

Time Allowed : Three Hours  
समय : तीन घंटे



Maximum Marks : 250  
अधिकतम अंक : 250

## GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

|                                         |            |               |                                                                            |
|-----------------------------------------|------------|---------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Name Of Candidate<br>परीक्षार्थी का नाम | AMIT MEENA |               |                                                                            |
| Roll No./अनुक्रमांक                     | 1910063792 | Medium/माध्यम | English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र              | 1900       | 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                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |                                                                                              |
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| Q. No.<br>प्र.सं.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Max. Marks<br>अधिकतम अंक | Marks Obtained<br>प्राप्तांक | <p>1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.<br/>कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।</p> <p>2. There are <b>TWENTY</b> questions printed in <b>ENGLISH &amp; HINDI</b>, all questions are compulsory.<br/>उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।</p> <p>3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.<br/>प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।</p> <p>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.<br/>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।</p> <p>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.<br/>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।</p> |                                                                                              |
| 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/<br>परीक्षा की विधि :                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Online/ऑनलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/><br>Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <p>*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.<br/>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 इन्हें तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।</p> |                          |                              | <b>For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                              |
| ECN CODE/<br>ईसीएन कोड :                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |                          |                              | EG/ईजी :                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Evaluation Date/<br>मूल्यांकन तिथि :                                                         |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |                          |                              | ① ② ③ ④ ⑤                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                              |

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

## EXAMINER'S REMARKS

### CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

1. **AWIS = Answered What is Asked.** This means whether you have addressed the core demand of the question or not. Addressing the core demand of the question gets you an objectively fair score. It is examiner's perception if you have understood the question and if you know the answer in the first place. Creative answer writing, sometimes missing the core demand, may fetch very high or very low scores, and exposes your answer to the subjectivity of the examiner.
2. **CD & VA = Content Density & Value Addition.** Examiner will evaluate the quality and quantity of your content in the answer. In the same word limit and space limit have you (a) written what is asked (b) gone beyond what is asked (c) enriched answers through combination of ( but not all!) suggestions, ideas, quotes, flowcharts, diagrams, facts and figures, data etc. This affects objective components of assessment.
3. **S & F = Structure & Flow** = Whether you have structured your answer properly or not. Whether the answer has been broken into parts and sub-parts and each part has been addressed appropriately or not. Whether the flow of the answer is maintained. Affects both subjective and objective components of assessment.
4. **P & R =** How your answer performs on the criteria of **presentation, ease of read, clarity and apparent effort** in writing the answer. This affects the subjective components of assessment.

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Q.1) The Indian Constitution does not embody a strict separation of powers rather it introduces a system of checks and balances, with overlapping functions and interdependencies among the legislature, executive, and judiciary. Elaborate. (10 marks, 150 words)

भारतीय संविधान में शक्तियों का कठोर पृथक्करण नहीं है, बल्कि यह विधायिका, कार्यपालिका और न्यायपालिका के बीच अतिव्यापी कार्य और अन्योन्याश्रितता के साथ नियंत्रण और संतुलन की प्रणाली प्रस्तुत करता है। विस्तृत वर्णन कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The doctrine of separation of powers, as propounded by Montesquieu, refers to model where the executive, legislature and judiciary powers are divided among branches.

Indian constitution - system of checks and balances

① Legislature checks on

- executive: parliamentary instruments like committee, no confidence.
- judiciary: power to remove judges (Art 124).

② Executive checks on

- legislature: ministers are members of house, effective majority
- judiciary: appointment (Art 124), contempt of court (Attorney General)

③ Judiciary checks on

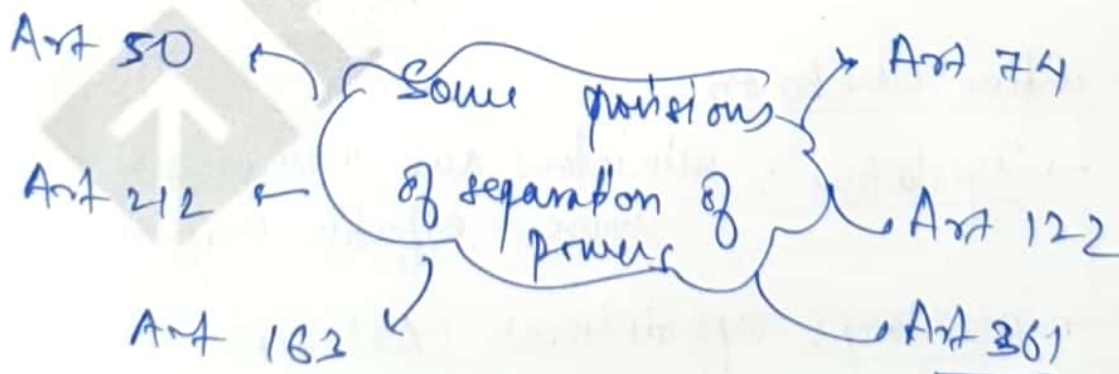
→ legislature & executive through  
Judicial review, Art 142. etc.

### Overlapping Functions

- ① Quasi 'judicial' like breach of privileges.
- ② Judicial legislations e.g. Vishakha guidelines
- ③ Ordinances (Art 123) and tribunals.

### Interdependence

- ① for appointments, expanding jurisdiction.
- ② Nominated members of Rajya Sabha  
etc.



Thus, in the Indian system a water-tight separation is neither feasible nor desirable.

### Feedback

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| #       | G | A | P |
|---------|---|---|---|
| AWIS    |   |   |   |
| CD & VA |   |   |   |
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Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

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Q.2) Recently, the Supreme Court has expanded the scope of Articles 14 and 21 to include the "right against the adverse effects of climate change". In this context, citing relevant case laws, discuss the role played by Indian judiciary in 'constitutionalization' of environmental issues.

(10 marks, 150 words)

हाल ही में, सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने "जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रतिकूल प्रभावों के खिलाफ अधिकार" को शामिल करने के लिए अनुच्छेद 14 और 21 के दायरे का विस्तार किया है। इस संदर्भ में, प्रासंगिक केस लॉ को उद्धृत करते हुए, पर्यावरणीय मुद्दों के 'संवैधानिकीकरण' में भारतीय न्यायपालिका द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

In the MC Rajitsinh v/s UOI case (2024) the Supreme Court held that right against adverse effects of climate change is recognised under Art 14 and 21.

### Constitutionalisation of environmental issues

- ① MC Mehta v/s UOI (1987) → right to live in a pollution free environment as part of right to life (Art 21).
- ② C.B. Bhanu case (1954) → need to balance environmental protection with right to trade under Art 19(1)(g).
- ③ Dehradun Quarrying case → se recognised for the first time right to healthy environment as integral part of Art 21.

- ④ PA Jacob case → 19(1)(a) doesn't include freedom to me loudspeakers, curbing noise pollution.
- ⑤ Mirender Gaur v/s State of Haryana  
 ↳ hygienic environment is integral part of right to healthy life. (Art 21).
- ⑥ MC Mehta v/s Ramal Nath (1996)  
 ↳ any disturbance of basic environment elements, would be hazardous to life.
- ⑦ FN Godavarman case → highlighted the protection of forests as per the definition.

Thus, the constitutionalisation of environmental issues has led to greater focus on addressing the environmental concerns. This helps in achieving the goal of Art 48A and promotes environmental justice.

