

TEST CODE 6 1 2 4 0 2

FIAS | MGP 2023

Time Allowed : Three Hours

समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 250

अधिकतम अंक 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate

परीक्षार्थी का नाम

Seerat Kaur

Roll No./अनुक्रमांक

191008931

Medium/माध्यम

English हिंदी

Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र

Date/दिनांक

*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		
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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।

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।

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।

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।

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।

Total/कुल अंक

250

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Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :

Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :

End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :

Total Marks/कुल अंक :

Mode Of Examination/
परीक्षा की विधि :Online/ऑनलाइन Offline/ऑफलाइन

*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 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।

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ECN CODE/
ईसीएन कोड :

EG/ईजी :

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

Evaluation Date/
मूल्यांकन तिथि :

Note: Students are expected to incorporate suggestions from the solution 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. Asks specific questions, to get specific answers.

EXAMINER'S REMARKS

ForumIAS

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) Critically evaluate the significance of the Basic Structure Doctrine in the five decades since its judicial pronouncement. (10 marks, 150 words)

बुनियादी संरचना सिद्धांत के न्यायिक प्रवर्तन के बाद से पांच दशकों में इसके महत्व का आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The basic structure doctrine places a limit on the amending power of the Parliament with respect to the constitution. It was laid down in the Kesavananda Bharati case.

SIGNIFICANCE

The doctrine has been used in exercise of the Court's power of judicial review and in light of its duty as the guardian of the Constitution.

- 1) Upholding the rule of law
[Indira Gandhi v. Raj Narain]
- 2) ~~Strik~~ Jurisprudential development
[eg: striking a balance between

DPSPs and fundamental rights in Minerva Mills]

- 3) Upholding separation of powers [eg: NJAC judgment]
- 4) Reinforcing the redistributive policies and laws of the government.

Criticism

- 1) Judicial overreach - allegations, but the doctrine has been applied with great restraint.
- 2) Critics (eg: Ranjan Gogoi) have pointed out that it has no solid jurisprudential basis.

The basic structure doctrine has allowed the preservation of the spirit of the constitution

Q.2) Though defamation law is vital to protect one's reputation and dignity in society, weaponization of the same to curb dissent and free speech is antithetical in a constitutional democracy. Comment. (10 marks, 150 words)

यद्यपि मानहानि कानून समाज में किसी की प्रतिष्ठा और गरिमा की रक्षा के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है, लेकिन सवैधानिक लोकतंत्र में असहमति और अभिव्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता पर अकुश लगाने के लिए इसका हथियारीकरण विरोधाभासी है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Article 19 guarantees the freedom of speech but also restricts it in appropriate circumstances.

Defamation is one of the reasonable restrictions u/A. 19.

Importance of defamation law

- 1) Truth is ~~is~~ a universally accepted value
- 2) ~~Reputat~~ One's reputation is as much a property as ~~is~~ material possessions \Rightarrow worthy of protection
- 3) Preservation of one's dignity [A. 21].

Weaponisation of Defamation Law

The Rahul Gandhi defamation case and allegations of faulty

trial & highlight this problem.

Weaponisation can lead to a chilling effect on free speech.

Defamation types

- Civil (compensation)
- Criminal (Fine + Sentence)

Further, determining whether or not something is defamatory depends on context & intention.

As such, defamation laws are not anti-thetical to free speech. However, in operation they can lead to false charges and unfair incarceration.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use)

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AWIS	
CD & VA	
S & F	
P & R	

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

TOTAL MARKS

Q3) Explore the legal constitutional basis for the conflicts between the elected government and the institution of the Lieutenant Governor over the governance process in the Union Territory of Delhi. Analyse the role that the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi Act, 2023, can play in resolving it. (10 marks, 150 words)

केंद्र शासित प्रदेश दिल्ली में शासन प्रक्रिया को लेकर निर्वाचित सरकार और उपराज्यपाल की संस्था के बीच टकराव के कानूनी संवैधानिक आधार का अन्वेषण कीजिए। राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली सरकार अधिनियम, 2023 इसे दल करने में क्या भूमिका निभा सकता है, इसका विश्लेषण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The 69th Constitutional Amendment Act gave a special status to NCT of Delhi ('NCT').

However, under A. ~~239A~~^{243AA} the state government does not have power over issues relating to public order, police & land.

