

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	Kanchan Choudhary		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910118911	Medium/माध्यम	English <input type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	Japur	Date/दिनांक	09 Sept 2023.

\*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 पष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।	
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Total/कुल अंक	250		<b>For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु</b>	
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 <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।			<b>For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु</b>	
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
			① ② ③ ④ ⑤	

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

'Basic Structure Doctrine' was given in Keshwananda Bheroti Case in 1973, which gives immunity to the 'basic principles' of constitution from amendment under Article 368.

## Significance

- ① Uphold Constitutionalism  
 ↓  
 limited government bound by Rule of law i.e., arbitrary actions prevented
- ② Ensured that the ideals of Constitution makers are preserved.
- ③ Following part of basic structure
  - Rule of Law (Indira Gandhi Case)
  - Secularism (Sommaji Case)
  - Judicial Review (Minerva Mills)



- ③ Upheld constitutional morality over social morality
- ④ Preserved federalism
  - (eg) 97th Amendment struck down partially (cooperatives)
- ⑤ Checked majoritarianism
- ⑥ Upheld fundamental rights of individuals

Issues with the doctrine

Excessive powers with Judiciary : disturbs the balance of power (leads to Judicial Overreach at times)

(eg) NJAC struck down (99th Amendment)

Vaguely defined

May obstruct transformative constitution at times

Failed to protect certain rights (eg) J&K reorganisation (without consultation)

However, it is the lynchpin to ensuring the spirit of 'we, the people of India'

Feedback (For OFFICE use)

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

TOTAL MARKS



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 अकुश लगाने के लिए इसका हथियारीकरण विरोधाभासी है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Defamation law is aimed at putting a restriction on speech, which leads to violation of else's rights.

To protect reputation & dignity

① A reasonable restriction under Article 19(2)

② Essential to ensure other's fundamental rights (eg) Article 21 :: Right to live with dignity

(So must be protected against derogatory remarks)

③ Protects the privileges

④ of Parliament

Judiciary - sanctity.

## Weaponisation to curb dissent & free speech

- ① 'Dissent is the safety valve' of democracy = ~~to~~ <sup>CS1</sup> DY Chandraiah
  - ② Misused against political opponents
  - ③ Decreases tolerance in society  
↓  
(Brotherhood/ fraternity essential for constitutional democracy)
  - ④ Constructive criticism is often pushed down  
↳ abstract transformative constitutionalism
  - ⑤ Punishing media for reformative journalism: (4th pillar of democracy) weakened
- Thus the law should be used reasonably, so that freedom of speech & expression (Article 19) and Article 21 are balanced well.

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Here G is Average	
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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)

केन्द्र 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)

Delhi represents a case of asymmetrical federalism with its unique sharing of power with centre. Under Part VIII of Constitution

Legal constitutional Basis for conflicts

- ① Union Territory with a legislature / Asymmetrical federalism
- ② Government of NCT of Delhi Act, 1992 and 69th Constitutional Amendment Act  
↳ created the legislature with 70 members



③ All powers in state list except 3

- ↳ Land
- ↳ Law & Order
- ↳ Police

(eg) <sup>Delhi</sup> Government of Gov blaming Delhi police (& centre / CG) for crimes against women

## Rule of Govt of NCT Act, 2023

↳ Aims at ~~giving~~ <sup>giving</sup> control of Services in Delhi to centre  
(to overrule the SC judgement recently which gave power to Delhi government)

However,

↳ It may further accelerate the conflicts with state government further being diminished in powers

(eg) Recent unity of opposition parties against the bill.

↳ The Services may face issue of coordination with state & centre.

Cooperative federalism must be the guiding light to ensure resolution of such conflicts

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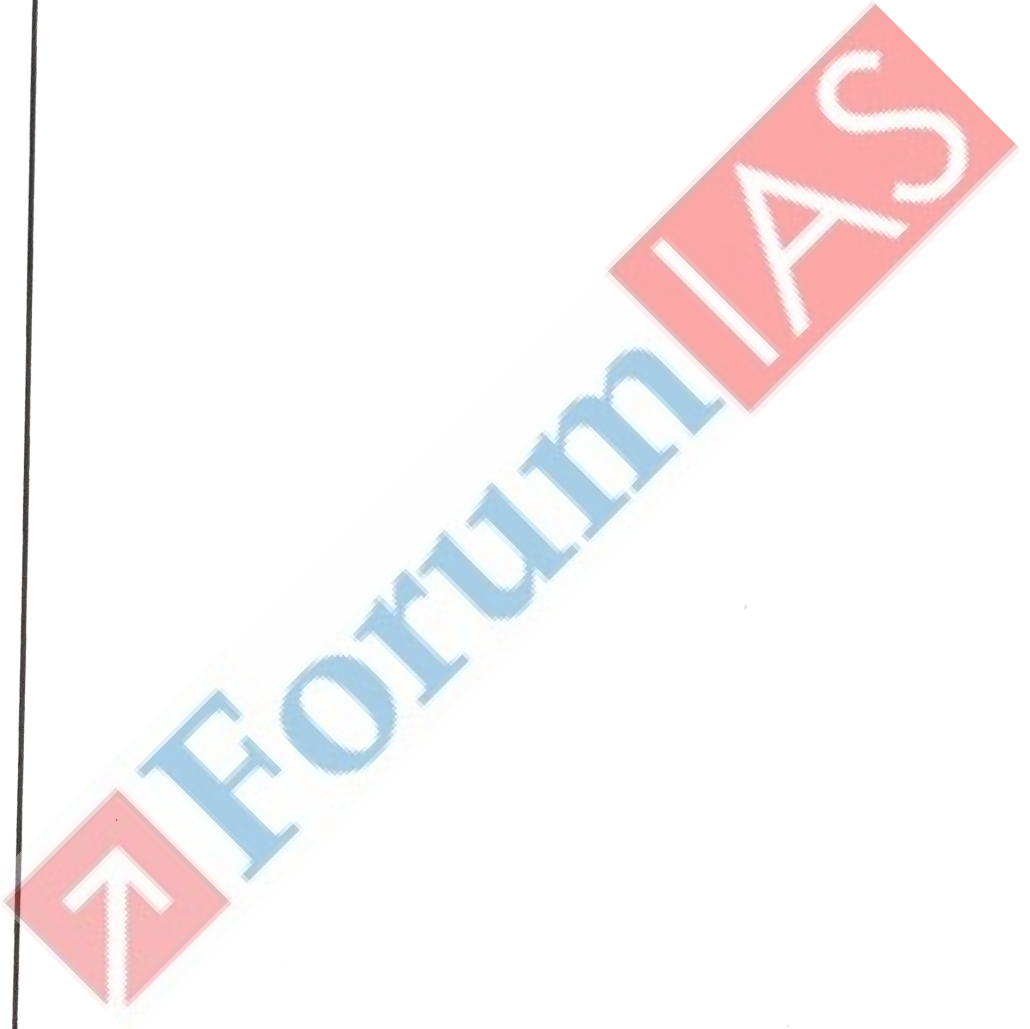
**TOTAL MARKS**