**Feedback**

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| #                                           | G | A | P |
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| AWIS                                        |   |   |   |
| CD & VA                                     |   |   |   |
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| Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor. |   |   |   |
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Q.3) The Speaker's inclination to cater to party loyalties often undermines the dignity and impartiality of the office, eroding public trust in the legislative process. Analyse with the help of recent examples. (10 marks, 150 words)

दलगत निष्ठा को पूरा करने की स्पीकर की प्रवृत्ति अक्सर पद की गरिमा और निष्पक्षता को कम करती है, जिससे विधायी प्रक्रिया में जनता का भरोसा कम होता है। नवीनतम उदाहरणों की सहायता से विश्लेषण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Art 93 and Art 178 of the Constitution provides for the office of Speaker, who is the presiding officer of the House.

Speaker's party loyalties  $\Rightarrow$  undermine dignity & impartiality of office

- ① Allegations of high handedness against Opposition members.  $\text{eg} \rightarrow$  148 MPs suspended in winter session.
- ② Alleged ~~misuse~~ misuse of powers under Anti-defection law (Sch II)  $\rightarrow$  delays in disqualification.  $\text{eg} \rightarrow$  Mampan, West Bengal
- ③ Leads to mass defection to ruling party,  $\text{eg} \rightarrow$  Maharashtra,
- ④ Potential abuse of discretionary powers like money bills.  $\text{eg} \rightarrow$  Aadhaar Bill.

- ⑤ Not allocating enough time in debates.
- ⑥ Inherent partisan bias as elected on party ticket → not exiting party even when allowed.

### Reforms suggested

- ① UK model → one a speaker, always a speaker.
- ② Reisham Meghechandra comm → creation of a tribunal for ADL cases and time limit.
- ③ Pagc Committee → allow speaker to continue if impartial and integral.
- ④ Abiding by SC rulings in Nabam Lebia case (2018) → judicial review.
- ⑤ Speaker to resign from party upon entering office.
- ⑥ Reserving a particular day for opposition.  
The speaker should therefore be impartial to uphold the public trust.

### Feedback

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

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Q.4) Assess the effectiveness of SEBI in fulfilling its envisaged role of regulating the securities market, ensuring transparency, and protecting investors' interests. (10 marks, 150 words)

प्रतिभूति बाजार को विनियमित करने, पारदर्शिता सुनिश्चित करने और निवेशकों के हितों की रक्षा करने की अपनी परिकल्पित भूमिका को पूरा करने में सेबी की प्रभावशीलता का आकलन कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), est. under SEBI Act 1992 is the regulatory body for overseeing the capital market.

### Effectiveness of SEBI

- ① Strengthening the regulatory framework  
eg. insider trading regulations.
- ② Evolution of robust market surveillance.
- ③ Ensuring ease of access and ease of doing business eg. (T+0) settlement
- ④ Grievance redressal mechanism through the SCORES portal.
- ⑤ Enhanced transparency in market functioning through demat accounts.
- ⑥ Investor protection measures like IPF.

⑦ Innovative market options like the social stock exchange.

### Shortcomings of SEBI

- ① Regulatory compliance issues  
eg. Satyam scam, Colocation scam
- ② Lack of timely actions leading to contagion effect eg. IPO overpricing
- ③ Inability to detect & prevent insider trading eg. ABC bearings case
- ④ Lack of consultative approach with stakeholders eg. delays in REIT
- ⑤ Failure to protect retail investors (F&O trading) and proliferation of influencers
- ⑥ Limited penetration of capital market  
(only 5% of population)

Thus there is a need for more proactive approach and enforcement capability to boost the market growth.

#### Feedback

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| #                                                                                        | ① | ② | ③ | ④ |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|
| AWIS                                                                                     |   |   |   |   |
| CD & VA                                                                                  |   |   |   |   |
| S & F                                                                                    |   |   |   |   |
| P & R                                                                                    |   |   |   |   |
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| TOTAL MARKS                                                                              |   |   |   |   |

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Q.5) The foundational strength of the Indian Constitution stems from its ability to integrate diverse socio-political perspectives. Elucidate. (10 marks, 150 words)

भारतीय संविधान की आधारभूत शक्ति विविध सामाजिक-राजनीतिक दृष्टिकोणों को एकीकृत करने की इसकी क्षमता से उत्पन्न होती है। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

"Constitution is the vehicle of life and its spirit is always the spirit of age."

- Dr BR Ambedkar

foundational strength → ability to integrate diverse socio-political perspectives

① Right to equality (Art 14) coexists with affirmative action (Art 15, 16)

② Fundamental Rights (Part III) and DPSP (Part IV) → harmonious balance.

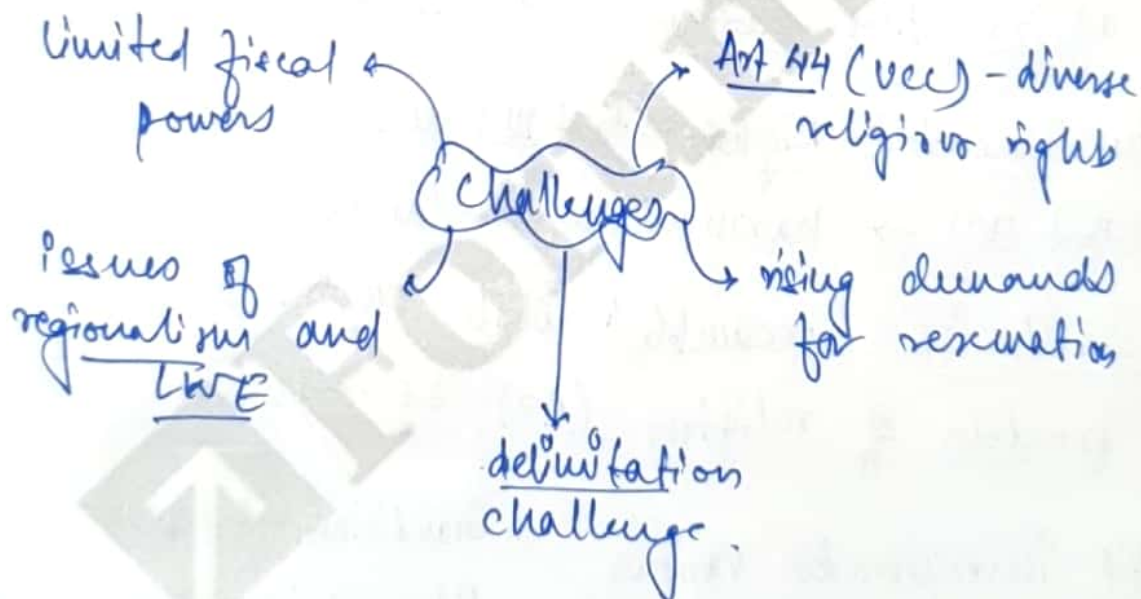
③ Secularism (preamble) while ensuring freedom of religion (Art 25-28).

④ DPSP incorporates various thoughts

- ← Gandhian (Art 40)
- ← liberal (Art 51)
- ← socialist (Art 39(b), (c))

⑤ Asymmetric federalism to accommodate

- diverse aspirations. @ 5th & 6th schedule
- ⑥ Federalism (7th schedule) along with emergency provisions (Art 356)
  - ⑦ Protection of minority rights (Art 29, 30)
  - ⑧ [Art 368] → allow for amendments to accommodate evolving demands. @ 106 CAA.



Thus, as the Supreme Court mentions constitution is a living document almost revolutionary in nature that transformed the society into an "egalitarian society".