In a series of rulings, the Supreme Court had granted the state government control over civil services on relevant state subjects.

The effect of this ruling was junked ~~by~~ via an Ordinance which established a civil

Services Authority of NCT (CM + 2 civil servants).

This saga has turned into a blot on India's federal credentials. The ordinance was later converted into the Government of NCT of Delhi Act, 2023 ('Act')

Role of the Act

The situation had been appropriately clarified by the Supreme Court. Thus, there was no pressing need for this Act.

The composition of the Authority takes away decision making power from the CM. It provides an organisational basis for resolving the governance tussle, but is likely to cause long term problems in cooperation.

Feedback

For OFFICE use

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S & P	
P & R	

Please put tick marks in the above table

Height 0 is Good!
Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS

Q.4) The objective of the Mediation Bill, 2023 is to have a mediation first approach to civil and commercial disputes resolution, with the purpose of reducing the burden of litigation on Courts, providing alternate means of disputes resolution, and enhancing the country's reputation as an investor friendly destination. Comment, with special emphasis on the salient features of the bill.

(10 marks, 150 words)

मध्यस्थता विधेयक, 2023 का उद्देश्य अदालतों पर मुकदमेबाजी के बोझ को कम करने, विवाद समाधान के वैकल्पिक साधन प्रदान करने और निवेशक अनुकूल गंतव्य के रूप में देश की प्रतिष्ठा को बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से नागरिक और वाणिज्यिक विवादों के समाधान के लिए मध्यस्थता प्रथम दृष्टिकोण रखना है। विधेयक की मुख्य विशेषताओं पर विशेष जोर देते हुए टिप्पणी कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Mediation is an ^{informal} method of alternate dispute resolution which allows parties to interact ~~and~~ with each other under the guidance of a mediator.

Mediation Bill 2023

- 1) Parties are encouraged to refer disputes to a mediator before approaching the Court
- 2) Confidentiality is maintained ⇒ Commercial disputes & involve trade sensitive information
- 3) Reduced burden on courts ⇒

Easier ~~to~~ and quicker resolution of disputes.

4) Since commercial disputes are time sensitive, arbitration was the most used method for such disputes. However, the ~~relate~~ expenses were a barrier for small businesses.

5) India's slow dispute resolution framework was one of the factors behind India's ~~low~~ poor investor-friendly perception.

The Mediation Bill 2023 allows for a more streamlined and efficient judicial process which is beneficial for both civil & commercial disputes.

Q.5) A middle point between socialism and capitalism, cooperatives bring the best of the both worlds. Assess the utility of the cooperative model in effecting rural prosperity.

(10 marks, 150 words)

समाजवाद और पूंजीवाद के बीच एक मध्य बिंदु, सहकारी समितियां दोनों दुनिया का सर्वश्रेष्ठ लाती हैं। ग्रामीण समृद्धि को प्रभावित करने में सहकारी मॉडल की उपयोगिता का आकलन कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Amul is the most visible example of the utility of a cooperative model ('CM').

CM as a middle point

Capitalism → ⊕ : more efficient, overall more GDP growth
 → ⊖ : not inclusive, increases inequality

Socialism → ⊕ : equitable growth
 → ⊖ : growth is not at a scale or speed comparable to capitalism, no property rights

CM involves the pooling together of individual resources to utilise the economies of scale. Each individual retains ownership over their property and get a share in the profits.

Utility in effecting rural prosperity

- 1) Reduces inequality
- 2) Utilizes economies of scale \Rightarrow
Goods are price competitive \Rightarrow
Profits distributed fairly
- 3) Encourages women's participation
in the economy
- 4) Establishes market linkages
(forward & backward)
- 5) Increases bargaining power
vis a vis the state

Recognising the utility of CM, the government has been trying to replicate this model in agriculture (via FPOs).

Q.6) Evaluate the efficacy of Forest Rights Act, 2006 (FRA) and Panchayat (Extension of the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 (PESA) in attaining their mandate. Also, recommend measures to make these legislations more effective in attaining their desired objectives. (10 marks, 150 words)

वन अधिकार अधिनियम, 2006 (एफआरए) और पंचायत (अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों का विस्तार) अधिनियम, 1996 (पीईएसए) की प्रभावकारिता का मूल्यांकन उनके अधिदेश को प्राप्त करने में कीजिए। साथ ही, इन विधानों को उनके वांछित उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने में अधिक प्रभावी बनाने के उपायों की सिफारिश कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Efficacy in attaining Mandate

PESA

- Mandate : To extend grassroots democracy to tribal areas
- Efficacy : Questionable because -
 - 1) Insufficient power devolution
 - 2) Limited role of Tribal Councils (as compared to Autonomous District Councils) in policy formulation
 - 3) Inter tribal conflicts due to improper delimitation
 - 4) Benefits - women's participation [eg: reservation in Nagaland],

control over resources (permission required for extraction).

