

RECEIVED

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FORUMIAS

TEST CODE 9 1 0 1 4 0 2

FRC 2026

Time Allowed : Three Hours

समय : तीन घंटे

TAPASYA
CENTER FOR LEARNING

A Residential Institute for Civil Services Preparation for UPSC/SSC

Maximum Marks : 250

अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate

परीक्षार्थी का नाम

Roll No./अनुक्रमांक

Medium/माध्यम

English ☒हिंदी ☐

Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र

Date/दिनांक

11/09/25

*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		4.5
2		4.25
3		4
4		3.5
5		4
6		4.25
7		3.75
8		4
9		4.5
10		5
11		6.5
12		7
13		6.25
14		6.5
15		6
16		6.25
17		6
18		6.5
19		6.75
20		6
Total/कुल अंक	250	105.5

1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.

कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।

2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory.

उत्तर-पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।

4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided.

उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।

5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.

प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से फाट दें।

For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु

Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :

Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :

10:00 AM

End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :

1:00 PM

Total Marks/कुल अंक : 105.5

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

For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु

ECN CODE/
ईसीएन कोड :

712

EG/ईजी :

① ② ③ ● ⑤

Evaluation Date/
मूल्यांकन तिथि :

09-09-25

*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, तालिकाएं, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इसी तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।

Dear Student,

this test reveals your ability to excel.

- i) Contextual Competence $\Rightarrow$ In Q3, write shortcomings in practice of secularism in India. Q4 - write contemporary challenges despite provisions. Q7 - Component part is not addressed. Q13 - You can write the present day challenges, but you have attempted well in Q-1, Q10, Q12, Q19 etc.
- ii) Content Competence $\Rightarrow$ Content is not addressed properly like in Q-3, Q4, Q7, Q13. Q5 - write chronology of European arrivals in India. Q14 - You can draw a figure to enhance the quality. but in Q1, Q10, Q12, Q19 - you have written rich content.
- iii) Language Competence $\Rightarrow$ Clear and legible handwriting made your answers easy to follow.
- iv) Introduction Competence $\Rightarrow$ In Q2 - Start the answer by writing about Article 243. Q7 - start by writing background of the budget exercise in India. Q20 - You can define question keywords in intro, but most answers you have written the good introduction (Q3, Q8, Q17, Q19 etc).
- v) Structure and Presentation $\Rightarrow$ you need to work on the presentation of the answers. try to keep the response neat and tidy by minimizing cuts. try to cover all parts of the question demands. try to write concise mainheadings in 1-1.5 lines. at the same time most answers you have followed the intro-body-conclusion format.
- vi) Conclusion Competence $\Rightarrow$ In Q6 - you can write the end of the dual system of administration. Q9 - you can give suggestive conclusion. Q19. add 50-5 but majority answers you have written the relevant conclusion.



Q.1) Enumerate the elements of the 'Basic Structure' of the Constitution as laid down by the Supreme Court of India. Refer to the case laws. (10 marks, 150 words)

भारत के सर्वोच्च न्यायालय द्वारा निर्धारित संविधान के 'आधारभूत ढाँचे' के तत्वों का उल्लेख कीजिए। संबंधित निर्णय-विधियों (केस लॉ) का संदर्भ लीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Basic Structure Doctrine has evolved from Theory of Implied Limitations and Nani Palkhiwala was instrumental in persuading Supreme Court in adopting it.

Strong
Introduction

Basic
Structure

Limitations on amending power
of Parliament under Article 368
Result of Judicial interpretation
of the constitution.

Elements of 'Basic Structure' of the Constitution
as laid down by the Supreme Court

1] Kesavananda Bharati Case (1973)

↳ Introduced the ~~concept~~ of Basic Structure
↳ Fundamental limitations on extent to
which constitution can be amended.

both
are
key
cases

2] Judicial Review as propounded in Indira Gandhi v. Raj Narain Case (1975) which
struck down 24th Constitutional Amendment Act

[3] Limited Amending Power of the Constitution

↳ In Minerva Mills Case (1980) which struck down several ~~provisions~~ of 42nd CAA, 1976.

[4] Federal Nature of Indian state : laid down in Bommai Judgement (1994)

[5] Inviolable essence of Fundamental Rights was declared Basic Structure in Z.R. Coelho Case (2007)

[6] Other Basic Structure elements include :

- (i) Rule of Law ; Limited government
- (ii) Parliamentary democracy.
- (iii) separation of power ; Constitutional supremacy
- (iv) Division of powers ; Decentralised governance
- (v) Republic ; socialist ; secular (Bommai Case)

Thus, the Basic Structure doctrine, though explicitly not defined, has evolved to include much of the ethos of constitution over time.

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	4.5		

addressed all parts properly
try to focus on more cases related to that.