**Feedback**

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| #                                                                                        | G | A | P |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| AWIS                                                                                     |   |   |   |
| CD & VA                                                                                  |   |   |   |
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| P & R                                                                                    |   |   |   |
| Please put tick marks in the above table.<br>Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor. |   |   |   |
| TOTAL MARKS                                                                              |   |   |   |

Q.6) Parliamentary committees serve as vital tools for legislative oversight, ensuring accountability and transparency in governance processes. In light of the statement, examine the role of the Public Accounts Committee in establishing financial accountability of the executive. (10 marks, 150 words)

संसदीय समितियाँ विधायी निरीक्षण, शासन प्रक्रियाओं में जवाबदेही और पारदर्शिता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए महत्वपूर्ण उपकरण के रूप में कार्य करती हैं। कथन के आलोक में, कार्यपालिका की वित्तीय जवाबदेही स्थापित करने में लोक लेखा समिति की भूमिका की परीक्षा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

"Congress in session is congress on public exhibition, while Congress in its committee rooms is Congress at work"  
- Woodrow Wilson

Public Accounts Committee, financial committee  
set up in 1921.

Role of PAE in est. financial accountability

- ① Examines the audit report of the CAG.
- ② Looks into the effective resource utilisation of 2012 or scans.
- ③ Acts as a watchdog of public purse by examining appropriation & finance accounts.
- ④ Scrutinises accounts of State corp,

autonomous bodies etc.

- ⑤ Performs propriety audit to check wasteful expenditure, corruption etc.

### Functioning criticised

- 1) Post mortem examination of already incurred expenses.
- 2) Only recommendatory and not binding.
- 3) Short term of only 1 year  $\Rightarrow$  less time to gain expertise.
- 4) Not concerned with broader policy decisions.
- 5) Division on party lines on concerns.

Thus, there is a need for reforms to ensure better scrutiny and better support staff to ensure optimal use of financial resources.

#### Feedback

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| #       | G | A | P |
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| AWIS    |   |   |   |
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| TOTAL MARKS |  |
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Q.7) Without addressing the issues that hinder the full and effective participation of persons with disabilities in political and public life, the goal of achieving inclusiveness and their empowerment will remain unattainable. Analyze. (10 marks, 150 words)

राजनीतिक और सार्वजनिक जीवन में दिव्यांग व्यक्तियों की पूर्ण और प्रभावी भागीदारी में बाधा डालने वाले मुद्दों को संबोधित किए बिना, समावेशिता और उनके सशक्तिकरण का लक्ष्य अप्राप्य रहेगा। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

As per Census 2011, 2.4% of the population has one or more disabilities, thereby hindering their effective participation.

Issues that hinder participation of PwD

- social stigma and exclusion due to deep rooted stereotypes.
- institutional apathy rendering legal rights ineffective.
- bureaucratic hurdles in acquiring disability certificates.
- lack of awareness among PwD about their rights.
- issue of inaccessibility in public infrastructure.

→ no political representation  
→ found mostly as a medical  
problem rather than social problem

### Measures to improve participation

- 1) Better Implementation of PwD Act.
- 2) Rights based approach in policies.
- 3) Avoiding stereotypes of PwD in media  
& films ( SG guidelines )
- 4) Providing Accessible infrastructure  
under Suganya Shresth.
- 5) Building capacity and empowering  
members.
- 6) Increasing social acceptability  
by media magazines, movies etc.
- 7) Training and sensitisation of  
govt functionaries.

Only when our Divyangjans are empowered,  
we can achieve goal of "Sabka Saath Sabka Vikas"

#### Feedback

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| #       | G | A | P |
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marks in the above  
table.Here G is Good, A is  
Average and P is  
Poor.

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| TOTAL<br>MARKS |  |
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Q.8) What roles do community-based interventions play in enhancing access to preventive and promotive healthcare services in India? (10 marks, 150 words)

भारत में निवारक और प्रोत्साहनकारी स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं तक पहुंच बढ़ाने में समुदाय-आधारित हस्तक्षेप क्या भूमिका निभाते हैं? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

With community based health intervention, the increased access and availability of healthcare to all can be achieved.

Role in enhancing access to preventive and promotive healthcare

- 1) Increased access to healthcare at grassroots level. @ mobile ambulances etc.
- 2) Reduce health disparities.
- 3) Capacity building of local population. @ ASHA, Anganwadi.
- 4) Early detection and prevention of diseases through regular checkups. @ TB.
- 5) Reduce out of pocket expenditure

(currently 49.1%),

- 6) Quicker response and targeted interventions,
- 7) Social determinants of health can be addressed.
- 8) Culturally sensitive healthcare system including AYUSH.
- 9) Destigmatisation of various discuss. like mental disorders, HIV etc.
- 10) Reduce burden on secondary and tertiary health.
- 11) Focus on groups at higher risk  
(eg) Tribals - sickle cell anemia.

#### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

Q.9) The current composition of the UNSC, with under-representation and un-representation of key regions is detrimental to its legitimacy and effectiveness, underscoring the urgent need for reforms. Elaborate. Also, present a case for India's permanent membership in the UNSC. (10 marks, 150 words)

संयुक्त राष्ट्र सुरक्षा परिषद की वर्तमान संरचना, जिसमें प्रमुख क्षेत्रों का अल्प प्रतिनिधित्व और अप्रतिनिधित्व है, इसकी वैधता और प्रभावशीलता के लिए हानिकारक है, जो सुधारों की तत्काल आवश्यकता को रेखांकित करता है। विस्तार से बताइए। साथ ही, संयुक्त राष्ट्र सुरक्षा परिषद में भारत की स्थायी सदस्यता के लिए पक्ष प्रस्तुत कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

With the changing global order and current global politics, there is a need for reforms in the UNSC.

UNSC reforms are needed urgently

- 1) Doesn't reflect the current geopolitics.
- 2) Zero accountability of PS actions due to veto power.
- 3) No representation of Africa, South Asia in permanent membership.
- 4) Prosperous multipolar order, new economic power centres like India, Brazil, Germany must have a say.

- 4) Greater control to developing countries.
- 5) Agenda of global south should be at the fore front.

Issues like Coffee Club persist which hampers the reforms.

### India - strong ear)

- ① World's largest democracy and a stable one.
- ② 5th largest economy with a high growth rate.
- ③ Acting as a balancing power.
- ④ Great track record of responsible power.
- ⑤ Supported and abided by UN charter.
- ⑥ Contribute extensively to UN peacekeeping.
- ⑦ Global agendas like climate change, terrorism.

(Don't Write in this Area / इस पर कुछ न लिखें)

Q.10) "The ongoing movement, discuss the me"

#### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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| AWIS                                                                                     |   |   |   |
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| TOTAL MARKS                                                                              |   |   |   |

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Q.10) "The ongoing internal crisis in Myanmar is impeding India's Act East Policy." In light of the statement, discuss the measures taken by India to deal with the crisis and associated challenges.

(10 marks, 150 words)

"म्यांमार में चल रहा आंतरिक संकट भारत की एक ईस्ट नीति में बाधा डाल रहा है।" इस कथन के आलोक में, संकट और संबंधित चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए भारत द्वारा उठाए गए उपायों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The current internal crisis in Myanmar post the military coup in 2021 has created challenges for India.

Impeding India's Act East

- disrupting bilateral trade and investment
- delays in projects like KAMATY IAT trilateral highway.
- rising issues of northeast insurgency.
- hindering effectiveness of ASEAN BIMSTEC.
- rising presence of China.