**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)





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 है। ग्रामीण समृद्धि को प्रभावित करने में सहकारी मॉडल की उपयोगिता का आकलन कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

In India, cooperative model has been recognised by 91<sup>st</sup> amendment to constitution which provided

- ↓
- ↓
- ↓

Fundamental Right to form cooperatives     
 4 P S P to encourage them     
 Part IX B to deal with structure & functions

Utility of model in rural prosperity

- ① A balance of socialism & capitalism ensures profits to be generated along with equal distribution
- ② Revival of agriculture can be ensured
  - ↳ cooperative agriculture (land pooling)
  - ↳ IFFCO : 'nano urca'
  - ↳ Seed & Export societies established recently

- 3) Boost to Allied sector  
(eg) White revolution led by Amul
  - 4) Generate productive employment against the migration
  - 5) Women empowerment : Gives them their exclusive income  
esp in allied sectors : when they are more engaged
  - 6) Check the caste inequalities  
↓  
↳ all castes working together  
↳ pooling resources & sharing benefits
  - 7) Create agro-based industries + backward linkages to other industries  
(Forward linkage)
  - 8) Infrastructure (Forward linkage)  
↳ competition : (eg) Amul-Nandi in Karnataka
- However, issues
- ↳ Transparency in functioning not maintained.  
(eg) - PMC banks
  - ↳ low castes/classes/women : not much represented
- Thus, Gandhian vision of 'Gram Swaraj' can be achieved through reforms in cooperatives.

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TOTAL MARKS	

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)

Tribal development is one of the priorities of India's ambition, which will ensure the completion of reaching the last mile

## Efficacy of FRA, 2006

+

- ↳ 3 types of rights ensured
  - ↳ Use
  - ↳ Community
  - ↳ Protection
- ↳ Improves the idea of forest governance
  - ↳ Symbols included
- (eg) Debrigarh, Odisha
  - ↳ 1st wildlife sanctuary to be free of humans (conservationally)
- ↳ Recognised the historical rights/claims

-

- ↳ Implementation is poor, with states yet to implement the provisions
- ↳ Gram Sabhas not consulted
- ↳ Claims rejected often
- ↳ Mistrust between forest officials & tribals.



## Efficacy of PESA 1996

(+)

- ↳ Implemented Deleep Singh Bhursu Committee recommendations
- ↳ Rights to Gram Sabha over MFP, minor minerals etc.
- ↳ Participative democracy
- ↳ Chairmen posts reserved

(-)

- ↳ 6 states yet to form rules
- ↳ Gram Sabhas often not consulted
- ↳ displacement of tribals continues
- ↳ friction with other officials

Measures for effectiveness

↳ Effort in implementation by making detailed rules

↳ Gram Sabha Empowerment & Capacity building  
 (eg) People's plan Campaign

↳ Mandatory consultation of Gram Sabha

↳ Socio-Environmental Impact Assessment : to be made Compulsory

↳ Rehabilitation of displaced tribals  
 ↳ alturbic livelihoods

This tribal development should follow Panchsheel policy of Nehru.

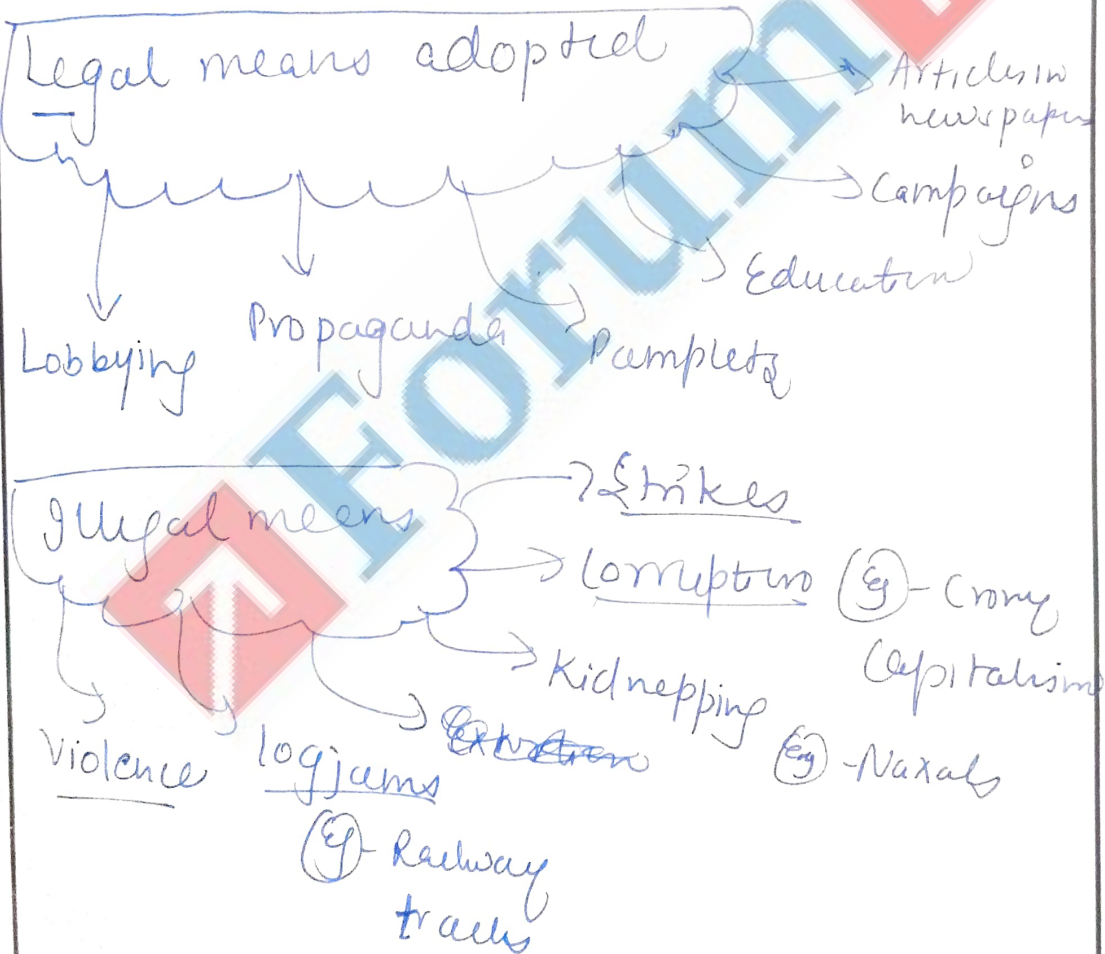
Q.7) Differentiate between the legal and illegal means adopted by advocacy networks to advance their interests. What are the factors that limit their effectiveness as a pressure group?

