

TEST CODE 6 1 2 4 0 2

FIAS | MGP 2023 | Open Test – GS Paper #2

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

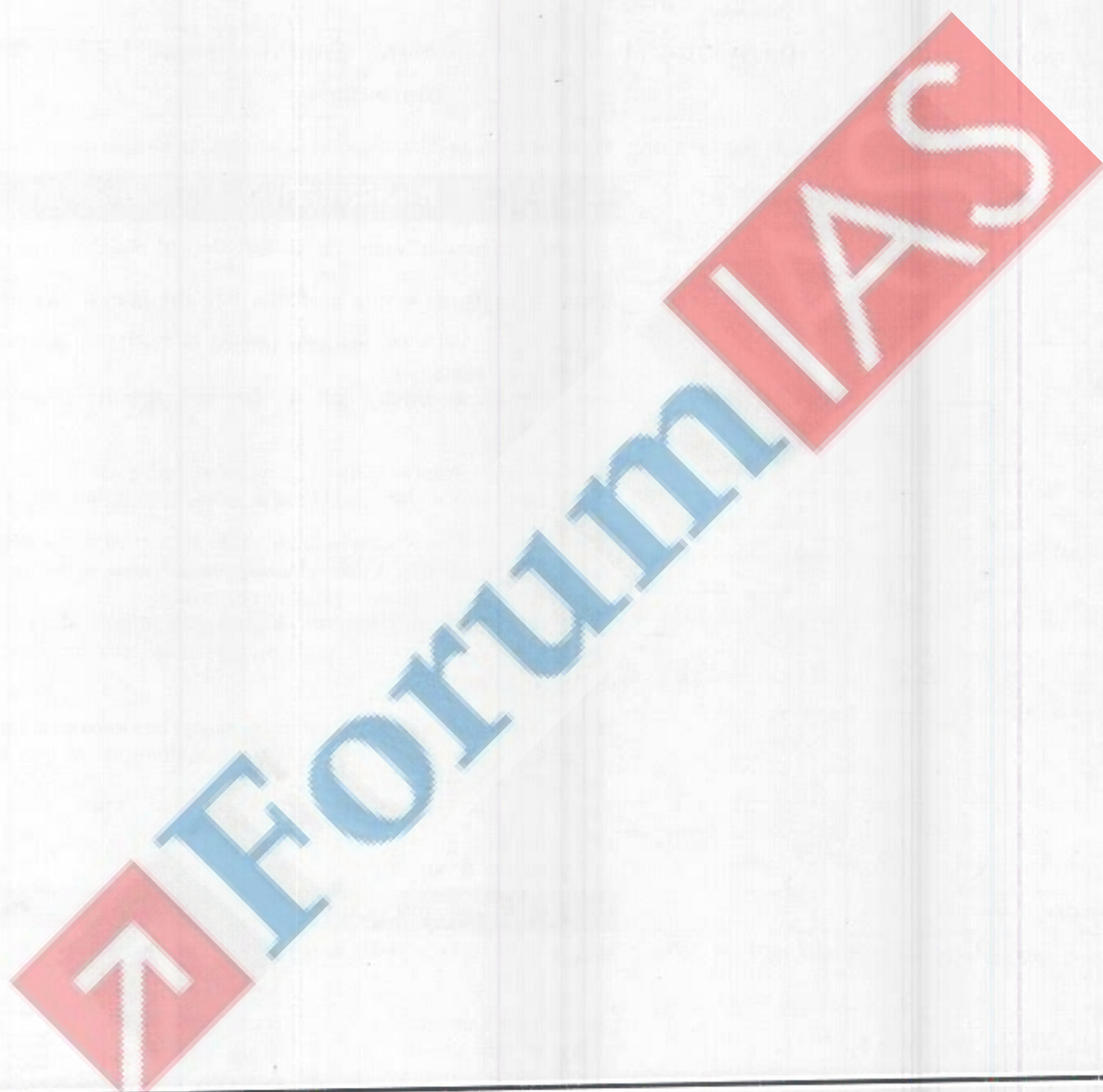
Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	Shubhroo Panda		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	19101 24571	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र		Date/दिनांक	

*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. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet. कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।		
1			2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory. उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।		
2			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।		
3			4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।		
4			5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।		
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Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :	
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Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input checked="" 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 समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु		
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
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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



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 महत्त्व का आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Ans) Basic Structure doctrine was first time spelt in clear terms in Keshwananda Bharti case in 1975. From then on, it kept developing through various judicial pronouncements.

Significance of Basic Structure

- ① It upholds 'Constitutional Morality' by protecting the basic features of constitution
 # Republic
 # Judicial Review etc.
- ② It protects from formation of Totalitarian Regime by limiting Executive and legislative powers.
- ③ It protects separation of Power (# Article 50)
- ④ It upholds the sovereignty of people by

Issues with the doctrine

- ① The 'Judicial innovation' can impede popular elected government's functionality.
- ② It can result in Judicial overreach # Liquor highway ban # Coal auction ban by SC
- ③ There are no clear 'standards of Procedures' as to what constitutes Basic Structure # Arbitrary doctrine
- ④ It could effectively result in tyranny of minority — imposing an Oligarchy on nation
- ⑤ It breaches the popular mandate of the general public.

NV Ramanna held that the doctrine must be judicially used & only during 'Basic Structure doctrine' is sine qua non; but it must not become a tool for Judicial authority. Thus, SoPs must be created.

Feedback

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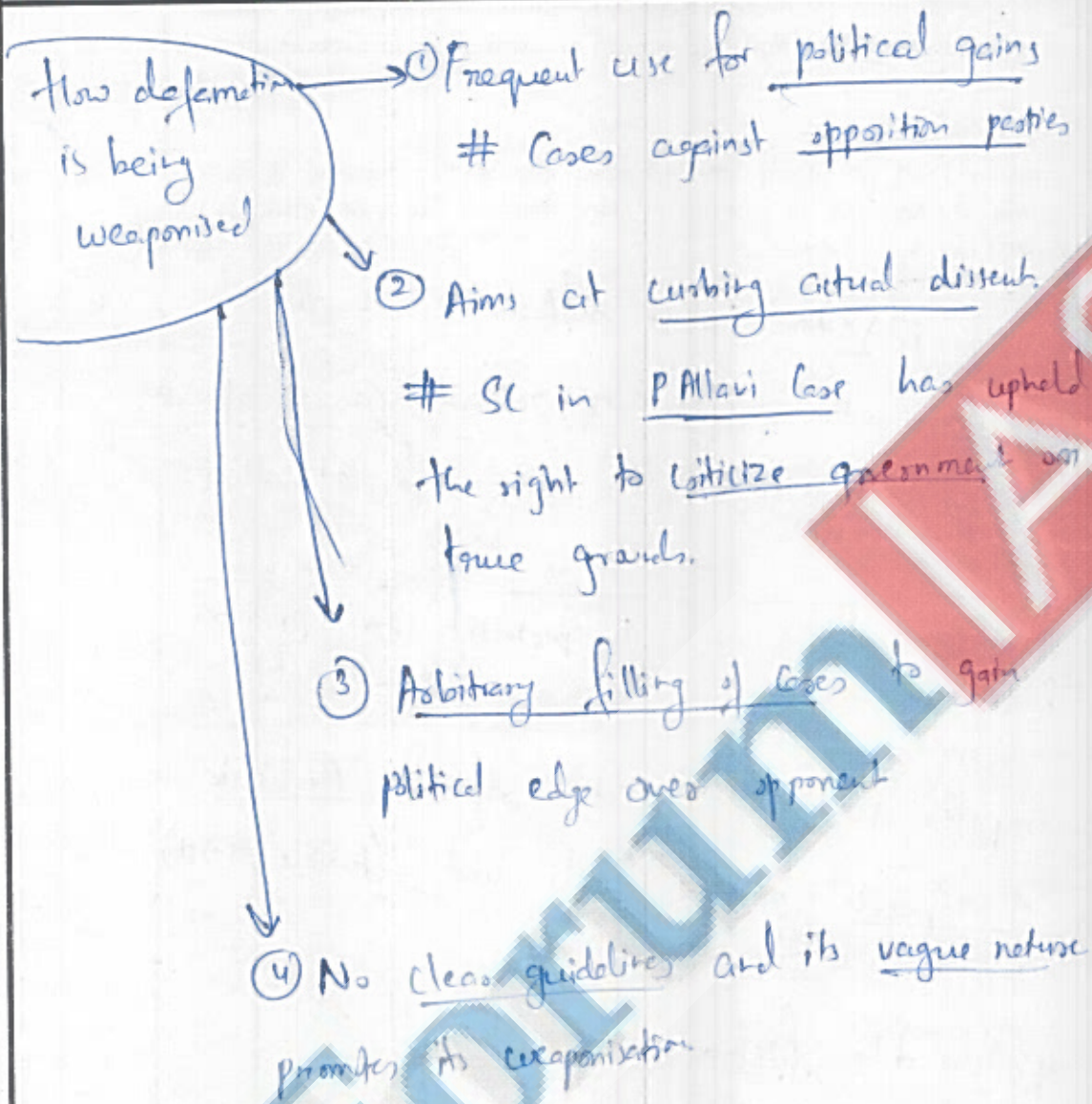
Q.2) Though defamation law is vital to protect one's reputation and dignity in society, weaponization of the same to curb dissent and free speech is antithetical in a constitutional democracy. Comment. (10 marks, 150 words)