(Don't write  
in this Area)  
पर कुछ न लिखें

Q.11) "The Basic Structure  
majoritarian impulses, as  
envisioned by the Con  
"Artem

 ForumIAS

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

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| TOTAL<br>MARKS                                                                                       |   |   |   |

Q.11) "The Basic Structure Doctrine, lauded for safeguarding the core principles of the Constitution against majoritarian impulses, is also criticized for enabling judicial overreach and disturbing the balance of power as envisioned by the Constitution." Elaborate. (15 marks, 250 words)

"आधारभूत संरचना सिद्धांत, जिसे बहुसंख्यकवादी आवेगों के विरुद्ध संविधान के मूल सिद्धांतों की सुरक्षा के लिए सराहा जाता है, साथ ही इस सिद्धांत का न्यायिक अतिक्रमण करने तथा संविधान द्वारा परिकल्पित शक्ति संतुलन को बिगाड़ने के लिए भी आलोचना की जाती है।" सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Supreme Court in the Kesavanand Bharati case (1973) introduced the doctrine of basic structure, that highlights the inherent limitations on parliament's constituent power.

Basic structure  $\Rightarrow$  safeguarding the core principles

- ① Ensures the supremacy of the Constitution and curbs arbitrary actions.
- ② Aids the judiciary in its role as the "guardian of the Constitution".
- ③ Protects the fundamental rights (Part III) guaranteed by the Constitution.
- ④ Prevents centralisation of power by safeguarding federalism (SR Bommai case)

- ⑤ Ensures a system of checks and balances through judicial review.
- ⑥ Preserves democratic structure → free and fair elections (Raj Narain case)
- ⑦ Rihoto Hollahan case → protects the identity i.e. democratic, sovereign, republic.
- ⑧ Rule of Law is maintained (Indira Sawhney case)

### Critique

- ① Judicial Overreach → do extraconstitutional innovation
  - expansive and open ended nature leading to judicial arbitrariness
  - Judicial activism and legislations imposing their policy preferences.
  - gives way to judicial supremacy.

## ② Disturbing balance of power

- i) Dilution of parliamentary sovereignty as read down power under Art 368.
- ii) undermines the will of the people (tyranny of the unelected)
- iii) Hinders governance and effective policy implementation.
- iv) Judiciary as the third chamber of Parliament.

### Way forward

- ① Codification of basic structure on lines of Germany
- ② Practice of judicial restraint

This will help in ensuring effective check on the organs as well as protecting the constitutional supremacy.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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| AWIS                                                                                     |   |   |   |
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| P & R                                                                                    |   |   |   |
| Please put tick marks in the above table.<br>Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor. |   |   |   |
| TOTAL MARKS                                                                              |   |   |   |



Q.12) Enumerate the salient features of Representation of People's Act, 1951. In your opinion, what amendments are needed in the Act to further the cause of free and fair elections in light of contemporary challenges. (15 marks, 250 words)

जनप्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 की प्रमुख विशेषताओं का उल्लेख कीजिए। आपकी राय में, समकालीन चुनौतियों के मद्देनजर स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष चुनावों को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए अधिनियम में क्या संशोधन आवश्यक हैं? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The Representation of People's Act (1951) provides ~~the~~ the legislative framework for conduct of elections to both the houses of Parliament and state legislatures.

### Salient features of the Act

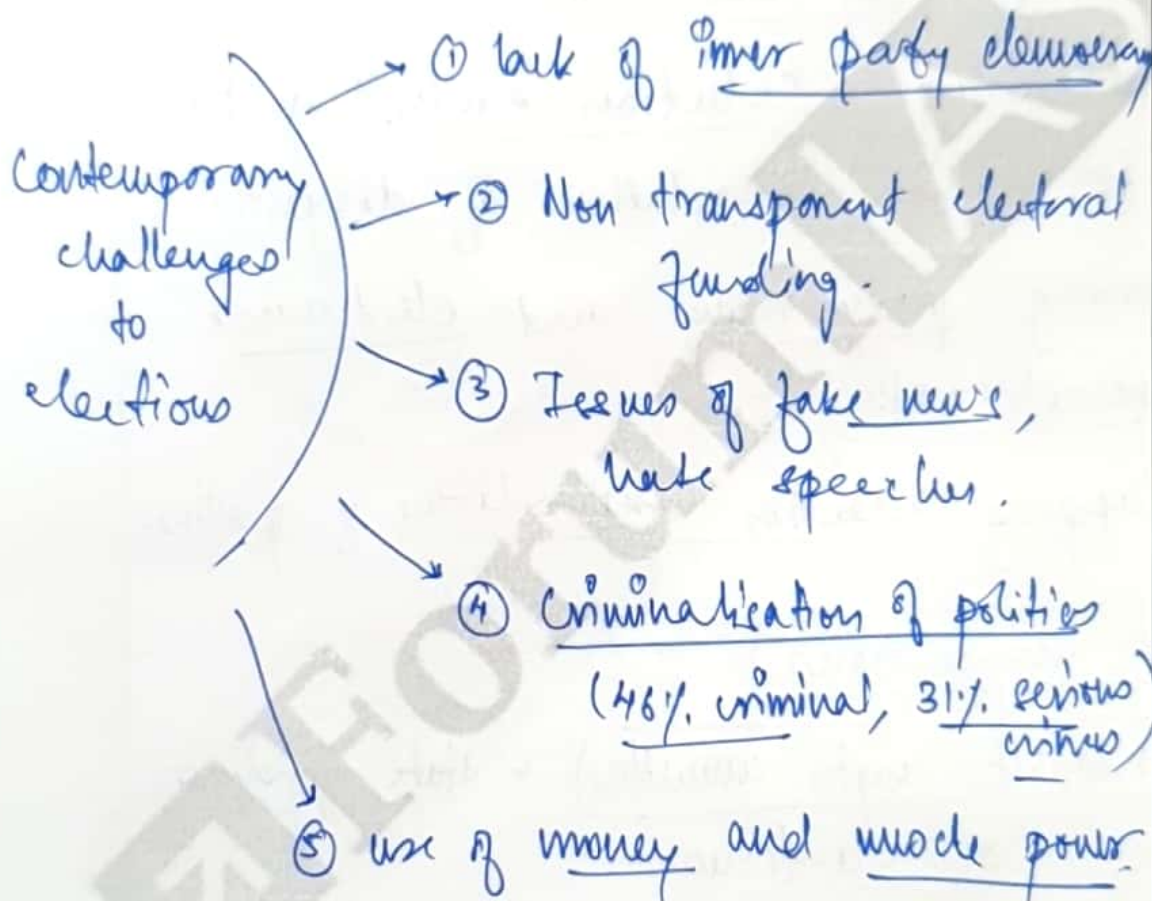
- ① Qualifications and disqualifications for the membership of legislatures.
- ② Lists out offences and period for disqualification. (Section 2).
- ③ Registration of political parties, contributions and declaration of donations.
- ④ Notification of elections and administrative machinery.
- ⑤ Process of conduct of elections.

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⑥ Ensuring transparency in elections.

(eg) asset declaration.

⑦ Disputes regarding elections, electoral offences, etc.



Amendments need - for free and fair elections

① Power with EC - to de-register political parties.

② Allowing candidates to contest only one seat

- ③ Mandatory provisions in party constitutions to shun violence.
- ④ Making paid news - an electoral offence.
- ⑤ Introducing "election benches" in HC for speedy resolution of disputes.
- ⑥ Allowing proxy voting and electronic remote voting.
- ⑦ Capping election expenditure of parties.

