription is wrong but diagnosis is correct.

Because it is illogical to think man working without property. According to Aristotle <sup>put.</sup> property acts as source of motivation to work hard.

Aristotle also criticize the

Remarks

8/10 good

Communism of family. According to  
 Wm Plato ignored the human psychology.  
 And hence Aristotle held that Plato's  
"cure is worst than disease". Aristotle  
 considered state as family of families  
 and not family.

Plato's theory being criticized  
 by Poppet in his book "Enemy and  
 Open Society" where he considers  
 Plato as enemy of open society. Hannah  
 Arendt also criticizes Plato as totalitarian  
 thinker.

However Plato's intention was  
 not wrong but Plato failed to give  
 proper way to achieve objective. His  
 theory being misused by Communist  
 societies in North Korea on claim to  
 promote totalitarianism.

c) According to Sudipto Kaviraj M.A  
 Roy is a "remarkable failure". Because

Remarks

Make a more apt Intro  
 This could be used as  
critic in the  
 end



Roy's transition. He was influenced by Marxism in Russia. He later left Marxism and became critic of Marxism.

Roy considered Marxism suppressed rights of man under the name of class. According to him Karl Marx's historical Materialism is wrong because Marx did not understand history properly.

M. N. Roy criticized Marx's notion of class struggle. Roy held that there is also class cooperation. Roy held Marx's Dialectic Materialism is true Idealism. He also criticized Marxist

revolution. According to him we need mental revolution which can change the thinking of man and not class revolution.

Hence through his criticism Roy given his own concept of Radical Humanism for the freedom of man.

Radical humanism inspired from protagoras which keeps human at centre and wants to liberate human being.

He gave 3 concept in his radical humanism 1) freedom - freedom from society and supernatural powers  
2) Ethics - which is shaped based upon man's understanding  
3) equality - where everyone should have equal opportunity to think.

Roy suggested through scientific evolution thinking of man can be changed. This will emancipate the humanity. Roy was promoter of radical democracy.

Idea of Roy's radical humanism is criticized as Utopia and not possible as it is beyond the limits of human understanding. However radical humanism is a wisdom very much needed for generation true consciousness in human.

Remarks

of Radical Democracy  
Partyless demo.  
Planned economy

4. Attempt all questions:

(a) Clearly articulate the differences Between Communism and Socialism.

(200 Words) (15 Marks)

(b) How does Gandhiji envisage the idea of Swaraj and Sarvodaya? Explain both and also provide an analysis of the elements and methods of his idea of Satyagraha?

(200 Words) (15 Marks)

(c) It's not the nature of self but its position which results in contradiction between liberalism and Communitarianism. Elaborate with views of scholars.

(250 Words) (20 Marks)

a)

Karl Marx in his historical materialism analysed how history shaping the class struggle. According to Marx primitive society was communist where everybody has equal respect and property. There was no struggle for the property.

Later in ancient times people started owning private property and started class struggle between master and slave. In 3rd phase struggle between serf and workers. In 4th or modern phase capitalist and worker struggle where capitalist are exploiters and worker class exploited.

According to Marx Next stage will

Remarks

mention  
with statements

state witness away  
with class consciousness

6 1/2



profit among all people. Therefore socialism is an attractive weapon in 3<sup>rd</sup> world to gain votes from people.

Socialist societies lack rights and remain unequal and corrupt because of demagogic leaders. Hence socialism is a way promoted by state to avoid legitimation crisis (Habermas).

b) Gandhiji rightly called as saint by Arunolhati Roy and father of nation by fellow peoples of country. Gandhiji started his struggle through his method of "experiments with truth".

Gandhiji gave the concept of Swaraj. It means true freedom that is freedom from external (British raj) and internal (that is from oneself).

Gandhiji wanted to give Swaraj at various level. Swaraj at political level where everybody have equal rights through democratic decentralization. Social Swaraj by abolishing untouchability and other evil practices. Freedom from oneself. Economic Swaraj where everybody has freedom to achieve and fulfill basic needs.