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

Ans) IPC provides protection against defamation to the citizens of the nation. However recent cases of its misuse has questioned its use and effectivity.

How 'defamation law' is important for protection of dignity.

- ① It imposes justified restriction on the 'Right to Freedom of Speech' of an individual (Article 19(1) #)
- ② It upholds the fundamental right of the victim of Right to life and liberty Art. 21 #.
- ③ It creates a situation of harmony by restricting hate speech and creating deterrence.
- ④ It only up to restricts speech antithetical to one's dignity and not accurate criticism.



A balance must be struck at ensuring liberty of free speech and protection of one's dignity.
For a healthy vibrant democracy, dis healthy dissent must be encouraged. Thus clear SoPs are sine qua non.

Feedback

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Q.3) 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 हल करने में क्या भूमिका निभा सकता है, इसका विश्लेषण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

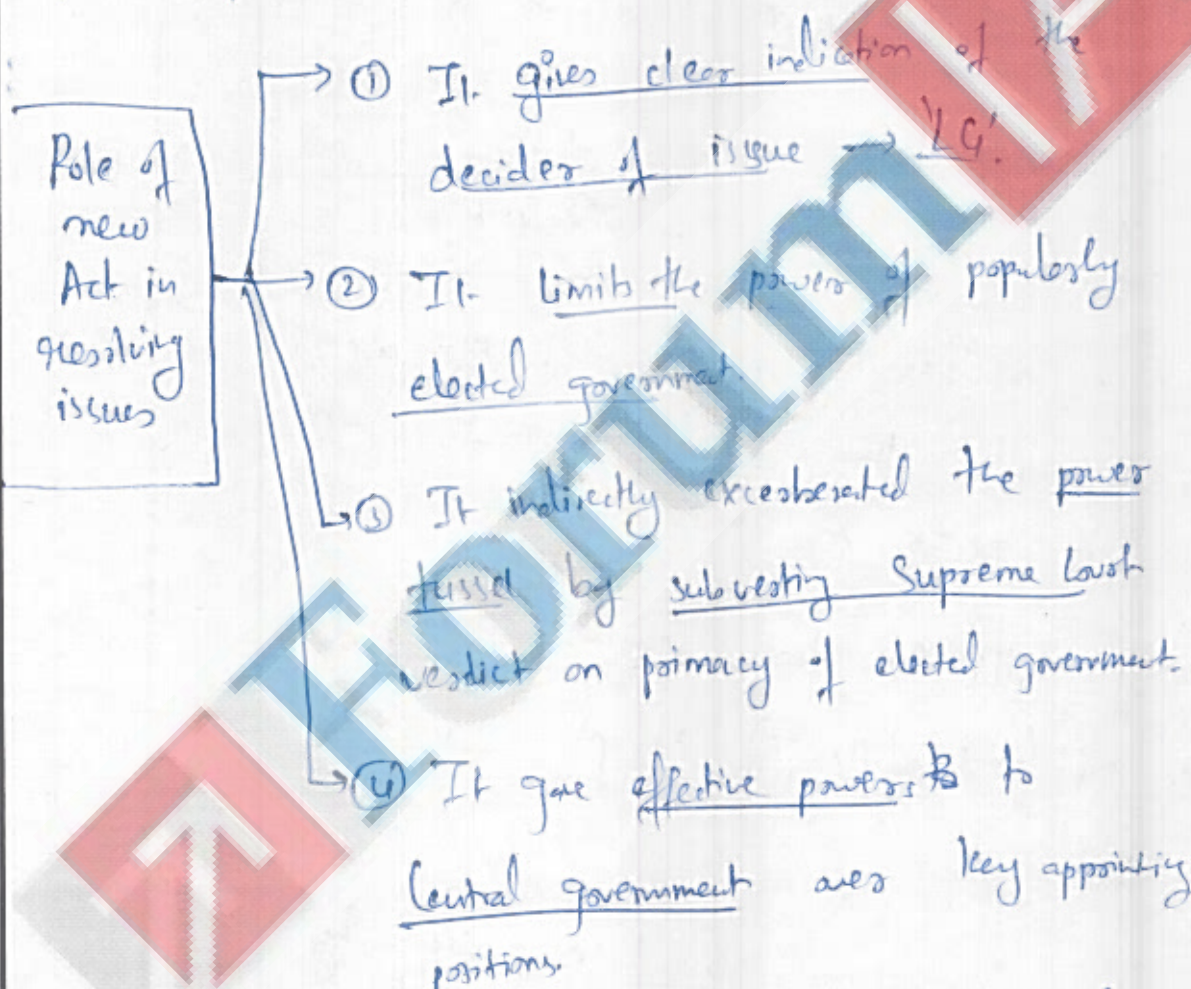
Ans The recent ordinance, and the passing of Act diluting powers of 'Delhi government' has brought back the question of power tussle between Governor and CM.

Legal and Constitutional basis for conflicts

- ① The Union Territory under Constitution are effectively under the central government which gives it power for governance.
- ② UT of Delhi has been devolved power of State list (Schedule 7) except law and order and land.
- ③ Unless proposition over 'dissect' on cases by CM and LG causes a source of issue.
- ④ The new Act transfers the power of appointment

of officers to a collegium with State as minority presentation.

⑤ Even if ~~the state successfully accept~~ CM manages to get the mandate, it is upto the LG to implement it. — Thus reducing elected government to a puppet.



The clause of Federalism must be discussed in the realm of Union Territories as well.

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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)

Ans Section 89 of CPC provides for 'Mediation' as an Alternate Dispute Resolution mechanism. The

newly introduced bill has announced several reforms for effective working of Mediation Council.

- ③ How the bill reduces litigation burden
- ① As per NJDG costs face a pendency of 4.5 Crore cases.
 - ② Mediation Councils provide a less expensive and fast method for resolution of disputes
 - ③ The bill mandates the use of mediation council for before approaching Courts in Commercial disputes
 - ④ It contains the list of 'Cases' "eligible" and "not eligible" for mediation.

How it becomes investor friendly

- ① It establishes International Arbitration Council in Delhi for international adjudication.
- ② It reduced the time limit for solving cases, thus enhancing justice.
- ③ It establishes a panel of arbitrators and also recognises institutes for training.
- ④ It enhances the concept of 'natural justice'.

Critical Analysis

- ① Mediation should be voluntary, but it mandates mediation for commercial disputes.
- ② It only looks into international disputes whose proceedings held in India.

The mediation bill is an important reform. However, more steps by introducing cadre for mediation on lines of All India Judicial Service can be taken for best use.