### Other suggestions

- 1) Indrajit Gupta committee → state funding of elections.
- 2) Implementing suggestions of Dinesh Goswami committee.
- 3) Funding through National Election Fund (for EC SC Quota)

These steps can ensure free and fair elections on the line of Taskforce Commission

### **Feedback** (For OFFICE use only)

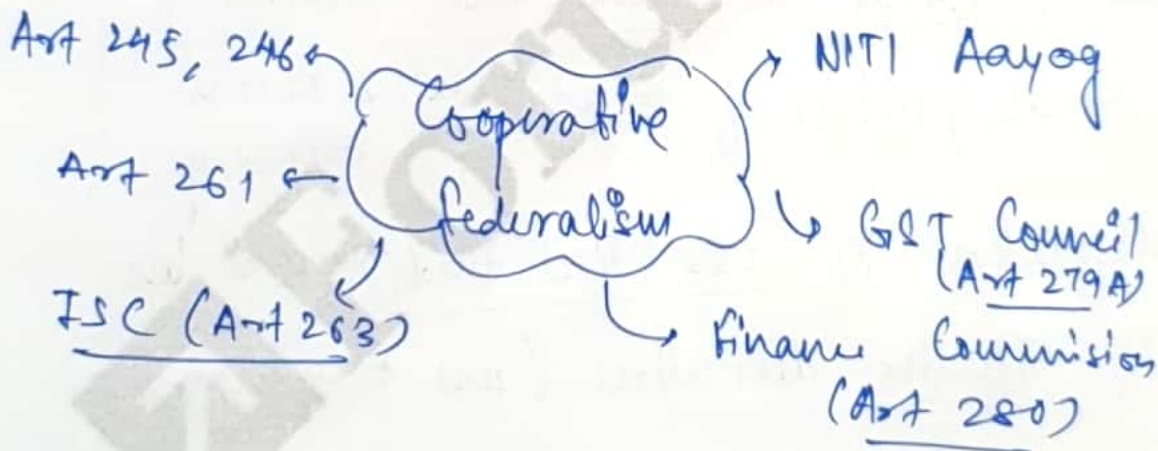
| #                                                                                        | G | A | P |
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| S & F                                                                                    |   |   |   |
| P & R                                                                                    |   |   |   |
| Please put tick marks in the above table.<br>Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor. |   |   |   |
| TOTAL MARKS                                                                              |   |   |   |

Q.13) The cooperative nature of Indian federalism is being increasingly challenged by emerging differences in Centre-State relations. Discuss. What steps can be taken to strengthen the cooperative spirit of Indian federalism? (15 marks, 250 words)

केंद्र-राज्य संबंधों में उभरते मतभेदों के कारण भारतीय संघवाद की सहकारी प्रकृति को लगातार चुनौती मिल रही है। चर्चा कीजिए। भारतीय संघवाद की सहकारी भावना को मजबूत करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Granville Austin mentions the Indian structure to be "cooperative federalism" in nature.

Cooperative federalism → various states cooperate with each other and the Centre to achieve the goals of growth & development



Challenged by emerging differences

① Rise of confrontational federalism

eg. states not participating in NITI Aayog meetings.

- ② Post of governor being misused by political persons. eg. bills stalled.
- ③ Misuse of discretionary powers (Art 200) by Governor and interference.
- ④ Interstate disputes → boundary (Balgaum)  
→ water (Kaveri)
- ⑤ Loss of fiscal autonomy and deteriorating fiscal position of states. eg. Kerala borrowings.
- ⑥ Privatisation of PSUs (Hired funds) and lack of effective distribution (less & surcharge)
- ⑦ Allegations for favouring some states. eg. Bihar, Andhra (Budget 2024)
- ⑧ State's opposition to central investigative agencies and extension of BSF jurisdiction

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## Steps to strengthen cooperative spirit!

- ① Sarkaria commission → proper utilisation of Intra state Comm (AA 243).
- ② Finance Commission (AA 280) - better devolution and inclusion of cess & surcharge in devolvable fund.
- ③ Punchi commission → appointment of non-political persons to post of Governor.  
→ consultation with State CM.
- ④ NCRWC → time limit for presidential decision on state laws (Art 201)
- ⑤ Consultation with states on bringing laws in Concurrent List.
- ⑥ NK Singh Committee → rationalisation of the 7th Schedule.

Thus, there is a need to ensure competitive & cooperative federalism, so as to work together as TEAM INDIA. - PM Modi

### Feedback

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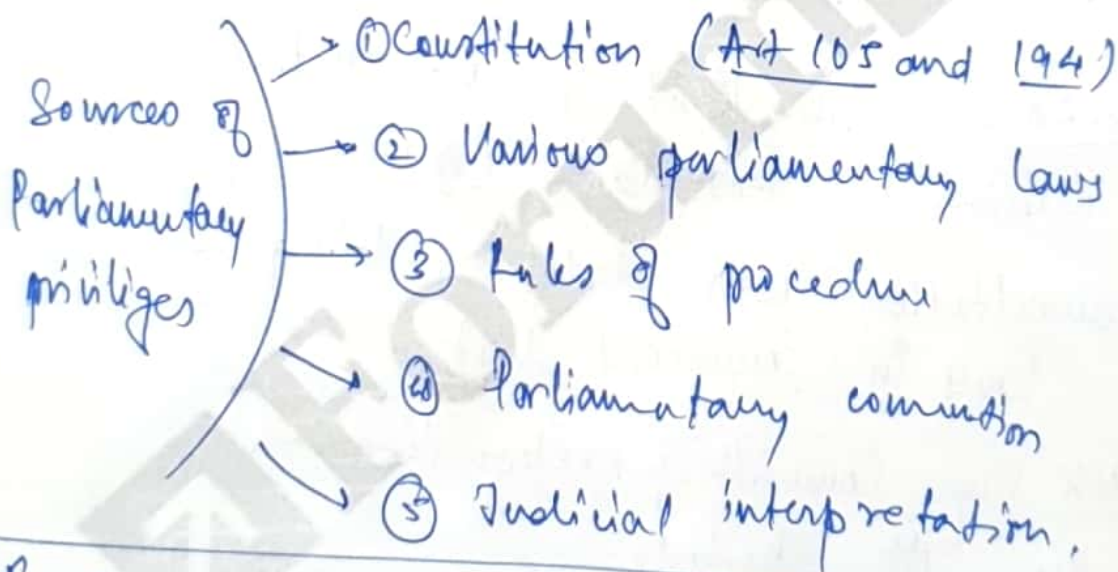
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| P & R                                                                                    |   |   |   |
| Please put tick marks in the above table.<br>Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor. |   |   |   |
| TOTAL MARKS                                                                              |   |   |   |



Q.14) Parliamentary privileges are fundamental for lawmakers to discharge their duties without undue influence. However, ensuring the responsible exercise of these privileges is crucial for fostering public trust and ensuring the accountability of public institutions. Analyse. (15 marks, 250 words)

संसदीय विशेषाधिकार विधि निर्माताओं के लिए बिना किसी अनुचित प्रभाव के अपने कर्तव्यों का निर्वहन करने के लिए मौलिक है। हालाँकि, इन विशेषाधिकारों का जिम्मेदारी से उपयोग सुनिश्चित करना जनता के विश्वास को बढ़ावा देने और सार्वजनिक संस्थानों की जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित करने के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The recent cash for query (MP Mohna Meotra) and the Sita Soren case (2024) highlight the need for better and responsible parliamentary privileges.



Fundamental for lawmakers to discharge duty

- ① Allow free, fair and unbiased opinions  
     ↳ ensures freedom of speech.
- ② Enables members to carry out duty

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without fear of intimidation.

- ② Primary accorded to Parliamentary duty.
- ④ Holds the members accountable to the House collectively → breach of privileges.
- ⑤ Enables to take up sensitive matters away from public (right to exclude strangers)
- ⑥ Protects Parliamentary sovereignty, dignity and decorum of House.