(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 / Pressure groups are group of people organised with similar interests to exert pressure for favourable public policy outcomes.



## Differences

- Legal ones are not punishable, illegal are
- Legal are healthy for democracy, promote consultation, illegal damage infrastructure
- Legal are promoted by government, illegal suppressed

## Limiting factors

- Informal groups not well organised
  - (eg) caste groups
- vested interests - often ignore broader socio-economic development
  - (eg) Air bag rule delayed over pressure
- Resort to violent methods, lose confidence
- Governments often suppress the views - limiting their role.

They are essential lynchpin for vibrant democracy

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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)

Self Help Groups (SHGs) are organised group of 5-10 people with similar lowo-economic backgrounds, which promote savings, credit & entrepreneurship

Steps taken by government

① RBI : SHG linkage programmes

② NABARD support

③ RAY - National Rural Welfare Mission

④ state governments interventions such as Project Sakhi etc.



Result: successful SHGs

- ① Kudumbashree, Kerala
- ② Mission Shakti - Odisha
- ③ Grameen Lakshmi - Jharkhand
- ④ Aajeevika - Bihar

Challenges in working

① Socio-cultural

- ↳ Patriarchy - limits women to house, not supported by family
- ↳ marriage - change in location
- ↳ low-castes not involved

② Economic

- ↳ often credit availability issue
- ↳ low skill training

③ Other

- ↳ lack of training in accounting, leadership
- ↳ market access low

They are essential for SDG 1 (No poverty)  
& SDG 5 achievement.

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 ग्लोबल राजनीति के संदर्भ में भारत की रक्षा कूटनीति का संक्षेप में वर्णन कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

India's defense diplomacy has evolved from the days of 20th century when it was majorly dependent on Russia for defence inputs



India's defence diplomacy

① Diversifying its imports :

- ① Recent deals of Rafale with France  
(France, Russia, Israel etc.)
- ② Indigenisation of technology / defence products
  - ① Project 17A
  - ② IDEX
- ③ Multiple exercises with multiple partners
- ④ Multilateral partnerships
  - ① Yudh Bhyas (Japan, USA, India)

Thus, it needs to address the ~~same~~ concerns to ensure strategic autonomy.