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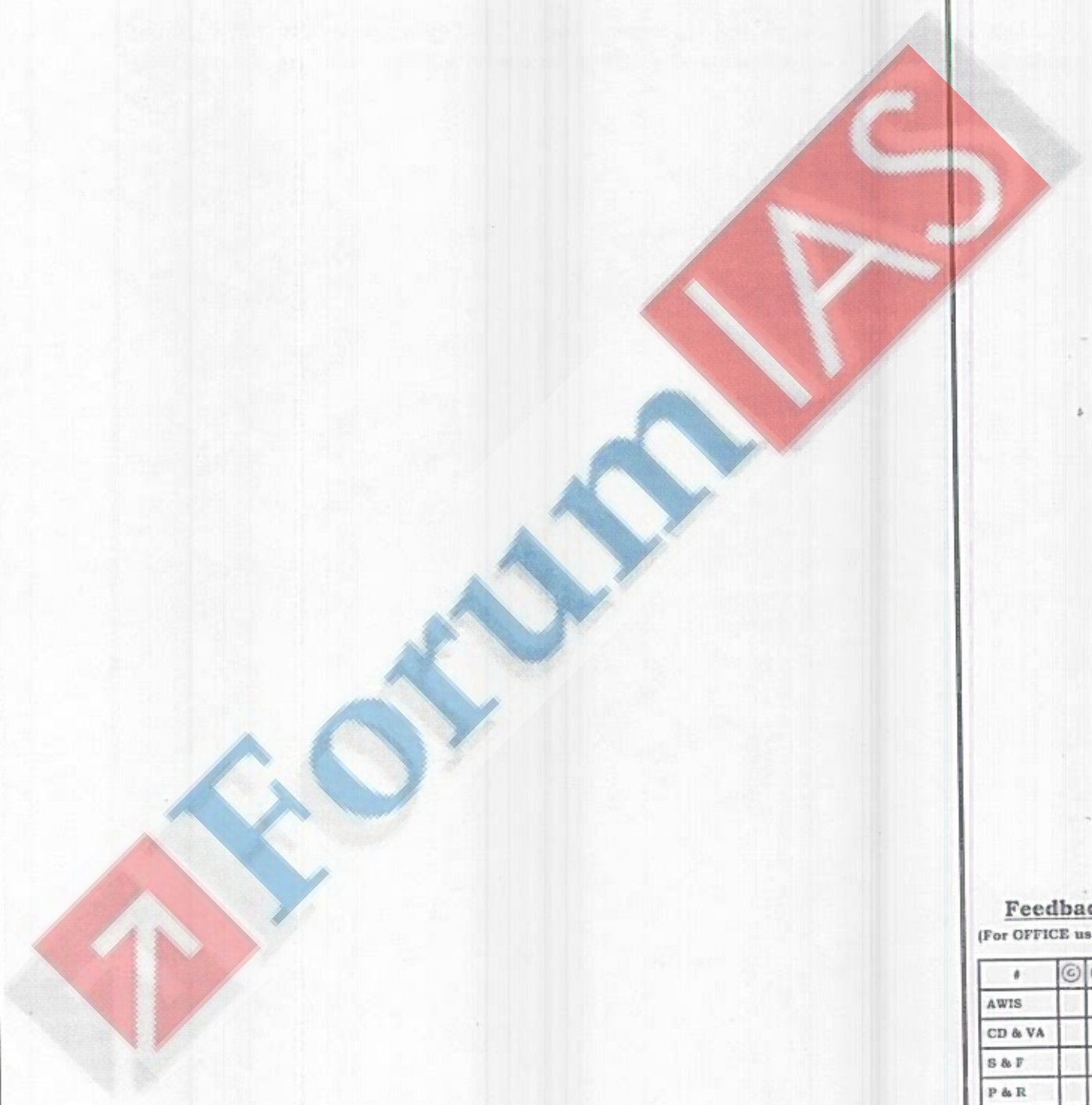
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Q.5) A middle point between socialism and capitalism, cooperatives bring the best of the both worlds. Assess the utility of the cooperative model in effecting rural prosperity.

(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)



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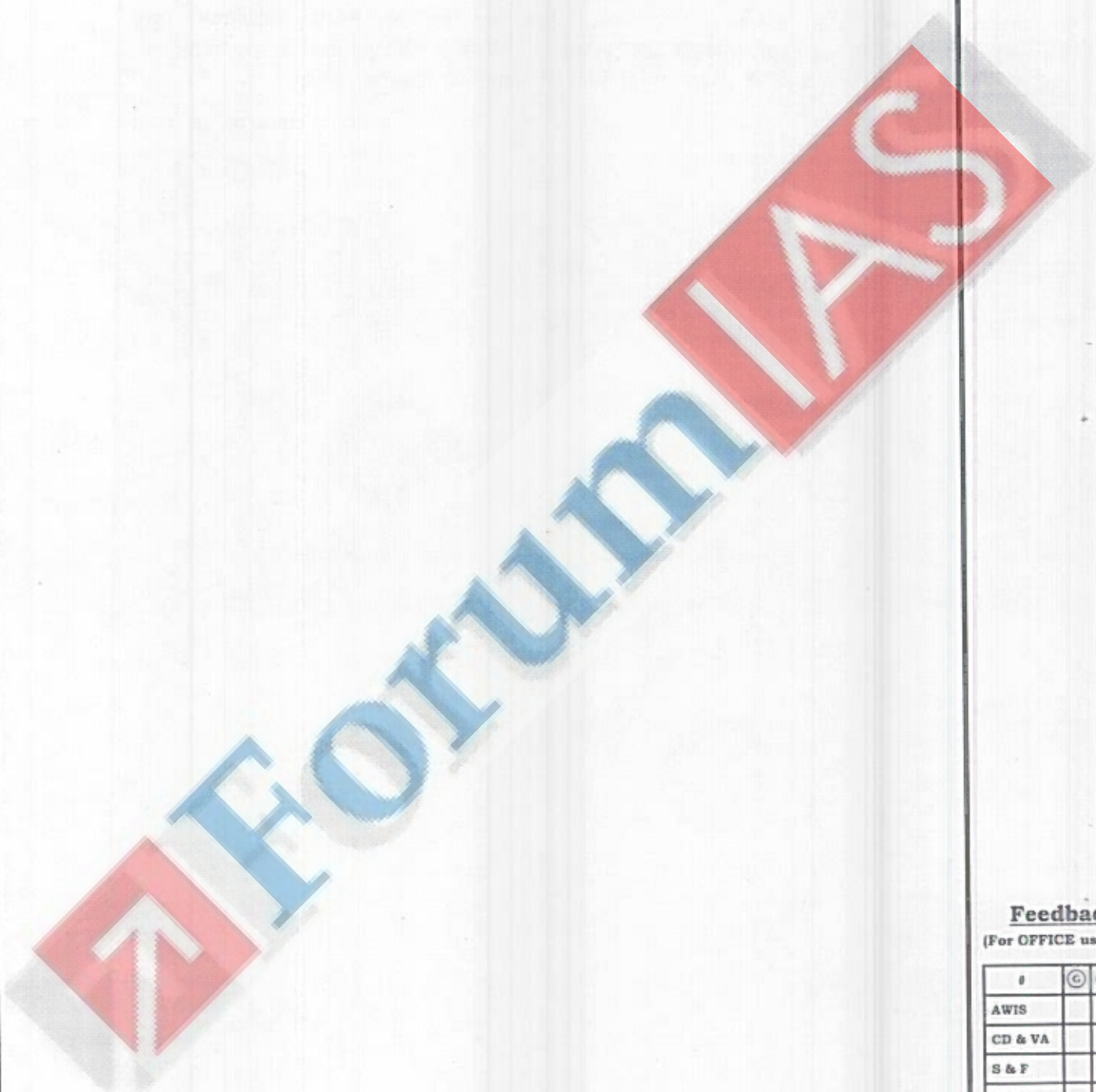
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Q.6) Evaluate the efficacy of Forest Rights Act, 2006 (FRA) and Panchayat (Extension of the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 (PESA) in attaining their mandate. Also, recommend measures to make these legislations more effective in attaining their desired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