In cultural Swaraj Gandhiji suggested we should be free to adopt the ideas of different cultures across the world. Gandhiji in his idea of Sarvodaya which is inspired from John Ruskin's book "Unto the Last".

Trusteeship model In Sarvodaya Gandhiji demanded equality and welfare to all. He suggested we should respect work of barber and lawyer with equal value. His main

Remarks.

Village industries

belief in minimalism

motivation was give life of dignity to everybody. Remove various problems of poor.

Gandhiji used satyagraha (Dharmayudh) to fight against the brutal colonial Raj. According to Gandhi satyagraha is his weapon of strength. His satyagraha influenced by Thoreau.

Gandhiji used various methods in satyagraha such as Hunger strike, Non co-operation, civil disobedience, mass strike. He suggested satyagraha is war between truth and evil. He was sure that victory of truth is fixed.

Gandhiji's satyagraha made whole country conscious about their rights and duties. He used non violent way to achieve freedom through satyagraha. Hence because of Gandhi's satyagraha country could liberate shackles of Raj.

Remark:

good (8)

c) According to liberals like John Rawls, Locke considered man is individualistic in nature and society is collection of individual. Rights enjoyed by man because he is born with the inalienable rights. Man has right to property. Man created state through social contract and formed just civil society.

This argument is being criticized by communitarian scholars like Michael Sandel, Michael Walzer, Alasdair MacIntyre, Taylor. According to them man is not individualistic rather man is embedded self or situated self in a society.

Communitarian considers man's rights are based on society and

Remarks



not separate from it. Michael Sandel considers that society or community shapes man's thinking such as morality right or wrong.

Michael Walzer suggests man cannot decide his good rather man <sup>discovers</sup> ~~decides~~ goods through society.

Sandel's argument that individualistic nature of man is inherently false because man is born in society and raised by society therefore he is not separate and atomistic man.

Based on argument of liberals communitarian suggest there cannot be any universal idea of justice. They criticized Rawls theory of justice who considered man as abstract individual.

~~Sandel~~ Walzer considers Rawls argument false as different goods are distributed

Remarks

Names of their books?

differently: by different agents for different purposes. Hence ~~we~~ suggest there cannot be any universal theory of justice which is independent of society.

with above analysis we can understand that it is not nature of man as individualistic rather his position made contradiction for their views.

Communitarian consider it is societal position of man whereas liberal considers it is separate from society. Hence their argument is based on position of man i.e. for liberal man is atomistic and for communitarian man is embedded in society.

Mention feminist critic as well  
 - Okin  
 - Iris M. Young

Remarks

- MacIntyre

## SECTION B

5. Answer the following questions: (150 Words each)

(10 × 5 = 50)

- Right to Convert.
- Limitations of Anti-Defection law.
- Assess the significance and challenges of Parliamentary Committees.
- Critically analyses the impact of Green Revolution on Indian Agriculture.
- Problems and challenges faced by Working Class movements in India.

a) Indian constitution under Art 25, 26 grants freedom of conscience, profess and practice any religion. Any person can convert into other ~~religion~~ religion based on his own interest. Hence forced conversion is strictly ~~forbidden~~ by constitution.

Honourable Supreme Court also recognised that one who wants to profess the practices of other religion can convert. But promotion of religious conversion is restricted. No person should make campaign to convert others.

Remarks

connected to Art 19 these  
Freedom of liberty - Art 19  
Anti-conversion laws such as  
Orissa

Right to convert is not the absolute right and have various restrictions. Therefore it is based on the will of individual. Recent Hadliya case Supreme court clearly stated an adult person who has freedom to convert herself into other religion.

b)

Parliament of India to curb the defections and remove the famous idiom "Agaram Gayaram" enacted 52nd constitutional amendment Act 1985. It introduced the 10th schedule. Further this act was amended which made split of less than  $\frac{2}{3}$ rd of party as illegal.

Mention other provisions

Remarks

Despite of this law there are mass defections which could not be prevented. This threatening the stability of state government. Law allows defection by  $\frac{2}{3}$ <sup>rd</sup> members of political parties. It also allows nominated members to join any party within 6 months.