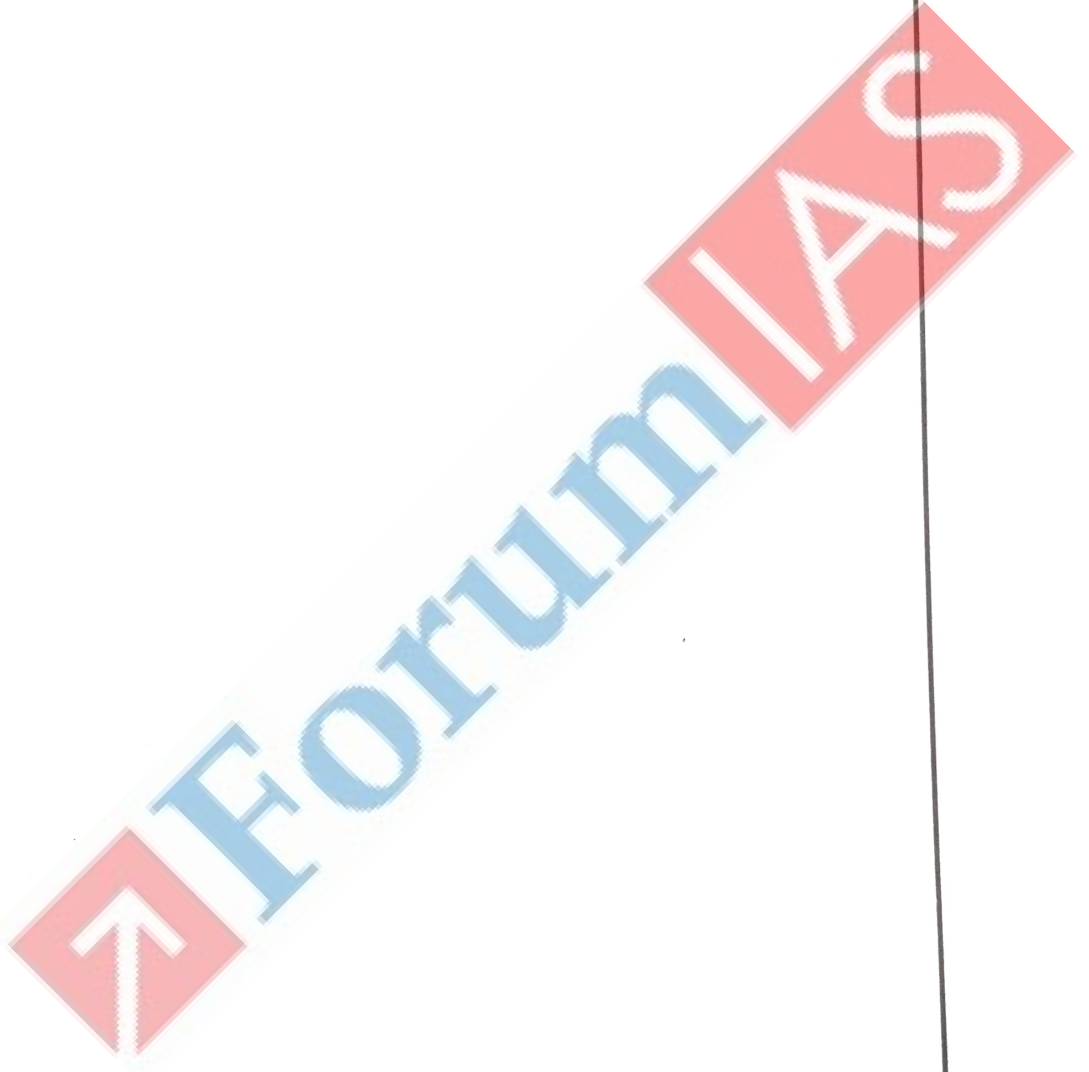
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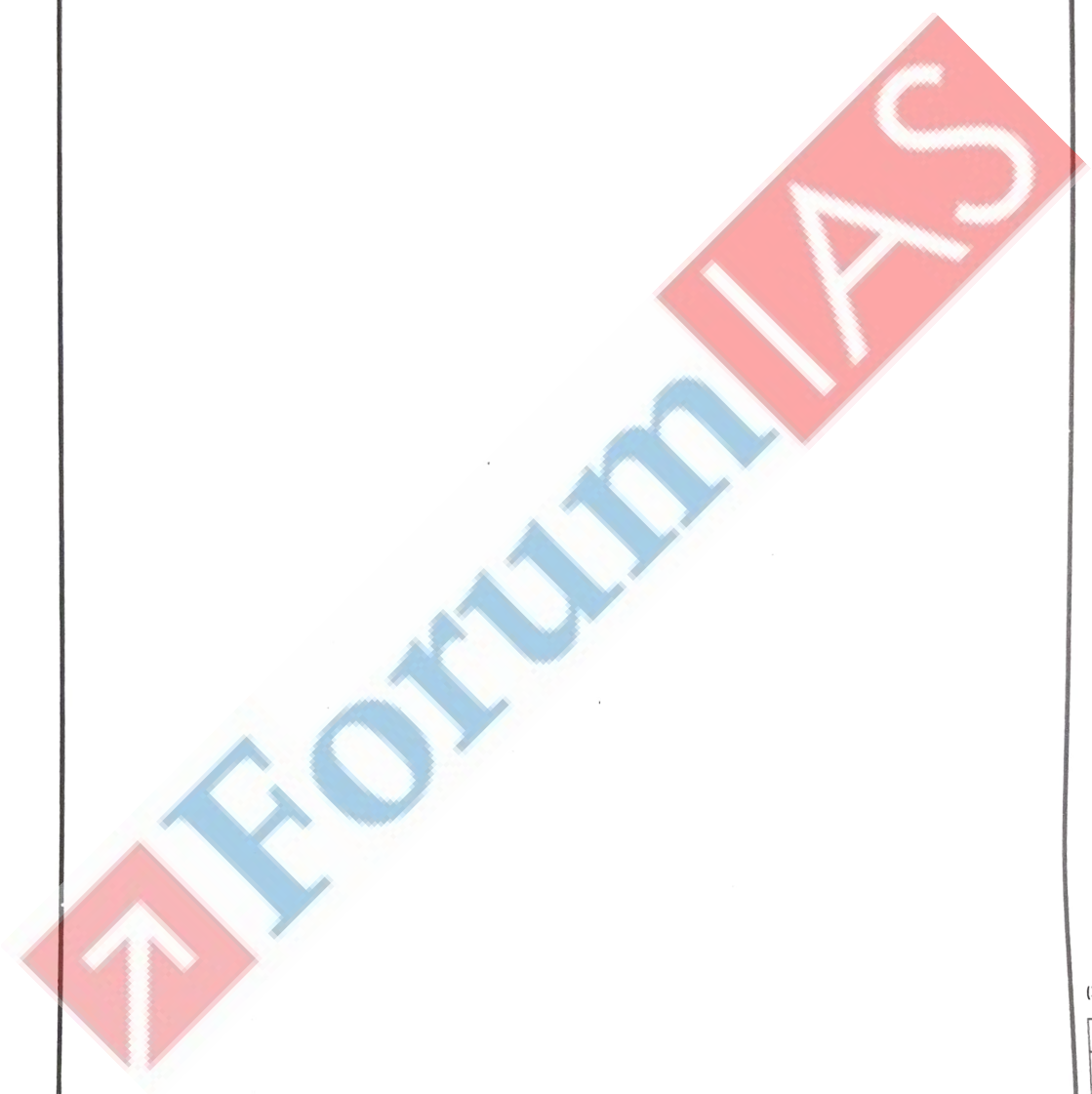
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Q.10) Explain the significance and implications of the China-brokered diplomatic accord between Iran and Saudi Arabia.  
(10 marks, 150 words)

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





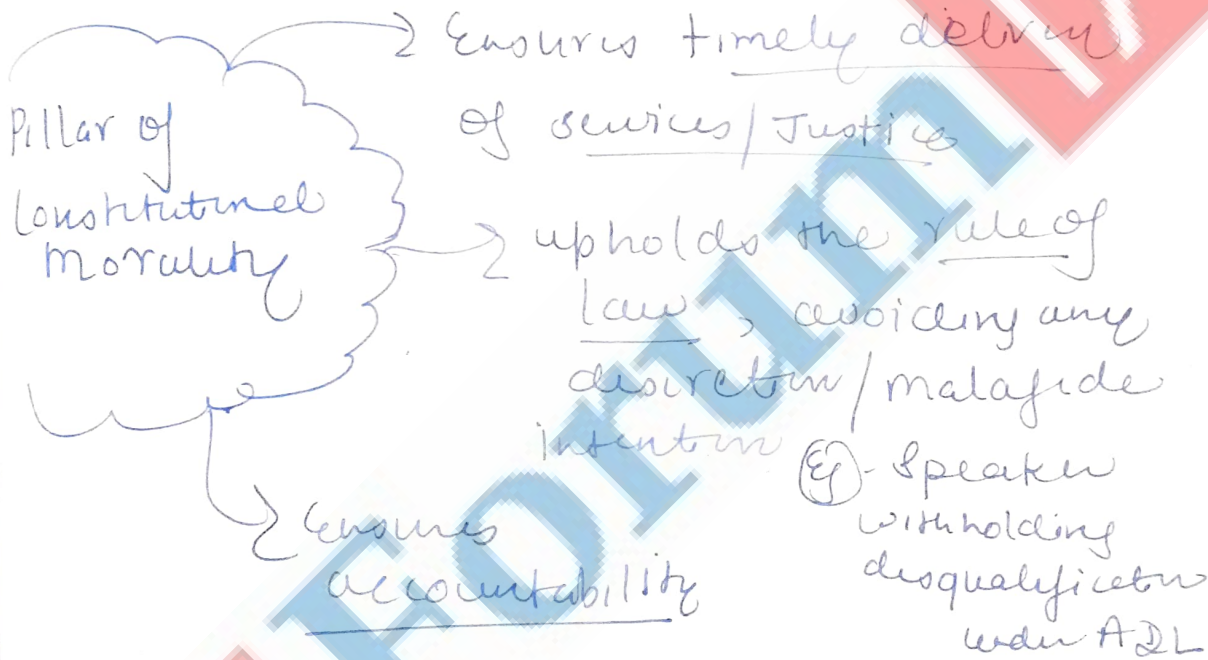
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TOTAL MARKS	

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)

Constitutional punctuality refers to the strict adherence to the time limits proposed by the Constitution in various provisions.