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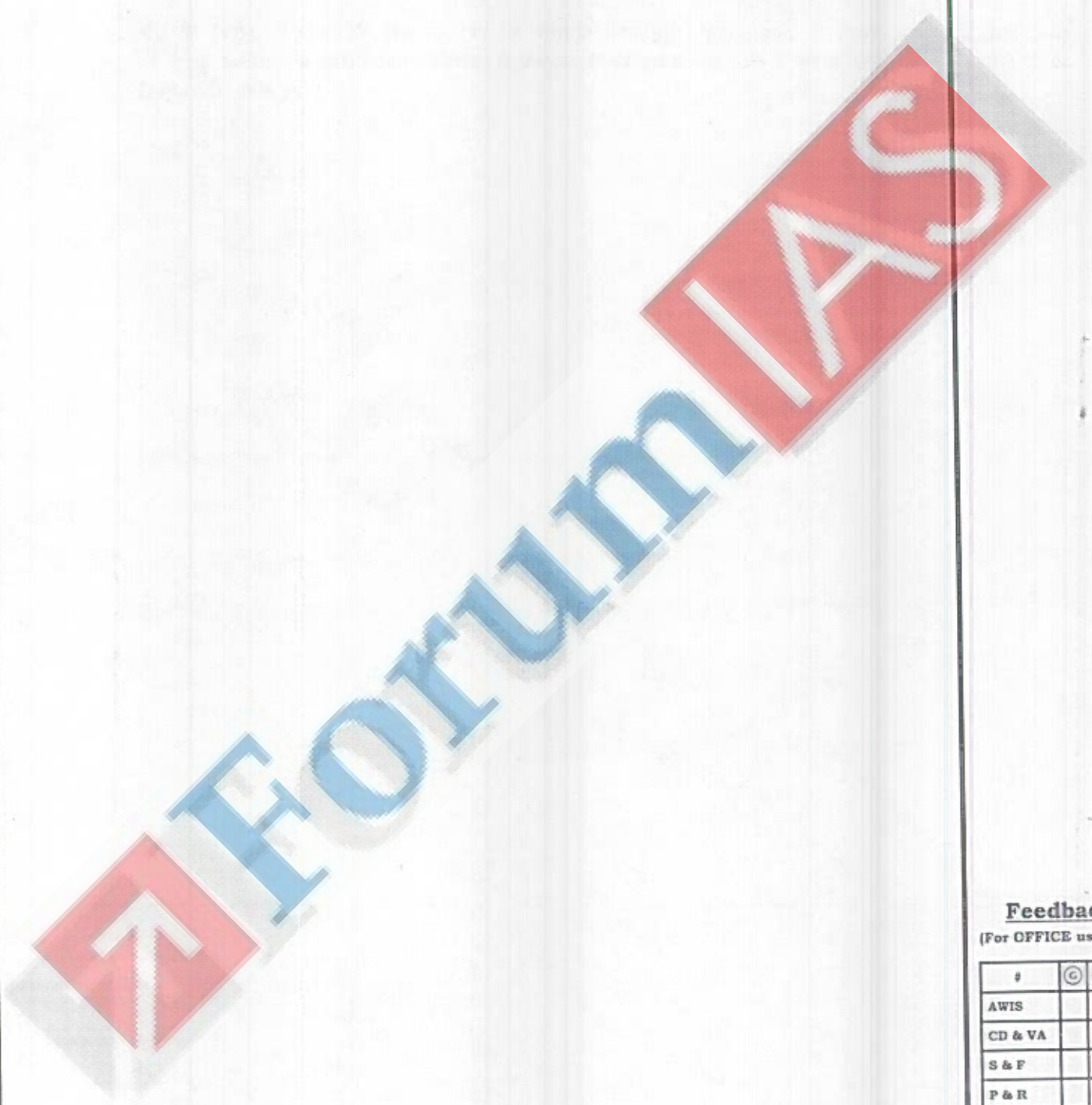
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Q.7) Differentiate between the legal and illegal means adopted by advocacy networks to advance their interests. What are the factors that limit their effectiveness as a pressure group?

(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)



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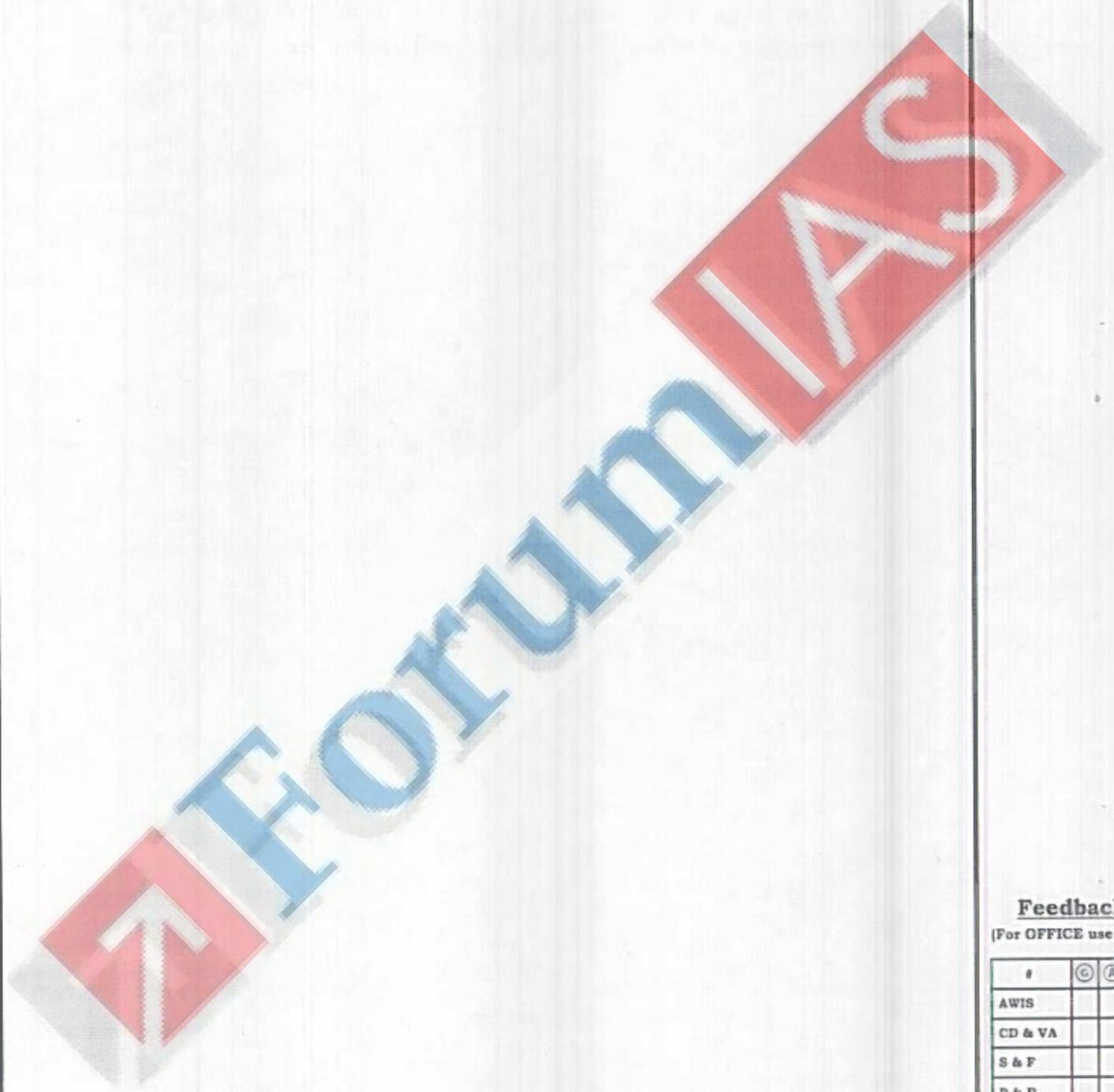
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Q.8) Discuss the steps taken by the government in empowering Self Help Groups as a development partner in poverty alleviation. Also highlight the challenges in the working of SHGs.