FRA

- Mandate: To ~~give~~ ^{formalise} traditional forest dwellers' property rights & their rights over forest produce
- Efficacy:
 - 1) Introducing a private model of ownership ⇒ Industrialists took over land in a piecemeal manner ⇒ More displacement
 - 2) Administrative issues - nexus between ~~adms~~ forest officials and commercial operations ⇒ Underinclusion.

Recommendations

- Extend PESA to 6th Schedule Areas
- Fund devolution
- More stringent EIA requirements.

Feed

(For OFFICE)

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Please put marks in the table.	
Here G is Good Average and Poor.	
TOTAL MARKS	

Q.7) Differentiate between the legal and illegal means adopted by advocacy networks to advance their interests. [What are the factors that limit their effectiveness as a pressure group?]

(10 marks, 150 words)

अपने हितों को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए दबाव समूह द्वारा अपनाए गए कानूनी और गैर-कानूनी तरीकों के बीच अंतर कीजिए। वे कौन से कारक हैं जो एक दबाव समूह के रूप में उनकी प्रभावशीलता को सीमित करते हैं?

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Advocacy ~~group~~ networks are groups that advocate for a particular cause without attempting to capture power. (eg - Greenpeace).

Means

Legal Means

- Protesting
 - Lobbying
 - Participating in public debates
 - Building academic pressure
- eg: Chipko Movement

Illegal Means

- Violent protests
- Destruction of property (Just Stop Oil)
- Targeted assassinations
- Funding underground workers.

Factors limiting effectiveness:

1) Nature:

- Individual protest centric
- Expect personal sacrifices

2) Opposed to formal power structures \Rightarrow Limits positive engagement

3) Occasionally resorting to illegal means

4) Antagonize the general public
(eg: ~~some~~ German protesters against coal blocked roads)

5) Idealistic approach

These factors limit the social base for advocacy groups.

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MARCS

Q.8) [Discuss the steps taken by the government in empowering Self Help Groups as a development partner in poverty alleviation] [Also highlight the challenges in the working of SHGs.]

(10 marks, 150 words)

गरीबी उन्मूलन में विकास भागीदार के रूप में स्वयं सहायता समूहों को सशक्त बनाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों पर चर्चा कीजिए। एसएचजी के कामकाज में चुनौतियों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Self help groups (SHGs) involve the coming together of various individuals from similar socio-economic backgrounds to pool resources & work together.

STEPS TAKEN

- 1) NABARD - Bank Linkage program: fund availability ✓
- 2) Interventions like Kudumbashree
- 3) Skilling Missions
- 4) National Rural Livelihoods Mission
- 5) Included under Priority Sector Lending

Challenges

- 1) Insufficient technical expertise (eg- accounting, auditing etc)
- 2) Regionally imbalanced (~ 80% in South India)
- 3) High recovery rate of loans. But peer pressure causes mental distress
- 4) Fund availability due to insensitivity of bank employees
- 5) Difficulty in scaling up due to lack of standardisation.

Thus, SHGs can serve as important partners in development if the above problems are addressed.

Q.9) Changing strategic realities come with their own constraints and possibilities. Describe briefly India's defense diplomacy in the context of contemporary geopolitics.

(10 marks, 150 words)

बदलती रणनीतिक वास्तविकताएं अपनी बाधाओं और समावनाओं के साथ आती हैं। समकालीन यू. राजनीति के संदर्भ में भारत की रक्षा कूटनीति का संक्षेप में वर्णन कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Contemporary geopolitical realities

- 1) China's growing footprint in the Indian Ocean + Increasing aggression (wolf warrior diplomacy)
- 2) Pakistan's internal turmoil
- 3) Economic issues in ~~Sri Lanka~~ our neighbourhood → Cascading effects on security via migration etc.