Lack of constitutional punctuality

① Hinders functioning of state

② Delay in justice leads to



\* Justice delayed is justice denied

① Policy logjam created.

(Eg) President / Governor  
sitting over bill for long (Pocket Veto)

② Delay in completion of  
electoral trial (ideally - 6 months)

↳ criminalisation of politics.

Against the spirit of Constitution

↳ Doesn't respect the constitutional  
moralty

↳ Against equality / principles  
Justice

(Eg) President not deciding  
on plea against death  
sentence.

↳ Access to services denied due to  
policy logjam

↳ Violates the principle of free & fair democracy

↳ Governance in Maharashtra, Manipur - sitting over Anti defecton law disqualifies

(despite the judgement in Kashub meghendra case for reasonable time period

Way forward

→ Define fixed time limits, in case where not defined such as pocket veto; anti defecton law etc.

→ Punishments to be prescribed for breach of time limit.

→ Preventive & Promotive checks among organs of state

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

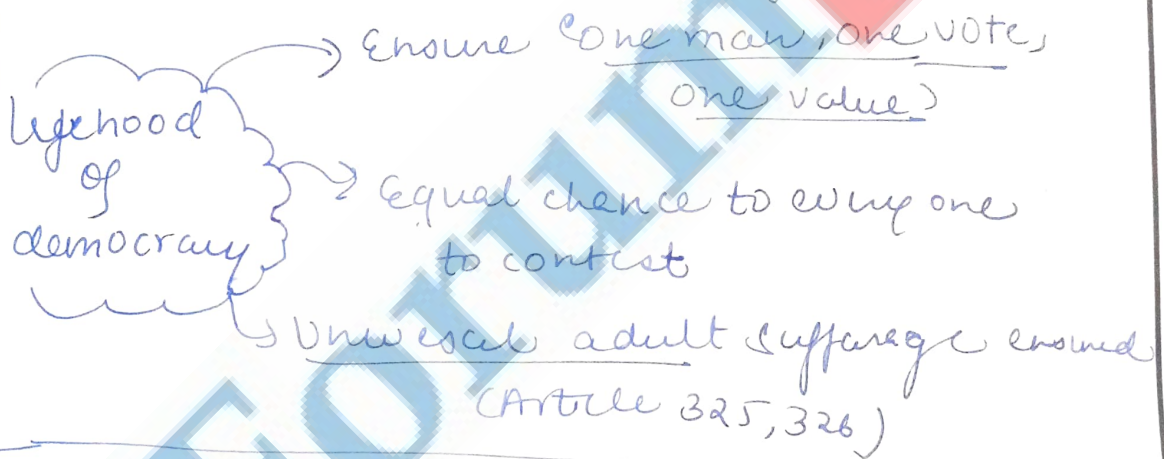
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TOTAL MARKS			



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

Constitution envisages free & fair elections to be conducted by the Election Commission of India under Article 324.



Challenges in functioning of Election Commission (EC)

- ① lack of independence
  - ↳ ~~created by~~ appointed by President on executive's will



- 2) other 2 commissioners, not equally protected (can be removed without the 'impeachment' process)
- 3) lack of own implementing arms for investigation, enforcement etc.
- 4) Political biasness  
(eg) - West Bengal elections: 8 phases
- 5) No CEC completed tenure since 2004 (appointed seeing DoB)
- 6) Funds; infrastructure, manpower shortage

### Reforms Needed

- 1) Collegium for Election Commission  
↳ long pending reform, recently implemented by Supreme Court  
↳ PM + Leader of Opposition + CJI  
↳ committee to decide EC
- To overrule this judgement, govt has brought the bill  
↳ which excludes CJI  
↳ includes other members (majority)

of ruling party, ensured)  
 which is being criticised

(2) Other ECs - should be at par with  
 CEC in terms of appointment & removal

(3) Charging funds, salaries on  
CFI (consolidated fund)

(4) Independent secretariat  
 (like Lok Sabha, Supreme Court)

(5) Power to deregister parties

(a) for violation of MCC  
 (b) for corruption practices under Sec 123

As Supreme Court remarked recently,

(also S.Y. Kurshi earlier) - 'CEC shouldn't

be a weak-kneed person, rather someone

who isn't afraid to take on the ruling

dispo party'

**Feedb**  
 (For OFFICE)

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Here G is Good, Average and Poor.	
TOTAL MARKS	

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 सतुलन बनाना लोकतांत्रिक लोकाचार की कुजी 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)

Recently, <sup>22nd</sup> law commission upheld the need for laws like UAPA and NSA as the other laws are insufficient to deal with cases involving national security.

Relevance of stringent laws like NSA, UAPA

- ① National Security <sup>Integrity</sup>  
(Preamble, basic feature)
- ② To deal with separatist tendencies  
(e.g. - Nagalim)
- ③ To deal with radical elements who may harm the social cohesion

④ Checking support to extremist movements like Naxalism

(eg) Urban naxals

⑤ To filter out the anti-social elements in society (brotherhood & fraternity ⇒ Part IV)

(eg) UAPA amended last year to designate individuals as 'terrorists'

Irrelevance of such stringent laws

① Curb the freedom of speech & expression (Article 19)

↓  
 • Dissent is the safety valve of democracy

② Often misused against political opponents



③ Conviction rate is low (~4% in UAPA) (eg) - Ahima-Koregon (acc: many acquitted)

④ Against the ethos of vibrant democracy

↳ PM said it's in our DNA during US visit recently

⑤ often the victims are vulnerable communities - Dalits, poor etc.

Way forward

→ Using other laws to curb anti-national sentiments

→ Better development (& regionally balanced) & ensure equality in resources

(eg) - Issue of Jat-Jangal-Jameen to be resolved

→ A rehaul of these stringent laws can be considered by an expert committee

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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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 Bharatiya 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)

Criminal justice system in India, at present is dealt by Indian Penal Code, CrPC, 1973, Indian Evidence Act, 1927, which are proposed to be replaced by above said bills.