(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)



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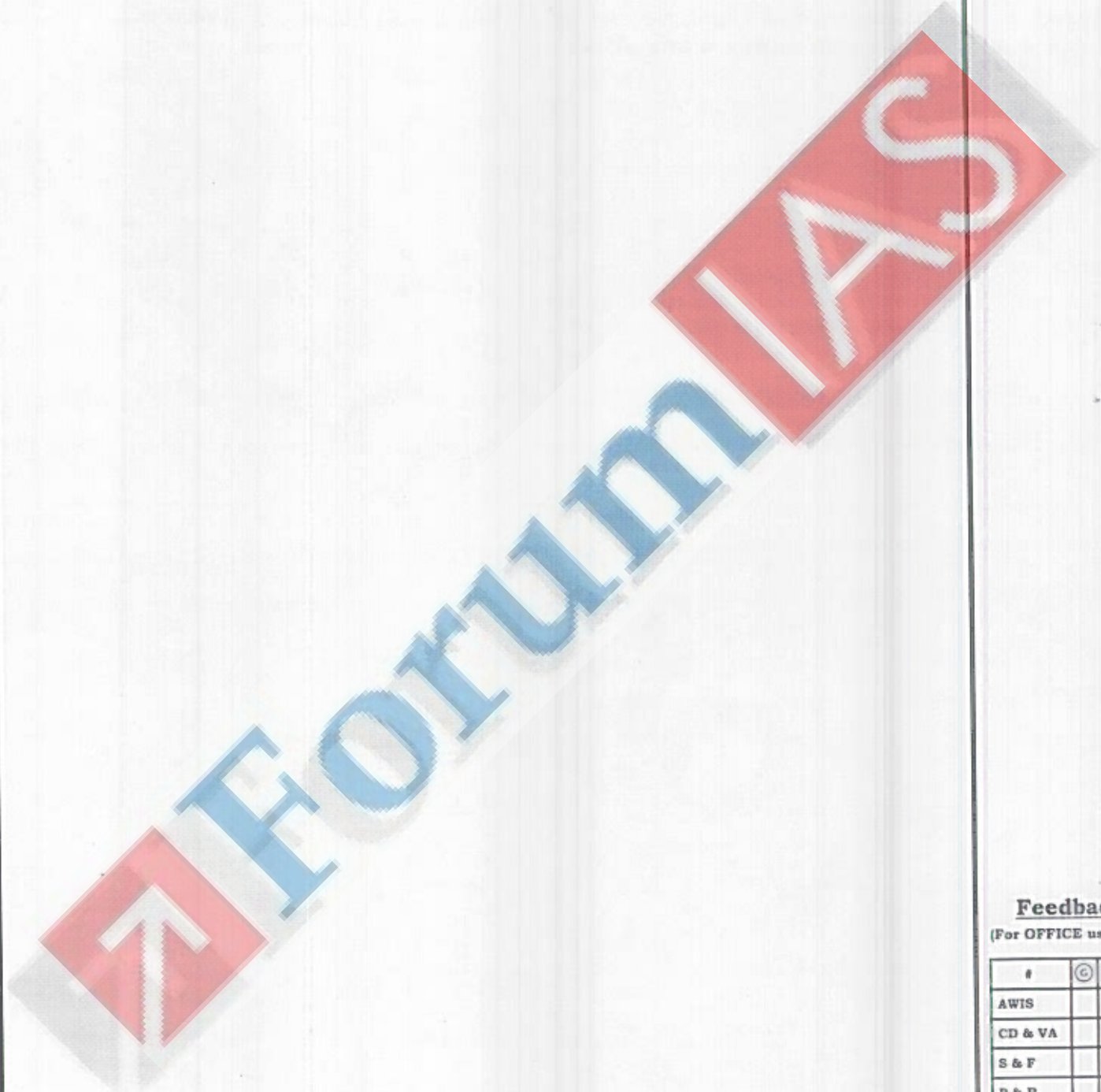
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Q.9) Changing strategic realities come with their own constraints and possibilities. Describe briefly India's defense diplomacy in the context of contemporary geopolitics.

(10 marks, 150 words)

बदलती रणनीतिक वास्तविकताएं अपनी बाधाओं और संभावनाओं के साथ आती हैं। समकालीन भू-राजनीति के संदर्भ में भारत की रक्षा कूटनीति का संक्षेप में वर्णन कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)



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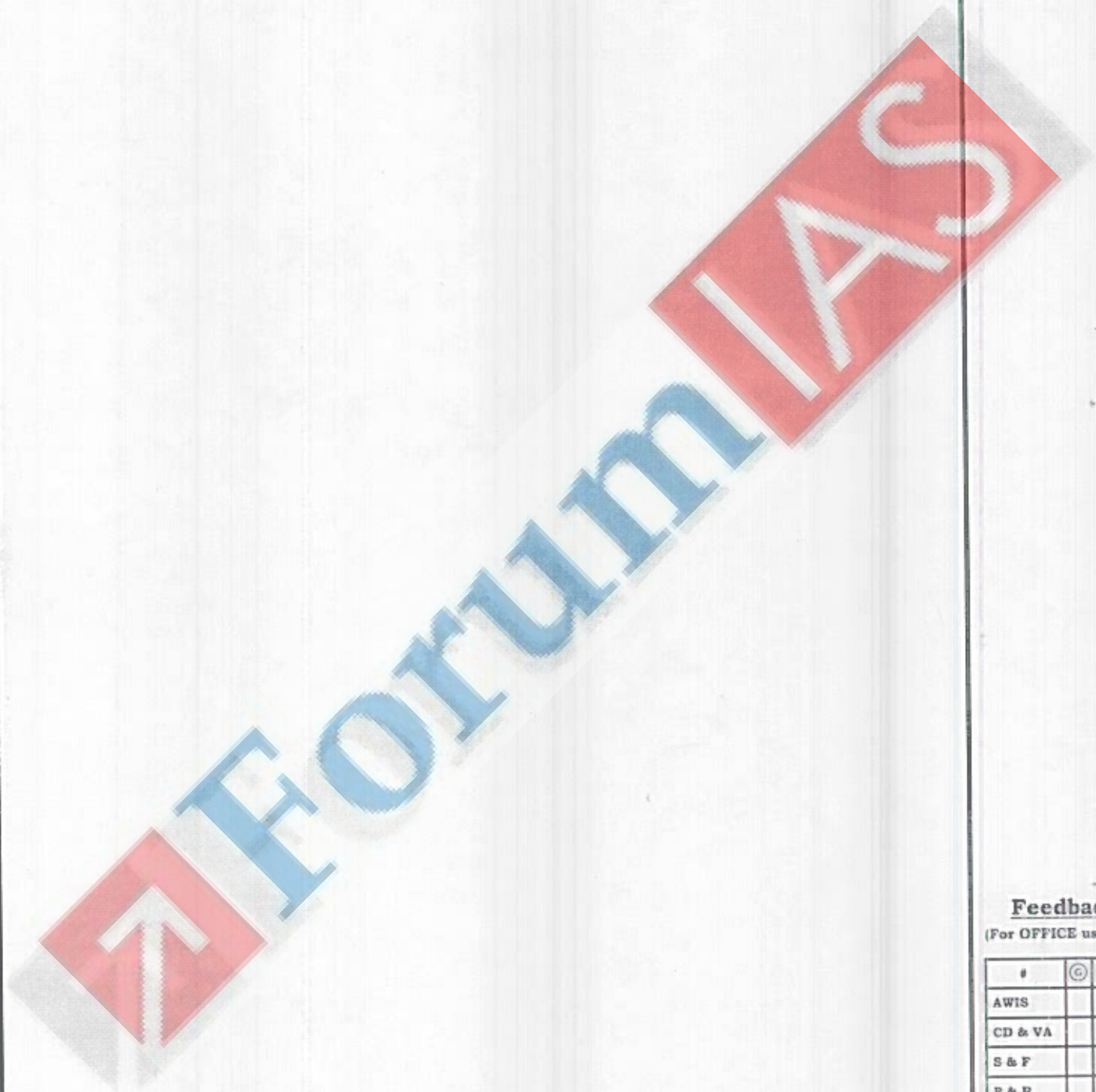
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Q.10) Explain the significance and implications of the China-brokered diplomatic accord between Iran and Saudi Arabia. (10 marks, 150 words)

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



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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)

Ans Constitutional Morality refers to the substantive application of Constitutional principles in governance of the country. Recent cases of abuse of 'Constitutional gaps' (# defection) has given rise to the problems of non adherence to constitutional punctuality.