India's Defense Diplomacy

(I) Collaboration in :

- 1) Exercises (eg - Malabar)
- 2) Defense equipment (eg -

INDUS-X with USA)

3) Agreements (eg: BECA, COMCASA+ with Japan)

(II) ~~Ass~~ General Policy of non-interference in internal affairs

(III) Assistance provided via exchange of personnel (eg - Maldives)

(IV) Defense exports
• eg: Brahmos missiles to South East Asian states

Thus, India's defense diplomacy strikes a balance between collaborating & developing indigenous capacity.

Q10) Explain the significance and implications of the China-brokered diplomatic accord between Iran and Saudi Arabia. (10 marks, 150 words)

ईरान और सऊदी अरब के बीच चीन की मध्यस्थता में हुए राजनयिक समझौते के महत्व और निहितार्थ को स्पष्ट कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

SIGNIFICANCE

- 1) ~~⇒~~ Signals China's increasing footprint in West Asia.
- 2) Signals USA's weaker position (especially after withdrawal from Afghanistan)
- 3) Accord bridges the sectarian divide between Shias & Sunnis in the Middle East.

IMPLICATIONS

- 1) China ~~is~~ is increasingly making moves to cement its position as a world leader (its new 24 character policy).
- 2) For existing groupings :

I 202 : hinged on strong US support & hedging against Iran

3) Geopolitics :

- The earlier Abraham Accords between Israel ~~and~~ and some Arab states operated on the basis of hedging against Iran.
- The new accord complicates this equation by brushing over this difference.

4) Indicative of Saudi Arabia's growing stature

5) India :

- Was a strong market for Iran under the sanctions regime
- Was involved in infrastructure projects (eg: TAPIC, INSTC)
- This development does not weaken our relationship with Iran.

Q.11) A key pillar of Constitutional morality is constitutional punctuality. Illustrate with suitable examples, how a lack of constitutional punctuality not only hinders democratic functioning of the State, but also goes against the spirit of the Constitution. (15 marks, 250 words)

संवैधानिक नैतिकता का एक प्रमुख स्तंभ संवैधानिक समयबद्धता है। उपयुक्त उदाहरणों के साथ स्पष्ट कीजिए कि कैसे संवैधानिक समयबद्धता की कमी न केवल राज्य के लोकतांत्रिक कार्यकलाप में बाधा डालती है, बल्कि संविधान की भावना के भी खिलाफ जाती है। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

~~'Justice delayed is justice denied'~~

The Constitution provides for several processes without providing the requisite time limits. In this context, constitutional punctuality^(CP) becomes an important pillar of constitutional morality (CM).

IMPACT OF LACK OF CP

- I. Hinders democratic functioning
- eg. * Delay in appointment of Deputy Speaker, Leader of Opposition.
 - Participation is the essence

of democratic functioning.

- Inadequate provision ~~as~~ of ^{of} ~~functionaries~~ hinders participation
- eg: Law for ~~EC~~^{fair} appointment of Election Commissioner passed with undue delay.

II. Against the spirit of the Constitution

- eg: blocking appointment of judges because the government did not approve of ~~as~~ a gay person as a judge
- The above example shows erosion of the principle of separation of powers and judicial independence.

Forum IAS

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	(C)	(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.12) Free and fair elections are the lifeblood of a democracy, and electoral reforms are at the core of political reforms. In this context, highlighting the challenges to functioning of the Election Commission, suggest the necessary reforms needed, with special reference to the Chief Election Commissioner (CEC) and Other Election Commissioners ECs (Appointment, Conditions of Service and Term of Office) Bill, 2023. (15 marks, 250 words)

स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष निर्वाचन लोकतंत्र की जीवनरेखा हैं और निर्वाचन सुधार राजनीतिक सुधारों के मूल में है। इस संदर्भ में, निर्वाचन आयोग के कामकाज की चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, मुख्य निर्वाचन आयुक्त (सीईसी) और अन्य निर्वाचन आयुक्त ईसी (नियुक्ति, सेवा की शर्तें और पदावधि) विधेयक, 2023 के विशेष संदर्भ में आवश्यक सुधारों का सुझाव दीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

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Q13) Striking a fine balance between national security on one hand, and freedom of speech and expression on another is the key to democratic ethos. In light of this statement, write a critical note on the relevance and need for stringent laws like the National Security Act and Unlawful Activities Prevention Act (UAPA) in a vibrant democracy (15 marks, 250 words)