However, sometimes can be misused

- 1) P.V. Narasimha Rao case (1998) → process can be opaque & arbitrary.
- 2) Lack of codification → scope for misuse.
- 3) Shields the lawmakers from scrutiny and quashes journalists.
- 4) Breach of privilege → violates "Nemo Iudex

"In Causa Sua" (judge in own case)

→ Misuse of freedom of speech to make inflammatory or offensive comments.

Ensuring responsible exercise

① To uphold the constitutional principles and morality.

eg. Lita Loren case (2022) → overturned PV Narasimha Rao case.

② To maintain decorum of House and ensure less obstructions.

③ Maintaining balance between individual and collective privileges.

④ Art 19(1)(a) and privileges to be treated differently.

Two steps for codification of parliamentary privileges like Australia will ensure objectivity and firmness in the process.

(Don't write in this Area)  
पर कुछ न लिखें

Q.15) The Constitution these freedoms with restrictions on fundamental rights. Also, mention the

#### Feedback

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| AWIS                                                                                     |   |   |   |
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| TOTAL MARKS                                                                              |   |   |   |

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Q.15) The Constitution of India provides several rights that empower the individual, yet it balances these freedoms with reasonable restrictions in the larger public interest. Discuss how constitutional restrictions on fundamental rights strike a fine balance between individual interests and societal interests. Also, mention the principles that are considered in evaluating the reasonableness of restrictions with reference case laws. (15 marks, 250 words)

भारत का संविधान ऐसे कई अधिकार प्रदान करता है जो व्यक्ति को सशक्त बनाते हैं, फिर भी यह इन स्वतंत्रताओं को व्यापक सार्वजनिक हित में उचित प्रतिबंधों के साथ संतुलित करता है। चर्चा करें कि मौलिक अधिकारों पर संवैधानिक प्रतिबंध व्यक्तिगत हितों और सामाजिक हितों के बीच कैसे एक अच्छा संतुलन बनाते हैं। साथ ही, प्रासंगिक केस लॉ के साथ प्रतिबंधों की तर्कसंगतता का मूल्यांकन करने में जिन सिद्धांतों पर विचार किया जाता है, उनका उल्लेख कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

While Part III of the Constitution provides for Fundamental Rights ("Magna Carta of India") it also balances them with certain reasonable restrictions.

Constitutional Restrictions - fine balance

① Art 15 → not discriminate on certain grounds, but it ~~provides~~ provides exceptions to protect / preserve vulnerable sections. eg - Art 15(3), 15(4)

② Art 16 → equality of opportunity in public employment.  
→ exception for affirmative action  
Art 16(4).

- ③ Art 19 → guarantees 6 fundamental freedoms to citizens.  
 ↳ subjected to reasonable restrictions like Art 19(2) for 19(1)(a) → sovereignty, integrity, security, public order, defamation etc.
- ④ Art 21 → guarantees right to life and personal liberty → but not absolute.  
 ↳ state can deprive it through "procedure established by law".
- ⑤ Art 22 → safeguards against arbitrary arrest & detention.  
 ↳ yet, allows for "preventive detention".
- ⑥ Art 25 → freedom of religion subject to public order, ~~also~~ morality & health.
- ⑦ Art 30 → minority rights to est. educational institutions  
 ↳ but state can regulate administration

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## Principles for evaluating reasonableness

① Doctrine of Proportionality → not in excess and proportionate to intended goal.  
 (eg. K.S. Puttaswamy (2017), Shreya Singhal case (2015))

② Least restrictive measures i.e. Doctrine of necessity → only imposed if necessary to achieve. (eg. R.C. Cooper case, Maneka Gandhi case)

③ Doctrine of reasonable classification based on intelligible differential (Anwar Ali case)

④ "Due process of law" to be followed (Maneka Gandhi case)

⑤ Objective standard for reasonableness (State of Madras v/s V.G. Row)

Thus, while reasonable restrictions are necessary, they should pass the tests to ensure constitutionality.

### Feedback

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| #                                                                                        | G | A | P |
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| AWIS                                                                                     |   |   |   |
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| Please put tick marks in the above table.<br>Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor. |   |   |   |
| TOTAL MARKS                                                                              |   |   |   |



Q.16) Self-Help Groups (SHGs) can play a crucial role in alleviating rural poverty by providing women with access to microfinance, enabling them to start small businesses and improve their livelihoods. Examine.

(15 marks, 250 words)

स्वयं सहायता समूह (SHG) महिलाओं को सूक्ष्मवित्त/माइक्रोफाइनेंस तक पहुंच प्रदान करके, उन्हें छोटे व्यवसाय शुरू करने और अपनी आजीविका में सुधार करने में सक्षम बनाकर ग्रामीण निर्धनता को कम करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा सकते हैं। परीक्षण कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The recent Budget highlighted the Lakshpati Didi scheme which was transferring lives of women through Self Help Groups.

SHG can play a crucial role in alleviating rural poverty by providing women finance

- ① Promotes a culture of thrift and saving ⇒ improves financial literacy.
- ② Greater financial autonomy and independence through income generation.
- ③ Easy and affordable access to capital  
eg. SHG-BLP
- ④ Skill development and entrepreneurship leading to increased income.  
eg. NAMO Banne Didi.

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- ⑤ Reduces vulnerability to shocks through micro insurance.
- ⑥ Promotes sustainable livelihood opportunities  
eg Bihar's FEERKA, organic farming.
- ⑦ Power of collective bargaining and leverage economies of scale eg Vizat Pappat.
- ⑧ Helps build social capital of women.  
eg Bank Sakhi.
- ⑨ Social empowerment → greater decision making powers.
- ⑩ Work closely with panchayats leading to political empowerment. eg Kudambashree.

### Issues faced

- ① Limited access due to geographical barriers, caste discrimination, gender etc.
- ② Poor maintenance of financial records
- ③ Dependence of single source of income

→ greater risk.

④ lack of value addition to products  
↳ low poor price realisation.

⑤ Over reliance on credit → may lead to debt trap.

⑥ Politicisation and capture of decision making power by rich elites.

⑦ lack of proper leadership among SHG.

### Suggestions

→ help of NGO & CSO in creating awareness.

→ promoting leadership workshops from private players.

→ better standardisation, packaging and branding.

→ shift from low end products to "niche markets" via skill development.

This transforming "SHG & into Nation Help Groups" - PM Modi

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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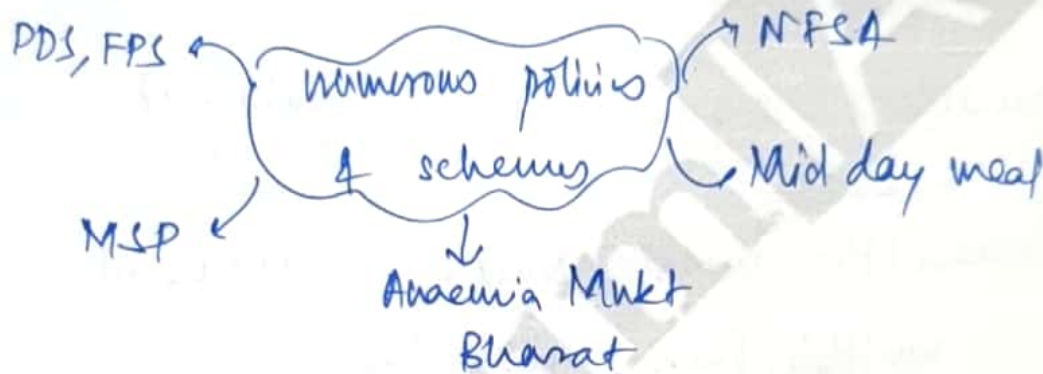
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|-------------|--|

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Q.17) Despite the implementation of numerous policies and schemes aimed at combating hunger and malnutrition in the country, their effectiveness remains limited. Analyse. (15 marks, 250 words)

देश में भूख और कुपोषण से निपटने के उद्देश्य से अनेक नीतियों और योजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन के बावजूद, उनकी प्रभावशीलता सीमित बनी हुई है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

As per the Global Hunger Index (2022), India was ranked 111th, despite being the 2nd largest food producer in the world.