Overhaul: the needed reforms

① Doing away with the archaic, colonial laws, which remain irrelevant today

eg- Sedition law

The proposed bills seem to be doing this

② decriminalisation of minor crimes

to ensure the Jan-Vishwas

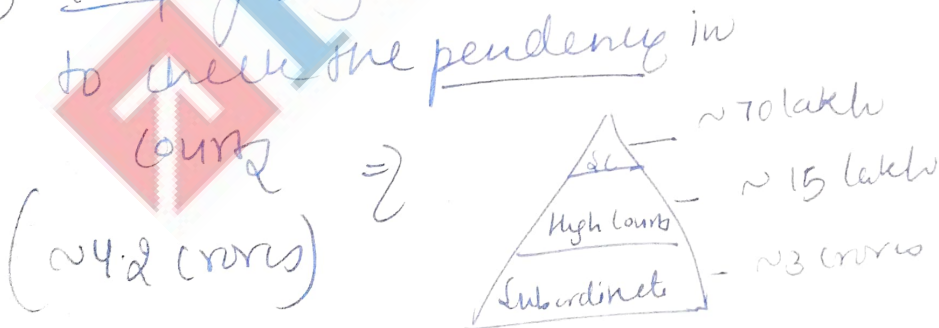
3) Focus on victim

(eg) - Malimath Committee observed that Indian system was more criminal-centric.

4) Include the new crimes in context of changing socio-economic milieu

(eg) - the bills include crimes like mob-lynching, stalking etc.

5) Simplifying the procedure to check the pendency in courts



6) focus on Indianisation of the system

(eg) role of mediation & lok adalats  
counselling etc.

(2) Jail reforms

↳ living conditions

(eg) Donpat Jail - Radio  
Tihar Jail - bakery, cage

↳ Undermobs (77% of total - NCR B data)

↳ majority are illiterate, low castes

(3) Focus on other parts of

law purpose

↳ Deterrence  
↳ Reimbursement  
↳ Reform  
↳ Rehabilitation

↳ Ignored.

(eg) Maharashtra - Yawade - loans to Jail inmates.

Rajasthan - Open Jail - for those who had good conduct in initial yrs.

(4) Addressing the bices

(eg) making laws like domestic violence, etc - gender neutral rape

Thus the laws must reflect the present reality, by consulting all stakeholders.

**Feedb:**  
(For OFFICE)

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



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.

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)

New Education Policy 2020 (NEP), aims at 50% GER in higher education by 2030, however, the sector is plagued with some issues.

## Issues in higher education institutions

① Multiple regulators  
↳ for technical, bar, medical etc.

(Although, NEP 2020 brings HECI - but with some exclusions)

② Lack of autonomy  
↳ only IITs granted full autonomy

③ Islands of excellence i.e., IITs, IIMs.  
Others are below par.

(Don't Write anything in this Area - इस क्षेत्र पर कुछ न लिखें)

④ Institutions of eminence (10%)  
proposed earlier - yet to come up.  
only ~ 2 established.

⑤ Issues of funding  
+ low expenditure on R & D (0.64%  
of GDP) only

⑥ Accreditation, rating etc. not  
transparent + methodology not proper  
(eg. recent issues  
over NAAC  
rating)

⑦ Quality of teachers

⑧ Curriculum ≠ meet at par  
with international  
standards

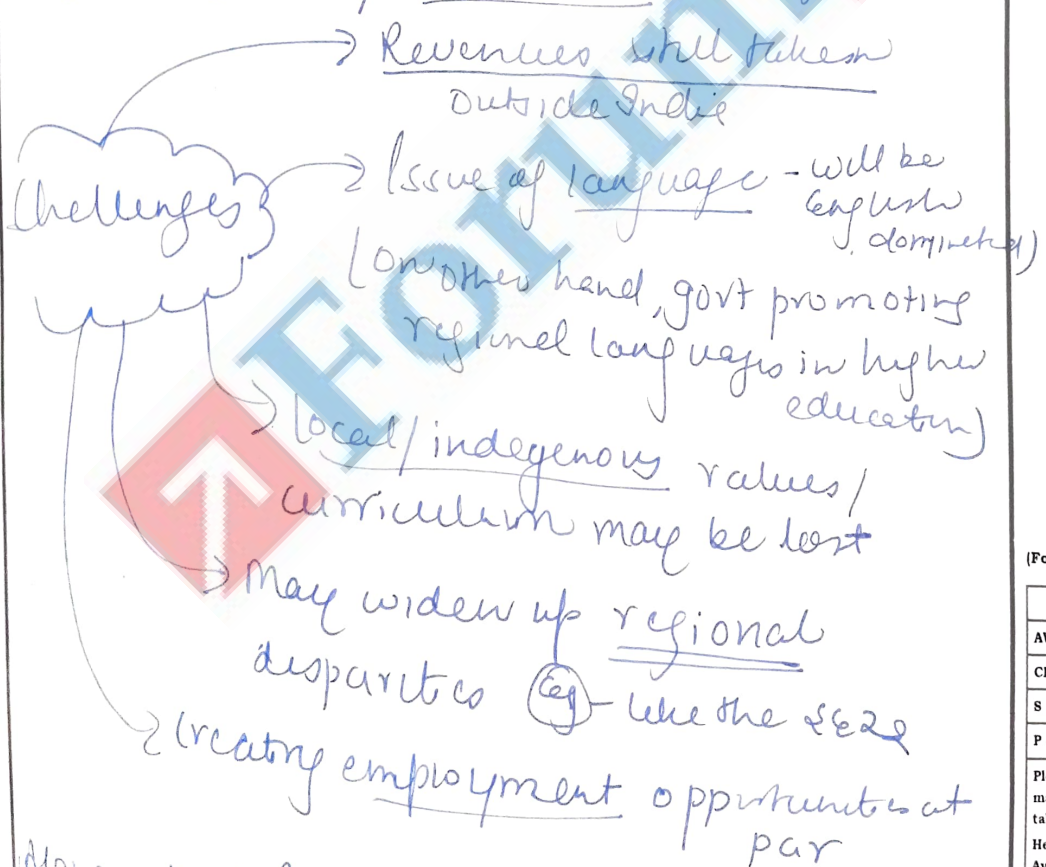
## Foreign Education Institutions in India

↳ Recently UGC issued norms regarding  
the same +

### Possibilities

↳ Good infrastructure, world-class  
teachers, pedagogy, curriculum  
etc. brought into India

- ↳ Addressing Brain Drain (eg. <sup>Manu</sup> ~~Srinivasan~~ renowned Indian citizenship last year)
- ↳ Creating employment
- ↳ Addressing the issue of misusage of funds
- ↳ Can tie up with local institutions ↓  
improve their quality.
- ↳ With online courses: can benefit rural + tier 2 & 3 cities as well.
- ↳ Better Industry - Academic linkage



Along with this, efforts for improving local institutions such as **NRF** should be undertaken

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

TOTAL MARKS	
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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 मरोशों के साथ, वुनैतियों से भरी है। चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

New Public Administration demands  
collaborative governance, which  
includes market and CSOs, along  
with state in service delivery / development



## Promising partnership

① Addresses the issue of shortage of  
manpower

↳ that too spirited volunteers  
available

(eg) Teach for India (TfI) : Education

② expert views included.