Q.2) Why does the Constitution not provide for a conclusive say to the State Legislative Assemblies in the creation, bifurcation, or dissolution of a State? (10 marks, 150 words)

संविधान में राज्य के निर्माण, विभाजन या विघटन में राज्य विधान सभाओं को निर्णायक अधिकार क्यों नहीं दिया गया है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Constitution sets Indian state as a federal one but with unitary bias. It reflects in provisions such as not providing State Legislatures power to create, bifurcate, or dissolve states.

Why does Constitution not provide for conclusive say to state legislature in aforementioned matter?

write
concise
main
points
in
1-1.5
lines

Fear of suppression of voice of minority

↳ Majority of the state may not want to give independent status to minority.

↳ Can lead to socio-economic backwardness

↳ (E.g.) States such as Uttar Pradesh & Madhya Pradesh resisted bifurcation.

② Fear of sub-nationalism & secessionist agenda

↳ Increased autonomy in such matters might embolden states for separation

Contextual
Introduction

It would be
better to
start with
writing
about article
243.

you
have
written
key
points
with
examples



③ Administrative Causes : such as defence, unity
& integrity of India.

↳ Matters such as organisation of states
are best left with Centre.

④ Exploitation of Resources (Resource Curse):

↳ A section of state might be exploited
for resources without any social
investment -

↳ (E.g.) Jharkhand's poor development before
bifurcation from Bihar.

⑤ Rise of Unionism against Centre.

↳ Though not a major threat in Indian
context; but history is ripe with such
examples.

↳ (E.g.) Republics of USSR; US Civil War &
North South Divide.

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar defended not giving state
legislatures such power in Constituent Assembly
as he believed India was a 'Union of states'

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	4.25		

Introduction is not
up to the marks.
Start with the
Constitutional provisions.
Good effort.



Q.3) "Indian approach to secularism is better suited to its socio-religious conditions." Substantiate.
(10 marks, 150 words)

"धर्मनिरपेक्षता के प्रति भारतीय दृष्टिकोण इसकी सामाजिक-धार्मिक परिस्थितियों के लिए अधिक उपयुक्त है।" पुष्टि कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

'Secularism' was added to the Preamble via 42nd
Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976; However,
it was inherent in constitution since the beginning

well
written
introduction
with

Indian Approach to secularism

constitutional
amendment

① 'Principled Distance Doctrine': equal distance
from all religions & existence of no state religion

② 'Sarv Dham Sambhav': Equanimity in
dealing with all religions; no favarratism

clearly
explained

③ 'Panthanirapekshata': Indian concept of
not distinguishing between various denominations

the
all
key
points
with

④ Freedom of Religion coupled with an
interventionist state to do Reforms
(Article 25) 29

⑤ Minority Rights (Article 29, 30) ensuring
no majoritarian repression

constitutional
provisions



Indian Secularism is better suited to Ind's
socio-religious conditions

① India is a multi-religious, multi-ethnic,
& multi-cultural syncretic society.

↳ (E.g.) Hindu, Muslim, Sikh, Parsi, Jains, etc. wrote

↳ Leads to a stance of 'accommodation' Shortcomings
rather than French model of assimilation in practice
of

② Presence of large number of languages &
minorities

↳ (E.g.) 26 Scheduled languages - state
languages - sometimes more than one.

③ History of cross-religious, cross-cultural
back & forth between constituent communities

↳ (E.g.) Rise of Bhakti & Sufi

④ Partition violence : based on religious divides
necessitates religious harmony for dignity
of life & liberty.

Thus, Indian secularism is 'sui generis' & has
evolved from historical & cultural experience.

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	④		

Second part is missing.
well attempted answer.



Q.4) The inherent strength of the Indian Constitution stems from its ability to accommodate diverse socio-political perspectives. Discuss. (10 marks, 150 words)

भारतीय संविधान की अंतर्निहित शक्ति विविध सामाजिक-राजनीतिक दृष्टिकोणों को समायोजित करने की इसकी क्षमता से उपजी है। चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

B.R. Ambedkar called on Indians to strive for constitutional morality to accommodate diverse socio-political perspectives.

good
use of
quote in
intro

Strength of Indian Constitution stemming from
ability to accommodate diverse socio-political
perspectives

We have
concise
main headings
in 1-1.5
lines

Presence of ideals such as those in Preamble:

(i) Secularism : to accommodate religious diversity

(E.g.) Establishment of Religious endowments
like Waqf Board for Muslims.

(ii) Socialist : to address widespread economic
inequality post-independence.

(E.g.) Adoption of Mixed economy;
Nationalisation of Banks.

(iii) Social, Political & Economic Justice :
to ensure a citizen reaches full potential

neatly
presented
the
points
with
examples

[1] Ensuring resource distribution between various constituents of the federation

(E.g.) Finance Commission, Planned Economy.

[2] Religious freedoms under Article 25-27

(E.g.) Right to administer religious institutions

[4] Allowing Parliamentary & Panchayati Raj democracy for grassroots democracy.