Effectiveness remains limited

- ① lack of crop diversity → issues of balanced diet, only cereal centric.
- ② inefficiencies and leakages in PDS (not)
- ③ Inclusion and exclusion errors due to lack of current data.
- ④ Supply chain management issue → no cold storage, high food wastage.

- ⑤ Rising food inflation and income poverty.
  - ⑥ Poor quality of food under MDM.
  - ⑦ Poor WASH parameters affecting health and nutrient absorption.
  - ⑧ Gendered impact → women eating at last
  - ⑨ Unhealthy cooking practices → reusing oil multiple times, etc.
  - ⑩ Issue of Wasted hunger.
- Prevalence of hunger & malnutrition
- |                                                                                                                          |   |               |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>→ Stunting (36%)</li> <li>→ Wasting (19%)</li> <li>→ Underweight (32%)</li> </ul> | } | <u>NFHS-5</u> |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---------------|

### Way Ahead

- 1) Focus on current government schemes launched keeping in mind the issues.
  - ② PMHAN 2.0.
- 2) Nutritional diversity → through pulses.

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eggs etc.

3) Nutritional gardens through community efforts.

4) Better agriculture production by PMFBY, PMKSY, soil health card.

5) Plugging leakages as per Shanta Kumar committee recommendations.

6) Biofortification of food e.g. golden rice.

7) Targeted beneficiary identification and regular monitoring - e.g. POSHAN tracker

8) Saturation of government schemes through convergence.

9) Lifestyle changes through Rt India and Eat Right campaigns.

These steps will help in achieving SDG 2.2 of ending all forms of malnutrition by 2030.

**Feedback**

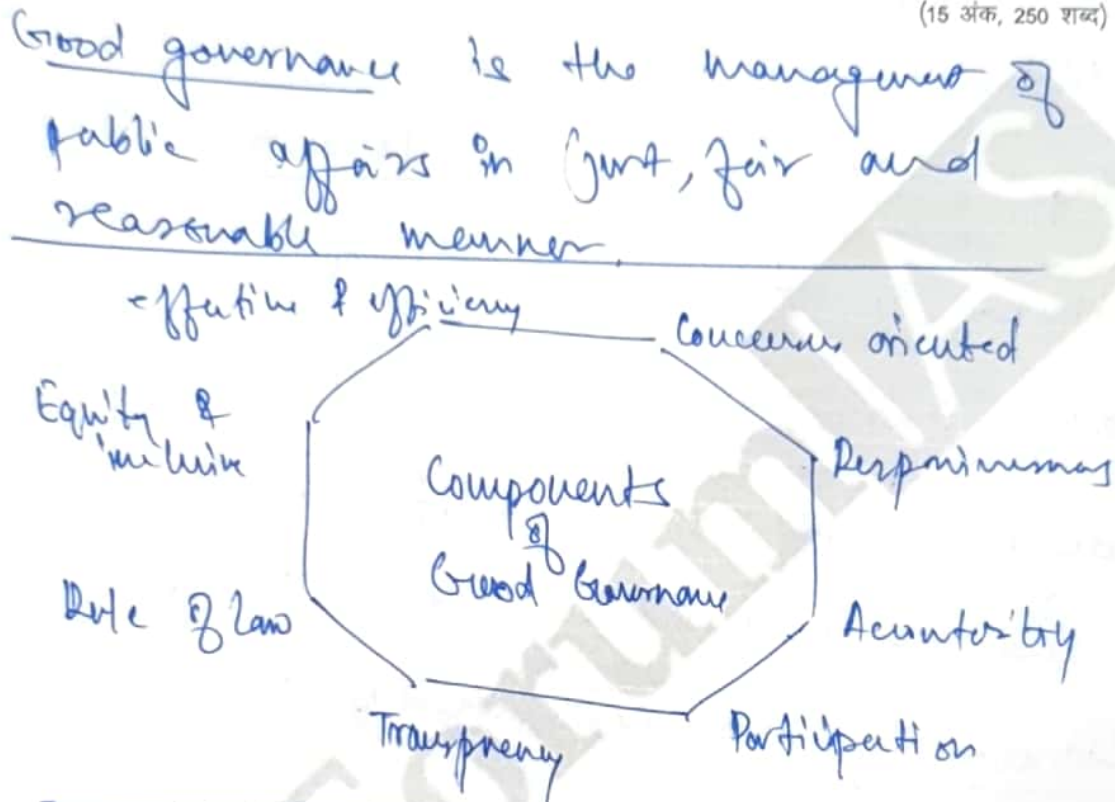
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| #                                                                                        | C | A | P |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| AWIS                               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



Q.18) The true test of good governance is the degree to which it ensures accountability towards citizens and delivers on the promise of sustainable and inclusive human development. Discuss in the context of challenges to good governance in India. (15 marks, 250 words)

सुशासन की असली परीक्षा इस बात से होती है कि वह किस हद तक नागरिकों के प्रति जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित करता है और सतत एवं समावेशी मानव विकास के वादे को पूरा करता है। भारत में सुशासन के समक्ष चुनौतियों के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)



True test of good governance - Accountability

- ① Ensures being answerable for all the work done.
- ② Prevents abuse of power and ensures responsible use of authority.
- ③ Promotes transparency through RTI Act

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- ④ Fosters public trust and greater participation in policy making. ~~eg, myGov~~
- ⑤ Acts as a deterrent against corruption. ~~eg, Lokpal, CVC.~~
- ⑥ Ensures better grievance redressal mechanism. ~~eg, CPGRAMS.~~
- ⑦ Targeted interventions and outcome oriented approach.
- ⑧ Social Audits allow for greater accountability and responsiveness.
- ⑨ Reaching the last mile. ~~eg, PM JANMAN~~

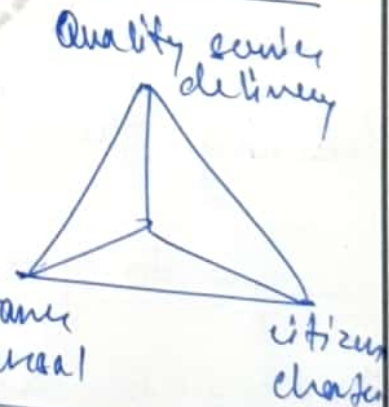
### Challenges to good governance

- 1) Bureaucratic apathy and red tapism leading to delays.
- 2) Corruption and lack of transparency  
↳ "culture of secrecy" -

- ③ Ineffective mechanisms due to multiplicity and overlaps.
- ④ Disparities in resource allocations due to biased approach.
- ⑤ One size fits all approach without public consultation.
- ⑥ Low level of literacy among citizens.
- ⑦ Infrastructural deficits limiting effective implementation.

## Recommendations

- ① 2nd Arc → Senham model
- ② Active participation of NBO and citizens in governance measures
- ③ Better infrastructural measures
- ④ Creating a culture of transparency



These will help in transforming governance to the goal of Ram Rajya (Grandhi's).