एक ओर राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा और दूसरी ओर वाक एव अभिव्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता के बीच एक अच्छा संतुलन बनाना लोकतांत्रिक लोकतंत्र की कुजी है। इस कथन के आलोक में, एक जीवित लोकतंत्र में राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा अधिनियम और गैरकानूनी गतिविधियाँ रोकथाम अधिनियम (यूएपीए) जैसे कड़े कानूनों की प्रासंगिकता और आवश्यकता पर आलोचनात्मक टिप्पणी कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Freedom of speech is the lifeblood of a constitutional democracy. Article 19 provides for national security as a reasonable restriction on freedom of speech & expression.

Need for laws like UAPA, NSA

- 1) Curbing threats to national security
- 2) Reducing ^{harmful} thoughtless speech & actions (eg: radicalisation)
- 3) Maintaining a balance between freedom of speech of individuals vs. interest of

the country at large.

Criticism :

- 1) The vague provisions leave room for misuse
- 2) Government's over reaction to dissent
- 3) Filing false cases to clamp down alternative view points & dissent
- 4) VAPA, NSA reverse the burden of proof i.e. the accused must prove his innocence beyond reasonable doubt
- 5) Stringent bail provisions: The process itself becomes the punishment, as innocent

victims of these laws are locked away for extended periods (eg: Natasha Narwal)

6) Disproportionate punishment:

These laws do not provide for a gradation in offences, thus every offence is treated similarly. When such laws are misused, they erode an individual's rights under Articles 19, 20, 21, 22.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
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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.14) The overhaul of India's criminal justice system is not only a long due reform, it is also imperative for decolonizing India's penal system. Elucidate in the light of recently proposed trinity of Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita Bill, 2023, Bharatiya Nagrik Suraksha Sanhita Bill, 2023 and Bharatiya Sakshya Bill, 2023. (15 marks, 250 words)

भारत की आपराधिक न्याय प्रणाली में आमूल-चूल परिवर्तन न केवल लंबे समय से अपेक्षित सुधार है, बल्कि यह भारत की दंड व्यवस्था को उपनिवेशमुक्त करने के लिए भी जरूरी है। हाल ही में प्रस्तावित भारतीय न्याय संहिता विधेयक 2023, भारतीय नागरिक सुरक्षा संहिता विधेयक 2023 और भारतीय साक्ष्य विधेयक 2023 की त्रयी के प्रकाश में स्पष्ट कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The overhaul of India's criminal justice system (replaces IPC, Criminal Procedure Code, Evidence Act) came as a result of several imperatives:

I. DECOLONIZING:

- 1) Removing colonial era offences such as sedition
- 2) Decolonizing language by renaming the Acts
- 3)

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Q15) What ails institutions of Higher education? Bring out the possibilities and challenges that come with the entry and operation of foreign educational institutions seeking to impart higher education. (15 marks, 250 words)

उच्च शिक्षण संस्थानों में क्या समस्या है? उच्च शिक्षा प्रदान करने के इच्छुक विदेशी शिक्षण संस्थानों के प्रवेश और संचालन से जुड़ी संभावनाओं और चुनौतियों को उजागर कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

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Mentor Feedback Questions

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Test Goal

- 1
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- 3

Outcomes

-
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Marking Scheme

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

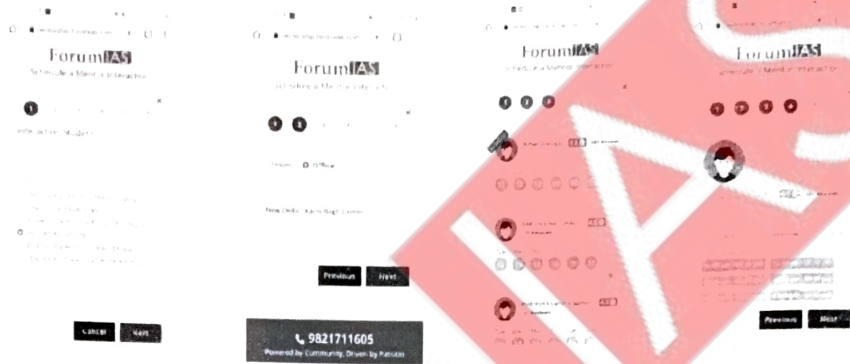
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