How Constitutional Punctuality is key pillar of

① Defection ⇒ No time is mentioned in the Constitution. It is imperative upon speaker. Recent cases of politician behaviour impact constitutional punctuality.

② Office of Profit ⇒ The case of Shortland CM over allocation of 'Mineral blocks' indicates the exploitation of Constitutional silence.

- ③ Resonance bill is # Next Bill reserved by TN Governor. It hampers the functioning of government elected by popular mandate.
- ④ The 'Constitutional punctuality delay' questions the ethicality of democratically elected government.
- ⑤ Exploiting the provisions hampers the Substantive democracy. It will turn into Executive or paper democracy.

How it goes against the spirit of Constitution

- ① The preamble calls for 'justice' - Socio-economic and political. By going against Constitutional morality, it paves way for unjust government.
- ② The spirit of Constitution calls for a 'government'

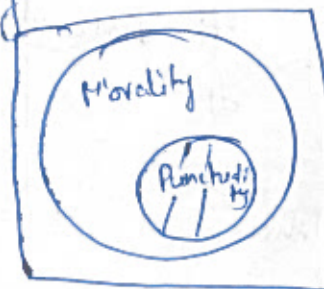
by the people'. Unilateral actions hampers the sovereignty vested in people.

③ The government presents the demands of public (# Neet Bill). ~~was~~ When punctuality is exploited, it hampers a citizen's right to choose for themselves.

④ It clothes a totalitarian regime into the through democratic facade.

⑤ Colonial Acts of #1919, 1935 were aimed at similar provisions, whose legislative processes were made out to gain legitimacy among public.

Constitutional punctuality is ~~for~~ a core part of Constitutional Morality.
 without it, Constitution will become a fancy piece of paper. As



famous political scientist said — "A nation can work on faulty Constitution if people are honest. But a corrupt administrator cannot function even with best of constitution."

Feedback

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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 हैं। 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 शर्तों और पदावधि) विधेयक, 2023 के विशेष संदर्भ में आवश्यक सुधारों का सुझाव दीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Art. Election Commission under Article 324 is mandated to conduct elections of Lok Sabha, Parliament, President and Vice President. It has been empowered with enough powers to conduct a free and fair election.

Why free and fair election are life blood of democracy

① Being a government representative of popular will
~~# Accountable government~~
 # Sovereignty with people

② Establishes an accountable government responsive to popular needs.

③ Justifies the 'universal adult franchise' and upholds Constitutional Morality.

Challenges to the functioning of CEC and EC

- ① Recent instances of violation of Model Code of Conduct during elections has posed questions over efficiency of Election Commission.
Karnataka Elections
- ② Lack of power of CEC to deregister political party inhibits its actions against stopping criminalisation of politics. (# 2390 MPs in 17th Lok Sabha)
- ③ No provisions on bar of CEC in waiting appointment after end of term.
Politicisation of CEC
- ④ Gap between process of appointment of CEC and EC.
- ⑤ The post of CEC has become politicised in recent times.

Necessary reforms required

The ECs Bill, 2023 holds significance for introducing much needed reforms. Recent actions of

Supreme Court in setting Collegium for appointment is also important.

- ① There is a need to strengthen position of CEC by imparting more regulatory and 'prohibitory power' # against violation of MCI.
- ② Increase its power to the regulation of 'Social Media Content'. # remains unregulated.
- ③ Legalisation of MCI can be a tool to curb malpractices in elections.
- ⑤ Removing the arbitrariness in 'appointment', 'removal' and distraining in CFC and EC position is sine qua non for effective administration of elections.

Independence and well functioning of CEC and Election Commission is very important for a fruitful democracy. However, along with its intra party democracy have to be strengthened to bring forth substantive democracy.

Feedback

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Q.13) 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 एवं अभिव्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता के बीच एक अच्छा संतुलन बनाना लोकतांत्रिक लोकाचार की कुंजी है। इस कथन के आलोक में, एक जीवंत लोकतंत्र में राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा अधिनियम और गैरकानूनी गतिविधियां रोकथाम अधिनियम (यूएपीए) जैसे कड़े कानूनों की प्रासंगिकता और आवश्यकता पर आलोचनात्मक टिप्पणी कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Ans) Constitution accords its citizen the right to free speech and expression as a fundamental right under Article 19(1). However, alongwith it, it gives some restriction (# law and order, Public morality) to protect the unity and integrity of the nation.

How 'National Security Act' and UAPA is relevant

① Home Ministry and External Affairs Ministry

pointed out that India faces multifaceted dangers

- Terrorist aggression
- Naxalism
- Maoism
- Digital / Cyber crime

② Stringent laws thus help in curbing secessionist tendencies and curbing instances of hate crimes.

③ Supreme Court in #Kedarnath case upheld the validity of 'Sedition' as a means to protect sovereignty of India.

④ #Law Commission in its report emphasised on the need of such stringent laws given the multipronged threats India faces.

⑤ The argument that no other democracy has such stringent laws falls short, since they have other laws with more power to curb dissent.

How 'National Security Act' and UAPA are not relevant

① These acts are majorly seen as an attempt to curb the dissent of public.

SE in P. Alavi case clearly demarcated 'Hate Speech' from rightful criticism of government.

② The conviction rate remains meagre to #3.3% under the UAPA act. It questions its authenticity.

③ India works on Welfaristic notions and WAPA exhibits colonial legacy.

④ There is a need to protect rightful dissent under Article 19(1) for a more vibrant democracy.

Way Forward

① India presents a complex plethora of Challenges and opportunities. Given the diverse nature of threats, there is a need to protect integrity of nation.

Kudratani actions

Terror funding by NCIOs

② Minority or opposition voice must not be curtailed to present a vibrant democracy. Since, dissent is the very life blood of democracy.

Feedback

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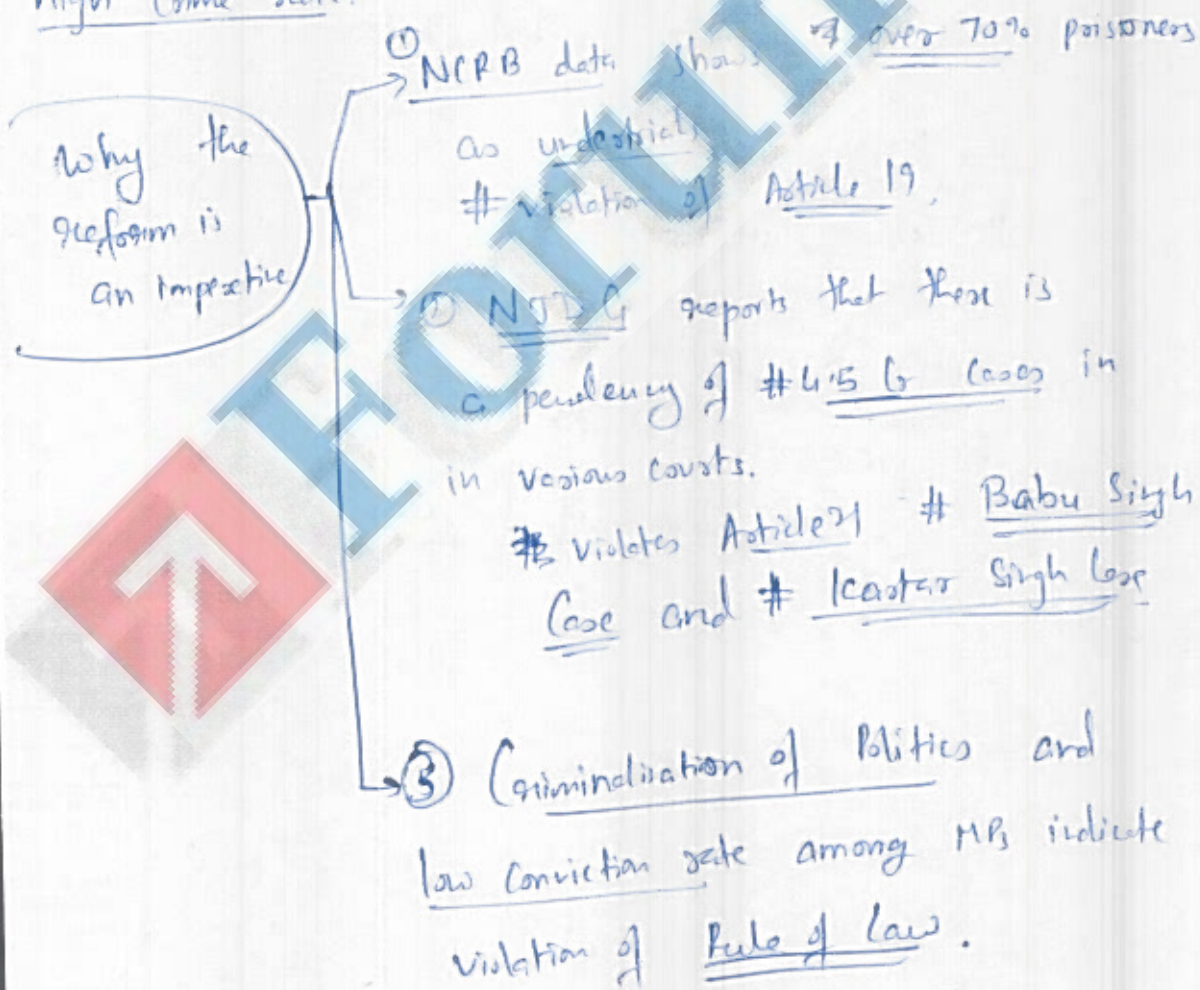
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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.14) The overhaul of India's criminal justice system is not only a long due reform, it is also imperative for decolonizing India's penal system. Elucidate in the light of recently proposed 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)