## Feedback

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

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Q.19) As the principal judicial organ of the United Nations, the International Court of Justice (ICJ) provides a judicial mechanism for the peaceful resolution of international disputes. In this context, throw light on the structure and mandate of ICJ. Also, highlight the challenges it faces in fulfilling its mandate. (15 marks, 250 words)

संयुक्त राष्ट्र के प्रमुख न्यायिक अंग के रूप में, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय न्यायालय (ICJ) अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विवादों के शांतिपूर्ण समाधान के लिए न्यायिक तंत्र प्रदान करता है। इस संदर्भ में, ICJ की संरचना और अधिदेश पर प्रकाश डालें। साथ ही, अपने अधिदेश को पूरा करने में आने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The International Court of Justice (ICJ) is the principal judicial organ of the UN established in 1945 at Hague.

Structure of ICJ → as per UN Charter :-

- ① 15 judges → elected for a 9 year term by General Assembly and UNSC with absolute majority.
- ② 5 judges - every 3 years to ensure continuity.
- ③ Eligible for re-election.
- ④ Secret ballot to elect President and Vice President for 3 years.
- ⑤ Informal understanding over geographical distribution of seats → representation to all.

## Mandate of ICJ

contentious cases

↓  
settle disputes  
between  
states.

advisory opinions

on legal matters  
↓  
by UN organs  
or specialised  
agency

## Challenges faced by ICJ

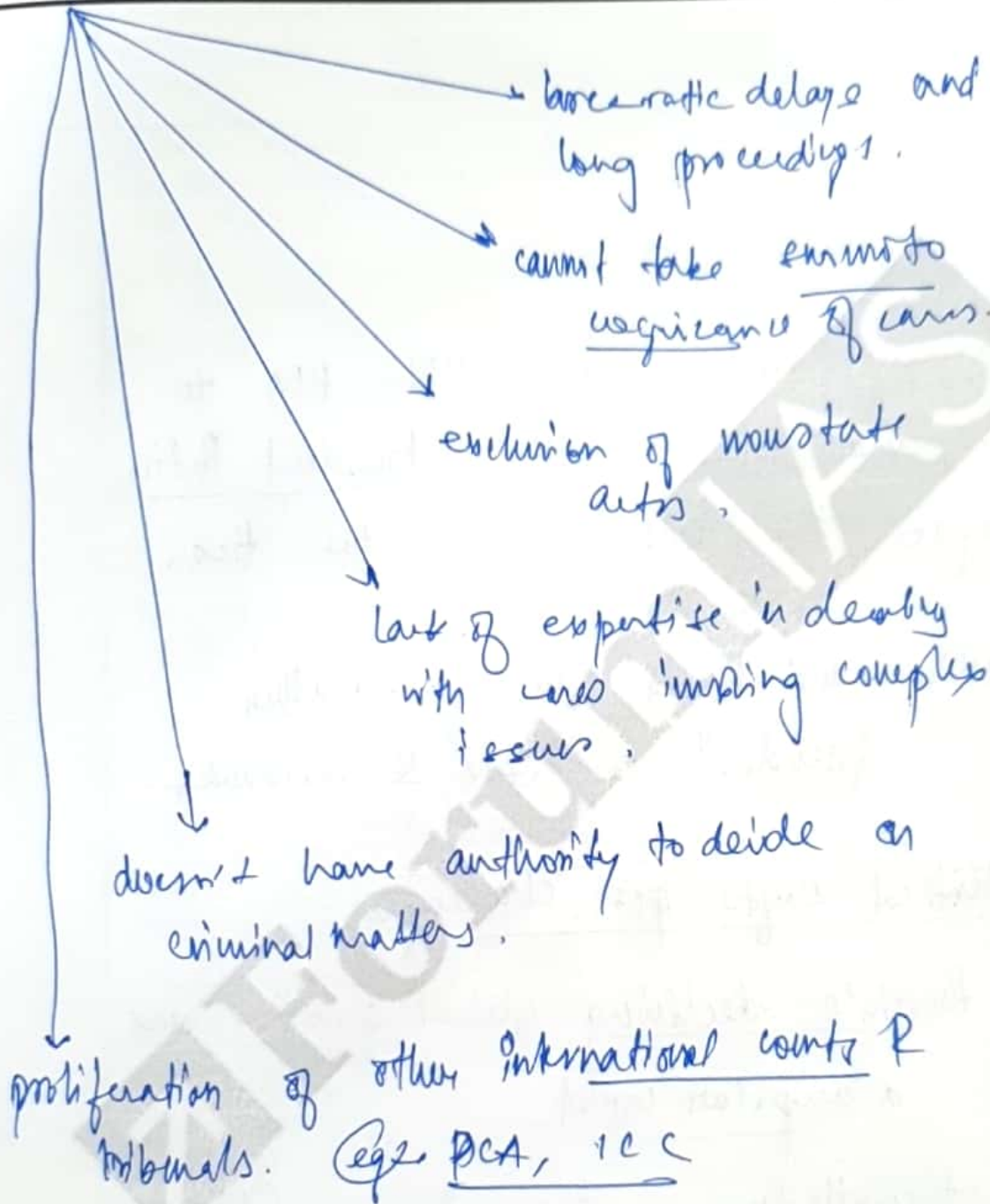
↓  
decisions binding but  
lacks enforcement  
power.

↓  
non-cooperation by the  
state parties.  
(eg. Russia in Ukraine case)

↓  
Accusations of bias against  
ICJ (Israel → antisemitism)

↓  
judges often voting in line with  
politics of their nations.

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Despite this, ICJ has been very instrumental and has to realise its potential as the "world court", reforms must be introduced.

## Feedback

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



Q.20) Geopolitical shifts pose challenges to India-Russia relations, yet the relationship remains robust, driven by deep-rooted trust and a shared commitment to sustain a multifaceted strategic partnership. Analyse.

(15 marks, 250 words)

भू-राजनीतिक बदलाव भारत-रूस संबंधों के लिए चुनौतियां पैदा करते हैं, फिर भी संबंध मजबूत बने हुए हैं, जो गहरे विश्वास और बहुआयामी रणनीतिक साझेदारी को बनाए रखने के लिए एक साझा प्रतिबद्धता से प्रेरित हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The recent visit of our Hon'ble PM to Russia and meet with President Putin, highlights the importance of the ties.

"India and Russia are all weather friends." — EAM S. Jaishankar

Geopolitical shifts pose challenges

- ① Russia's declining global position and a unipolar world.
- ② Strengthening of the Russia - China - Pakistan ties.
- ③ Rise of China and USA attempt to isolate Russia — hampering India's ties.
- ④ Difficulty in strategic balancing

during the Russia - Ukraine war.  
G20 condemn Buchar killings.

⑥ India's strategic autonomy and shift  
towards multilaterals like 1202, QUAD.

Despite this, the India - Russia ties  
remain robust

① Historical ties → Friendship Treaty during  
the 1971 war.

② Various mechanisms for close cooperation  
like 2+2 dialogues, BRICS, SCO.

③ Robust defence cooperation → highest  
defence supplier, (SIPRI)  
→ joint development e.g. Brahmos.

④ Cooperation in fields of counterterrorism  
(Moscow Format)

⑤ Nuclear technology and energy

- ⑥ Kudankulam plant.
- ⑥ ISRO space mission → training for  
Bhargava mission.
- ⑦ Act East policy of India → key  
member in Eastern Economic Forum
- ⑧ Development of Rupia Rupee trade
- ⑨ Various connectivity Initiatives
- └ INSTE
  - └ Chennai - Vladivostok corridor
- ⑩ Recent 22nd India Russia Annual Summit.

Thus, there is a need for greater  
diversification in economic ties to  
further enhance cooperation.

**Feedback**

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