⇓  
better planning & implementation



- ② Research by Centre for Equity & Research, Oxfam etc => flag the faultlines.
- ③ Reaching the last mile (one of Papantoni)
  - ④ Open foundation  
Akshay Patra (food)
- ④ Urban-centric development ensured
  - ↳ more Participation + Accountability
  - ⑤ MKSS (Majdoor Kisan Sangathan)
    - ↳ Role in RTI, MGNREGA  
social audit
- ⑤ Welfare State ensured (Article 38)
  - ⑥ Right to Health in Rajasthan  
drafted by Jan Swasthya Abhiyan  
organically.

## Challenges

- ① Trust issues in the partnership
  - ⑦ Ed searches, FCRA license

Cancellations of various CSOs recently such as Amnesty International

② Vested Interests / Propaganda may be plaguing CSOs.

(eg) Greenpeace allegations  
 ↳ foreign state & non-state actors role

③ Lack of accountability in CSOs & transparency

(eg) foreign funding issues.

④ Roles not defined in the partnership.

⑤ Legislations do not enable smooth partnership.

(eg) Population education

↳ National Population Policy  
 (doesn't give active role to CSOs)

Thus the two have to collaborate proactive to take India through Amrit Kaal & reach at 5 billion goal.

Feedback (For OFFICE use)

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Here G is Good Average and P is Poor.	
TOTAL MARKS	

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 कहीं तक सफल रहा है? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

POCSO Act, 2012 was brought to address the increasing crimes against minors, especially sexual exploitation.

Role in addressing child sex abuse

↳ As a gender neutral law, gives protection to all children

↳ Separate recognition led to acknowledgement of the menace

especially - parents & teachers.

↳ Provides protection to the victim/survivor by provisions like preserving the identity etc.

↳ death sentence as highest punishment prescribed. (eg) - Kota judge recently announced it for 65 yr old

Failure to control the abuse

① Crimes are on rise as NCR B data show

(eg) - Jodhpur: a 5yr old was being raped since last 2 years by worker in school

② Rape & murder → along with removal of body ~~being~~  
 ↳ such crimes are becoming more frequent

③ fast track courts not functioning properly

④ often the identities are revealed  
 ↳ up to trauma

⑤ even the family members are abusing children : showing lack on sensitivity part



Role of National Commission for protection of child rights (NCPER)

- ↳ keeps issuing advisories
- ↳ suo-motu recognition of issues taken
  - (eg) - notice to Byju's to stop traumatizing parents over a future of children
- ↳ Intervenes in case of online pornography & objectionable content in movies, websites etc.
  - (eg) - recent directions to Sonyiv over a website

- Failure of NCPER
- ↳ Child abuse rampant (also online-bullying)
  - ↳ Child pornography - growing menace
  - ↳ Addictions among esp-digital children (eg) Pubby Pokemon)
  - ↳ Child labour persists
  - ↳ Exploitation in art & films industry

Thus, more active role is needed to protect the future of our nation.

**Feedback**  
(For OFFICE use only)

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**Q.18)** Discuss the challenges that keep India multi-dimensionally poor with special reference to NITI Ayog'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 बर्बा कीजिए जो भारत को बहुआयामी रूप से गरीबी बनाए रखती हैं। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Estimation of incidence of poverty has been revolutionised with Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI), which measures

indicators in 3 areas → Health  
→ Education  
→ Standard of living.

## India: Multidimensional Poverty



## Niti Ayog's MDP Index Report 2023

→ 14.6% MDP (Report) (2023)

→ Adds 2 more indicators to UNDP's MDP Index

↓  
Antenatal Care + Bank account

Challenges

① Regional disparity



② Top 5 states (2023 Report)

Bihar  $\rightarrow$  Jharkhand  
(51%)  
Meghalaya  $\rightarrow$  UP  $\rightarrow$  MP

② Rural-Urban divide

$\rightarrow$  Rural - 19% , Urban - 6% (2023 Report)

(Although rural areas saw fastest decline according to the report)

$\rightarrow$  Rural poverty leads to migration & keeps adding to urban.

③ Informalisation of workforce + Jobless Growth

lack social security such as Pension, PF, insurance etc.

(eg) - Gig Economy (set to become 4% of workforce by 2030) (with AI/ML)



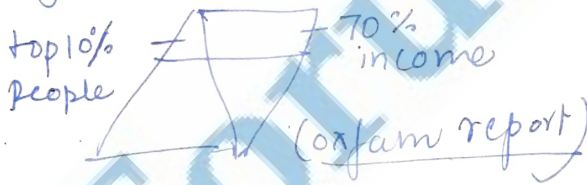
## 4) Socio-cultural undercurrents

↳ Caste : denial of livelihoods, access to opportunities

(eg) Job promotions, Dalit cooks (not accepted in m.d.m.s)

↳ Gender (females) → Glass cliff & ceiling  
 ↳ double burden of work  
 ↳ not recognised as farmers  
 ↳ no access to subsidies etc.

## 5) High Inequality



⇒ Keeping 'poor as poor'

## 6) Political-administrative issues

↳ corruption, leakages, inclusion & exclusion errors etc.

7) Geographical : border, hill, desert areas.  
 ↳ accessibility issues.

Thus, steps like Universal Basic Income (UBI), Urban Employment guarantee scheme, social security guarantee are needed.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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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)

BRICS refers to the grouping of 5 countries Brazil, Russia, India, China, & South Africa (added in 2010), which aims at challenging the west hegemony and create egalitarian world-order.