Ans) Indian Criminal Justice System suffers from a plethora of lacunae. The result is the low conviction rate, high pendency in courts and high crime rate.



The newly introduced Bills to overhaul Criminal Justice System

- ① The bills call for speedy trial of prisoners to protect their fundamental rights.
- ② It establishes 'individual freedom' and protection of victim' at heart in Criminal Justice System.
- ③ The provisions for modernisation of Police Judiciary through technological intervention is necessary.
 - # Live streaming of proceedings.
 - # e-courts under Interoperable Criminal Justice System.
- ④ It forms ground rules for arrest and detention of public and tries to establish 'Bail as a norm' rather than jail.
- ⑤ The awareness Campaign for citizens about their rights is important to establish a welfare state.

Way forward

① Supreme Court in #Sheela Barse Case directed State government to make reforms in legal help to prisoners.

② The recommendations of Amitava Ghosh Committee on undertrials ~~are~~ must be implemented

→ Fast Track Courts

→ Skill development of prisoners

→ Segregation of undertrials from hardened criminals

→ Time for undertrials to talk to their family for short time offenders

India accepted the creed of Welfare State post independence from colonial hegemony. However, it continues to be governed by colonial laws.

The newly ~~impleme~~ proposed bills are an important step towards shunning the colonial mindset and going towards a Reformative Justice System.

Feedback

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Q.15) 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)

Ans Deakin and Wollongong Universities of Australia recently established their campus in GIFT City Gujarat after UGC draft on entry of foreign institutes.

Present aillings of higher education in India

- ① Low enrollment ratio — only 27%, much lower than global average.
- ② Report suggest that 50% of graduates lack marketable skills. Thus hinders employment opportunity.
- ③ Very low industry-academia linkage, hampers innovation in industry.
- ④ Only 0-7% GDP contribution for R&D.
- ⑤ Concentration of universities in urban areas and

Lack of oversight over state universities by regulatory bodies.

Possibilities presented due to foreign universities

- ① NEP aims at taking enrollment ratio to 50% in higher education. Foreign universities can fill the gap.
- ② They will bring new pedagogy and international best practices to Indian education system.
- ③ Gulf Cooperation Council benefitted from such a move. It increased R&D.
- ④ It has the potential to stop brain drain from the country, and consequent foreign reserves.
- ⑤ It will bring necessary infrastructure and expertise for fastening marketable skills in demography.

Challenges presented by foreign universities

- ① NEP aims at making the education accessible, but strict norms on "offline course" and 'high fees' will serve only elite 1% of population.
- ② There is a suite of Capital flight from country — a trend of # neo colonisation.
- ③ Students go abroad also for work experience. Thus, institutions here might not help in case of brain drain.
- ④ It poses the risk of Commodification of Education.

Way forward

- ① Govt has taken prudent steps in internationalising the education system of India. However, steps must be taken to balance national interests and in educational arena and the freedom of Education to serve the best interest of the Country.

Feedback

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Q.16) Partnership between the State and CSOs for delivering development, while promising at face value, is fraught with challenges. Discuss. (15 marks, 250 words)

विकास हेतु राज्य और सीएसओ के बीच साझेदारी, अपेक्षित उद्देश्यों के भरोशों के साथ, चुनौतियों से भरी है। चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Ans) Civil Society organizations due to their inherent structural autonomy and highly motivated cadre functions as a link to provide governance benefits to the uncovered area.

However, certain aspects such as single manned NCOs etc. pose threat to the national interests.

How partnership between State and CSOs delivers development

① Government works with Akshay Patra # for delivery of mid day meals

↳ It addresses the menace of hidden hunger and other ills of stunting etc.

② Abhy Bang's # new born home care serve as a guide to reduce # IMR. It has been adopted by African nations as well.

- ③ During Pandemic, NCI0 such as "Hospital on
Wheels" # provided hospitalisation services to
the needy.
- ④ By acting as a feedback mechanism, CSOs
help in strengthening democracy.
Mess demands gave rise to "Right to
Information!"
- ⑤ CSOs also bring to fore the issue of
environmental degradation and lobby for change.
CSE in delhi helped in roll out of
CNG Buses.
- ⑥ They bring innovation in Service Delivery.

Challenges posed by CSOs

- ① They delegitimise the authority of
Panchayats and ULBs under CAA 73rd & 74th
- ② By duplication of efforts in delivery of similar

Services, they result in poor resource utilisation.

③ Recent cases of terror funding by NGOs have raised concern over their use for money laundering purposes.

④ Investigation Bureau indicated that India loses 2% of its annual GDP due to the anti-developmental works of NGOs.

⑤ Only 10% of NGOs file their ITR on time. This indicates the prevalence of bogus NGOs.

Way Forward

① India Govt introduced FCRA Reforms for regulation of foreign funding by NGOs.

② Deepak Mishra Committee recommended the role of government as facilitator and role of Civil Society as developmental partner. Through technological interventions, such effort is possible.

The vast reach of CSOs must be harnessed to deliver developmental benefits to last mile, while simultaneously checking national interests.

Feedback

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Q.17) Critically analyse the working of the POCSO Act, 2012 in addressing the menace of child sex abuse in society in the 10 years since its enactment. How far has the National Commission for protection of child rights been successful in fulfilling its mandate? (15 marks, 250 words)

इसके लागू होने के बाद से 10 वर्षों में समाज में बाल यौन शोषण के खतरे को संबोधित करने में POCSO अधिनियम, 2012 की कार्यप्रणाली का आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए। राष्ट्रीय बाल अधिकार संरक्षण आयोग अपने अधिदेश को पूरा करने में कहाँ तक सफल रहा है? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Ans POCSO Act- enacted in 2012 aimed at curbing the child sexual abuse in society through stringent provisions of punishment and victim rehabilitation. However recent cases of lowered conviction rates and conviction of romantic couples under it calls for a thorough review of its provisions.

Critical Analysis of POCSO Act

- ① The low conviction rate and pendency in cases indicate its ineffectiveness.
- ② Majority of cases are filed against children of 16-18 years of age group. The definition of 'children' should be reconsidered under it.

③ The cases of child sexual abuse has not ebbed as was expected. The deterrence effect of the said law must be examined.

④ Most cases which never get filed, are related to perpetrators being family members. There should thus be provisions for awareness generation in the act.

⑤ The vacancy in police force, hazy investigation and lack of ethical training are resorts for non filing of cases.

Success of National Commission for protection of Child Rights

① The high prevalence of sexual abuse cases puts question over working of the commission.

② However, it has achieved success in reducing child labor instances and rehabilitation of

victims.