Further Anti defection Law Dictatorship to speaker to party affecting members' accountability are guided by party whip on applicable only on party any major issues. However Supreme court in Kihoto Holohary case alliance upheld the law.

Therefore as suggested by 2<sup>nd</sup> ARC Jarkariat commission whip should be used only on important motion. Further defections should be considered only on

Remarks Substantive motion where government's stability in danger.

(c) committee system which seeks accountability of house first started in west (USA). In India there are 24 standing committees apart from various adhoc committees.

committees are considered as an effective tool to seek the accountability of the parliament and government. Committee scrutinises various bills, reports of CAG and

other issues like union budget, etc. committees raise issues if

any and make aware the government. This increases the

efficiency of the house, however further members work out of

public/media gaze so they can take principled stand on various issues.

Remarks

- guidance of experts is imp
- detailed discussion

lack of discussion  
low attendance  
less no. of bills referred

GS SCORE  
low accountability

Despite of this crucial importance they lacking capacity. As many members are not trained on various subject. Further tenure of members only limited to one year hence hindering the expertise.

Also there is lack of scrutiny on time. Many bills passed without scrutiny. Hence we need effective training of members, improving the tenure of members, 2nd ARC suggest allowances for extra work to members needs to be considered.

d) Green Revolution started in country in 1960's and 1970's with an aim to increase food production and make India self sufficient country in food grains.

Use of high yield varieties, pesticides, irrigation, fertilizer, farm mechanisation promoted in Punjab and western UP. This resulted into bumper production of crops.

According to G.K. Chaddha and G.S. Bhalla Green Revolution increased wages in country. It made India self sufficient. It also enhanced the purchasing power of farmers. Green Revolution made farmers rich and India as exporter of food grains.

However it also harmed India's agriculture and soil productivity. Because more use of fertilizers and pesticides it

Remarks

low crop diversity  
ecological dis balance  
only wheat-emphasised



made soil very poor, it threatened the health of people. It benefited only selected people of North India.

According to Pranab Bardhan Green revolution created inequality. Rudolph and Rudolph suggests it created new capitalist class like OBC as Bullock Capitalism. Further Amartya Sen suggested it increased inequality. Vandana Shiva suggest it degraded environment. Hence green revolution caused both positive and negative impacts.

e) working class movements first started after formation of Bombay Millhand Association by N. M. Lokhande.

in 1920 All India Trade Union Congress formed by N. M. Joshi which represented the interest of working class.

In recent years working class movements facing problem of rising inequality, pay gaps.

further they lacking leadership.

3 Their voices are very less time considered.

3 multiplicity of trade unions other challenges like because of globalization and issues like environment their interests are sidelined. They are not able to generate mass movement.

Therefore working class needs to unite to demand their rights and address the problems.

#### Remarks

- workers mainly unorganised & belong to informal sector

6. Attempt all questions:

- (a) Discuss the various aspects and issues related to fiscal federalism in India. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) What are the major arguments in support and in opposition to the idea of state funding of elections? (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) The democratic agenda and political participation in Indian politics is not the creation of only Party politics but heavily complimented by other institutions as well. Examine. (250 Words) (20 Marks)

a)

As Indian federation is considered as co-operative federation by Granville ~~where~~ Austin, Based upon the co-operation between centre and states. Centre state both co-operate in matters of administration, finance, governance etc. of state and centre.

Fiscal federalism is considered as most important part in co-operation. Finance Commission under Article 280 appointed by president after every 5 year which distributes revenue between centre and states.

Similarly states and centre

Remarks

have concurrent taxation powers. Centre levies indirect taxes and distributes among the states. Centre and states come at consensus on matters of financial planning on various schemes e.g. state sponsored schemes.

Recent implementation of Goods and Service Tax (GST) is considered

as most important phase in achieving co-operative federalism in taxation or fiscal federalism. This made a taxation regime smoother under Art 246A both centre and state simultaneously can levy the taxes.

States have given more rights in voting of GST Council i.e. 2/3<sup>rd</sup> rights

Despite of being such a co-operation there are various issues in fiscal matters.