Platform for shaping post-western global order

① Inclusion of 'Global South'  
 ↳ At the recently concluded Johannesburg summit : 6 more countries included : make it more inclusive

② Presence of India and China together : the 2 most populated & defining economies : ensures

the demographic & economic potential

③ Challenging the west hegemony at multilateral institutions

(eg) WTO reforms : Concluding the Doha round  
IMF reforms

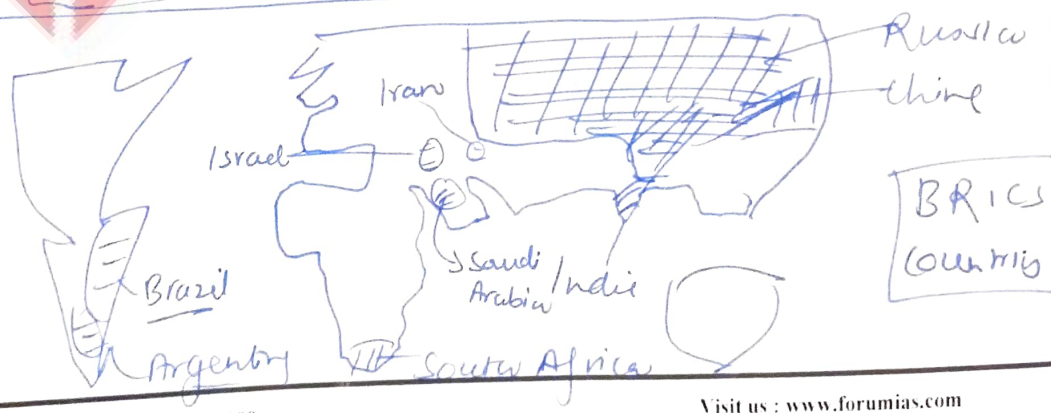
④ Can negotiate & assert one's ON reforms to reflect the post-western order

(eg) Including G4 in UNSC  
African countries representation

⑤ Leading the climate change negotiations

(eg) Loss & damage fund  
phase down v/u phase out

⑥ New development bank : egalitarian financing.



Internal Contradictions

① India-China : difficult to negotiate  
 Common ~~argument~~ declarations  
 due to  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{border dispute} \\ \text{China's debt trap diplomacy} \end{array} \right.$

② Russia-Ukraine war  
 ↳ countries divided on stance on this war.

③ Newly admitted members  
 Saudi Arabia ↔ Iran  
 ↔ Israel

Another factor holding it back  
 ↳ focus on other groups (eg) India Bimste  
Russia EEF  
 ↳ countries are too diverse in terms of interests, cultures, economies.

However, BRICS holds key to India's goals of rule-based world order & WORMS principle.

**Feedback**  
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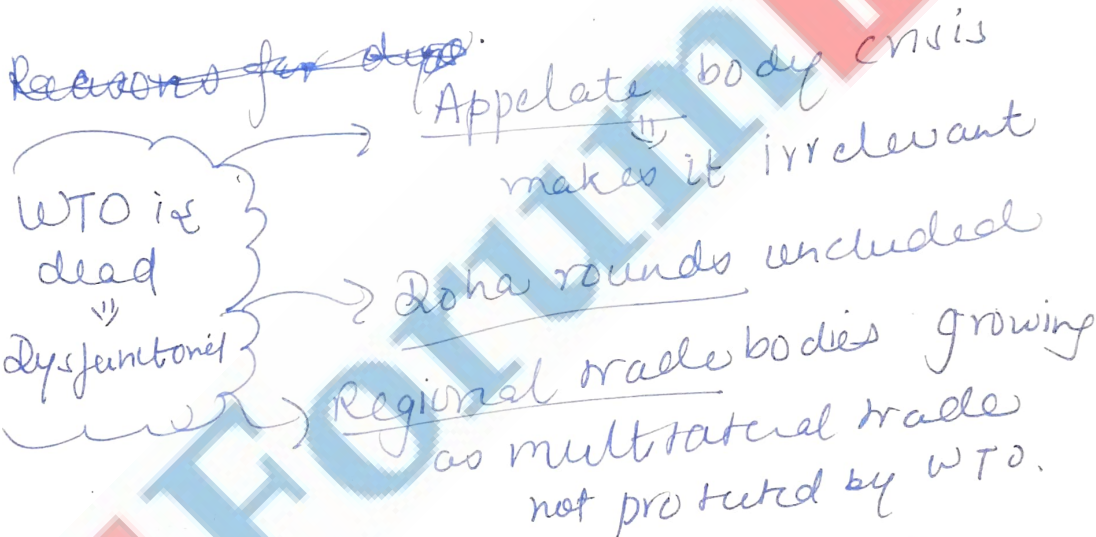


Q.20) "WTO is dead! Long live WTO!" In the context of this statement, account for the reasons behind why the WTO is dysfunctional. In your opinion, what reforms are needed to promote resilient, sustainable, and inclusive world trade. (15 marks, 250 words)

"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)

WTO was created in 1995 as a result of Uruguay round, aimed at ensuring fair trade across the world

~~Reasons for dysfunction~~



Reasons for dysfunctional WTO

① Diverging interests of developing & developed economies.



② Persistent issues - without being  
addressed

① fisheries subsidy : being opposed  
by developed world, but economies  
like USA/Canada/India need it  
for their socio-econ concerns.

② Agricultural subsidies : Amber box  
especially.

③ Inconclusive Doha Round

④ Inability to address the  
new & emerging issues

⑤ - e-commerce trade

⑥ Not representative of the  
modern world

⑦ - USA blocking appellate  
body formation.

Long live WTO: Reforms needed

- ① conclude the Doha Round
- ② encourage negotiations  
at bilateral level / regional level
- ③ Coordination with regional  
forums like ASEAN etc.
- ④ Nations should comply with  
WTO norms (e.g) India - switch to  
RoDTEP  
Foreign Trade Policy  
2013

This WTO will remain relevant as  
the only multilateral trade body,  
however reforms are urgently needed

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1 .....
- 2 .....
- 3 .....
- 4 .....
- 5 .....

Test Goal

- 1 .....
- 2 .....
- 3 .....

Outcomes

- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....

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		

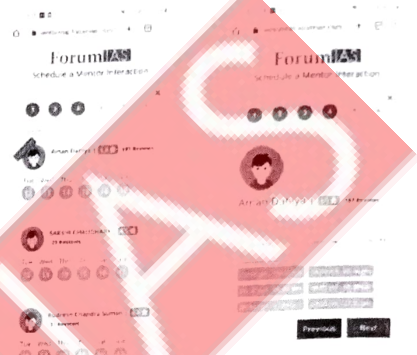
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