- ③ Its efficacy is restricted by the recommendatory nature of NCPCR.
- ④ More power has to be given for effective administration of cases against children.

Way Forward

- ① Ethical training for police force to handle sensitive matters.
- ② Induction of women in police and fulfilling the mandate of POCSO Act.
- ③ Strong actions with 'Zero tolerance Policy' towards acts of sexual abuse against children.

POCSO Act marked a milestone in addressing sexual violence against children. However, to make it relevant, the features must be reformed. and

Feedback
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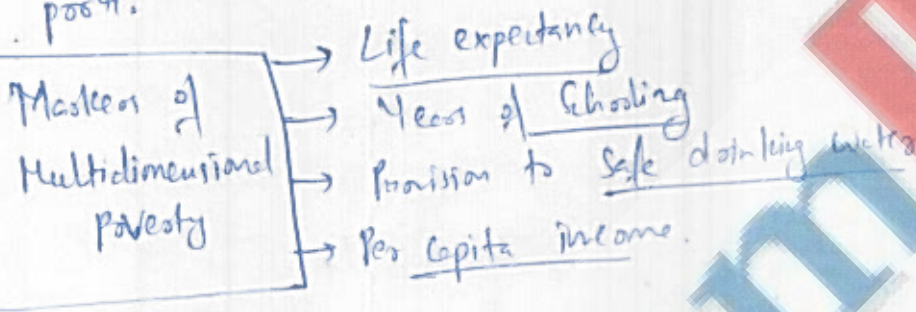
TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.18) Discuss the challenges that keep India multi-dimensionally poor with special reference to NITI Aayog's National Multidimensional Poverty Index Report. (15 marks, 250 words)

नीति आयोग की राष्ट्रीय बहुआयामी गरीबी सूचकांक रिपोर्ट के विशेष संदर्भ में उन चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए जो भारत को बहुआयामी रूप से गरीबी बनाए रखती हैं। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Ans) NITI Aayog's Multi-dimensional Poverty Index

marks 17% of population as multi-dimensionally poor.



Challenges that keep India Multi-dimensionally poor

① Resource crunch with the government to finance large welfare measures

high subsidy on other areas.

② 'Rice and wheat' based diet - ignore the importance of micronutrients.

NFHS 5 data

Anaemia = 57%

Malnutrition = 31%

Stunting = 27%

- ③ WHO indicated poor WASH facilities exacerbates the incidence of Non Communicable Diseases.
- ④ Poor health of mothers (# Anaemia = 57%) and early marriage propagates intergenerational low immunity.
- ⑤ Low awareness among the masses on importance of balanced diet; and low fiscal capacity in investing over a varied diet.
- ⑥ Rising inequality (# Oxfam Report - 1% population holds 40% wealth) and recent pandemic has exacerbated the present capacities of poor people.
- ⑦ Rapidly declining land productivity, lowering workable and high use of fertilizers hampers the nutritional security of many.
- ⑧ Increasing poverty has increased incidence of 'Child labour' (# specially after Pandemic)
- ⑨ Lower status of women within family affects her diet.

Positive steps taken by India

- ① Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana during COVID pandemic ensured food security.
- ② Targeted PDS and efforts in using biotech for food fortification. [Golden rice - Vitamin A]
- ③ Mid day meal scheme in schools.
- ④ Swachh Bharat Abhiyan and Jal Jeevan Mission for improving WASH conditions.
- ⑤ "Anaemia Mukt Bharat" Mission, "Deworming tablets", "Immunisation Mission" for vaccinations are steps for building ~~internal~~ immunity.

Multidimensional poverty is a menace for the demography of India. Prudent steps are required for converting population into demographic dividend and not demographic disaster.

Feedback

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Q.19) BRICS can serve as a platform for shaping a post-Western global order, but the potential of the grouping is held back by internal contradictions. Examine. (15 marks, 250 words)

ब्रिक्स उत्तर-पश्चिमी वैश्विक व्यवस्था को आकार देने के लिए एक मंच के रूप में काम कर सकता है, लेकिन समूह की क्षमता आंतरिक विरोधाभासों के कारण बाधित है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Ans) BRICS a regional grouping came into being in 2015 after "Lanzhou Summit". It holds potential for global changes, given the large GDP contribution and the global population it represents.

How ~~BRICS~~ BRICS can serve as platform for post-Western global order

- ① 21st century is for the rise of Asia. Two big economies → India and China holds power to mould international politics.
- ② The global institutions of UN, WTO has shown west centric views, and presents a post World War global order.
- ③ The provisions of New Development Bank and AIIB holds power to effectively address infrastructural concerns.

④ The wave of de-dollarisation among emerging economies can be addressed by BRICS as a funding partner.

⑤ The BRICS nations hold highest emitters of GHGs. Thus collaboration on renewable technology and NDCs can help in curbing Global Warming.

⑥ Russia's opening of Far East presents opportunities for mineral and gas exploration → # Supply Chain Resilience

⑦ Economic Rise of South Africa makes it a contender for UNSC permanent seat.

How internal contradictions hold back BRICS's potential

① China's aggressive policy of 'Belt and Road initiative' impinges upon the sovereignty of India. # BRI in Pakistan passes through Pak.

- ② Russia's unilateral actions in Ukraine war makes the developmental partners difficult to collaborate.
- ③ India's growing closeness with other western nations (# USA, # France) hinders active collaboration.
- ④ Limited trade with South Africa limits the potential for economic progress.
- ⑤ China's Nine Dash Line stays in contradiction to India's SAGAR initiative in Indo Pacific.
- ⑥ Lack of trade and limited basket of trade within these countries, and poor consensus formulation limits its effectiveness.

BRICS has the potential to address the issues of # Supply Chain, # Global Climate Change, # Economic Security and reforms in global institutions.

The bilateral issues must be kept aside for a more fruitful discussion in arena of global agenda.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS

Q.20) "WTO is dead! Long live WTO!" In the context of this statement, account for the reasons behind why the WTO is dysfunctional. In your opinion, what reforms are needed to promote resilient, sustainable, and inclusive world trade. (15 marks, 250 words)

"WTO मृत हो चुका है! WTO लंबे समय तक जीवित रहेगा!" इस कथन के संदर्भ में, उन कारणों पर प्रकाश डालिए जिनके कारण WTO निष्क्रिय है। आपकी राय में, लचीले, टिकाऊ और समावेशी विश्व व्यापार को बढ़ावा देने के लिए किन सुधारों की आवश्यकता है। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

[Ans] WTO a successor of Bretton Woods is mandated to uphold the fair principles in international trade. However, its recent partisan policies (# digital data) questions over its efficiency as a global institution.

Reasons behind dysfunctional WTO

- ① Dysfunctional dispute resolution mechanism is an important factor.
- ② Its policies are guided by West centric views
questions of subsidy
data localization or internationalisation
- ③ It represents the post World War order with low voice for development countries.
- ④ It failed to curb the USA-China trade war having a fall out on global safety.

⑤ The issues of agricultural subsidy still lay unresolved.

⑥ The globalisation it proposes hinders the sovereignty of developing countries. It promoted a type of neo colonialism.

⑦ Its working has been seen as a coercive step to curb developing nations freedom.

The recent ruling on Illegal and Unregulated Fishing hampers India's vision of Blue economy

Reforms needed in WTO

① Strengthening the 'Dispute Resolution Board' which is lying disfunctional due to USA imbalance

② Giving it a more developmental turn by recognising 'Common but differentiated responsibilities'

③ Giving clearer voice in trade related matters.

④ Reducing western dominance from the agenda.

⑤ Moulding the structural features of WTO for effective monitoring and Policy formulations.

WTO is an important global institution instrumental in upholding fairness in global trade. However its structural and implementation features hinder its functioning in global realm. Urgent steps must be taken to ~~see~~ re-establish its primary mandate.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Mentor Feedback Questions

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Test Goal

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Outcomes

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Marking Scheme

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

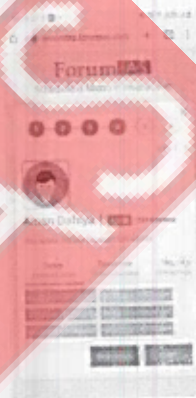
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