Remarks

- ~~also~~ burden of states
- lack of scope for capital investment
- No direct borrowing from abroad

The main issue is implementation of GST reform this has harmed revenue of states and their taxation capability. Another issue related to the Terms of Reference (TOR) of the finance commission which aims to reduce financial devolution ~~has~~ from 42%. Further TOR suggests second thought on limiting borrowing of state.

There are also issues like demand for grants to states under Act 275. Centre has not considering interest of poor state as suggested by various state.

Therefore for smooth federalism we need proper coherence. As suggested by Punchi commission and Sarkaria commission centre should involve state in TOR finalization ~~exercise~~, other issues should be resolved through co-operations.

b)

Elections is being considered as heart of democracy in the proper functioning of governance. Free and fair elections promotes legitimacy in minds of people. The rise of money and muscle power has made election as tool to gain power.

According to Association of Democratic Reform (ADR) survey only 69% of political funding is unaccounted. This makes us to think upon state funding of the elections like Germany and Italy.

State funding of election recommended by Dinesh Goswami Committee, Judrajeet Gupta committee to reduce money and muscle power in election.

Remarks

State funding also makes the political parties more democratic, accountable and transparent. Through state funding criminalisation of politics will reduce. It also reduce black economy and parallel money laundering for donation of political party.

State funding also reduce the crony capitalism and promotes good governance. 2nd ARC also suggested

partial funding of elections. Election Commission of India also is in favour of state funding based on parties who got more than 1% of vote share.

However state funding considered as burden on tax payer and state resources. There is also less guarantee that political parties will follow the guideline lack of consensus among

Remarks

9

good explanation

might increase distance b/w ordinary citizen & pol leaders

the political spectrum in country.

low accountability  
Hence we should first take all stakeholders into confidence before deciding idea. As suggested by Election Commission National Electoral

fund can be established and through this contribution to political parties made to reduce money flow. Also we should consider partial funding in kinds and grants. This will make elections fairer.

c)

In parliamentary democracy and representative democracy in general role of political parties is very important. They present the task of interest aggregation of the people.

In India political participation of people has been promoted by political



parties and other institutions like pressure groups, social movements, NGO's etc.

According to Jogendra Yadav political parties started mobilising people based on caste, religious lines. Rajani Kothari further suggest because of caste politics in India democracy has become more stronger. As different caste and religious groups came under mainstream.

pressure groups based on communal lines such as Hindu Mahasabha, RSS, Muslim Personal Law Board, Parasi Community etc. They also ~~to~~ make people aware about their rights and obligations. As per Myron Weiner pressure group based on communal lines also influened,

Identity politics in India

further there is huge role of civil society organizations and NGO in the mobilization of voters.

Yogendra Yadav suggest 1st democratic upsurge in 1960's and 2nd democratic upsurge in 1990's because of mass awareness campaign by the political parties, pressure groups and civil society.

Therefore India forms a Mosaic of caste (Christophe Jafferlot) and hence role of caste, religion and identity remains at forefront in mobilization of voters in the Indias "Silent revolution" (Christophe Jafferlot)

New social movements

- women
- environment
- anti-corruption

Remarks

role  
social  
networking  
sites

7. Attempt all questions:

- (a) Discuss the evolution and factors responsible for the success and failure of environmental movement in India. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Protest Movements in India are a result of multiple disappointments and disenchantments with the functioning of the State. Elaborate with emphasis on nature of State' response. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) Through political party competition, the social divisions of a deeply divided society get expressed. Discuss the above statement with specific reference to social mobilization by political parties in India. (250 Words) (20 Marks)

*Remarks*

*Remarks*



*Remarks*

Remarks

*Remarks*





*Remarks*

8. Attempt all questions:

- (a) Provisions of RPA, 1951 have themselves become a hindrance in conduct of free and fair elections. Substantiate with examples. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) There is an urgent need to regulate media to save democracy in India. Explain. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) Electoral behaviour in India is driven by a complex multitude of forces and factors. Examine with special reference to role by caste identity. (250 Words) (20 Marks)

*Remarks*

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*Remarks*

Remarks

Remarks



*Remarks*



*Remarks*