(E.g.) Presence of large number of political parties of various strands : CPZ (left) to BJP (right)

[5] Ensuring free & fair elections via various constitutional provisions including independent Election Commission (Article 324)

↳ Ensures diverse socio-economic strata of society participate in decision-making.

[6] Fundamental Rights & Duties ensuring primacy of individual over collective will of society.

Thus, Constitution draws strength from diversity of its provisions

Second part mention the contemporary challenges despite these provisions

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	3.5		

Conclusion write conclusion in 2-4 lines

Balanced & focused answer. challenges part is missing. Conclusion is not up to the mark



Q.5) What factors led the English to outcompete other European powers and emerge as the dominant power in the Indian subcontinent? (10 marks, 150 words)

किन कारकों के कारण अंग्रेज अन्य यूरोपीय शक्तियों से आगे निकल गए और भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप में प्रमुख शक्ति के रूप में उभरे? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The English East India Company arrived in India in 1600s & soon came to dominate its politico-economic structure.

Impressive
Introduction
You can
mention

Factors that led English to outcompete other European powers & emerge as dominant power

After the fall of
Constantinople to
the Ottoman

write
concise
main
in 1-1
lines
① English : Ensured contracts are enforced
↳ led to flow of capital from world to England.

Turks in 1453

② Initial focus on pure commercial interests
E.g. 1608-1746 : Britain EIC obtained
trade permits from Jehangir ;
developed factories at Calcutta, Madras

you
have
covered
important
factors
points
with
examples

write
the
chronology
of
European
powers'
arrival in
India

E.g. Battle of Plassey is called Clive's 'personal endeavour' (1757)

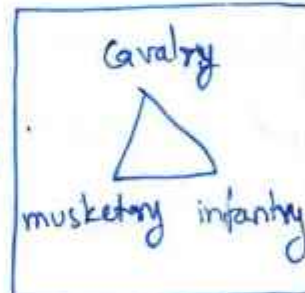
- (4) Early state start of Industrial Revolution in England in mid-17th century.
 ↳ led to massive economic heft & mercantilism

- (5) Policies in India such as:

- (i) Subsidiary Alliance (1798-1805)
- (ii) Doctrine of Lapse (1848-56)
- (iii) Divide & Rule

- (6) Superior military & technology

E.g. Efficient use of ⇒



- (7) Weaknesses of other European powers.

E.g. French strategic blunders in Carnatic Wars (1746-63) ⇒ Defeated in Wandiwash (1761)

E.g. Dutch defeated in Bedara (1759)

E.g. Portuguese defeated in Swally (1612)

Thus, British emerged as dominant power in Indian subcontinent to rule for next 100 years.

Feedback

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	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	4		

the main factors points have been addressed with figures & examples

logical conclusion conclude by pointing out the domestic factors



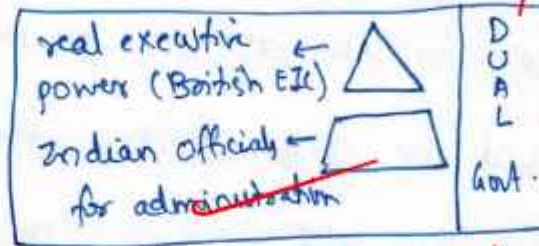
Q.6) What was the dual system of administration introduced by the British? How did it help in consolidation of British rule in India? (10 marks, 150 words)

अंग्रेजों द्वारा शुरू की गई द्वैध शासन प्रणाली क्या थी? इसने भारत में ब्रिटिश शासन को सशक्त करने में कैसे सहायता की? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Dual system of administration was set up after Battle of Buxar (1765-72) in Bengal.

It ensured:

(i) East India Company enjoyed all political power



(ii) Day-to-day administration in hands of Indian officials under Mughal-era administrative structure.

(iii) Mohammed Reza Khan was appointed:

(i) Naib Diwani: Deputy of Diwani

(ii) Naib Nazim: Deputy of Nazim

⇒ He was nominal executive.

(iv) EIC enjoyed full political powers; all economic exploitation of Bengal (richest province at the time) but no accountability.

Effective
introduction

Good
innovative
figure based
presentation

the
arguments
presented
are
valid
with
dimensions

Dual system of Governance: Helped consolidate British rule in India

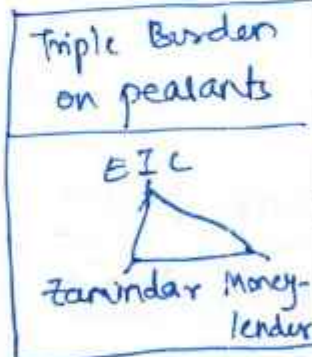
[1] Bengal's treasury came at British EIC's disposal to do as it pleases.

↳ Used to fund further British expansion

(E.g.) Carnatic Wars (1756-63)

[2] British imports picked pace; they no longer had to bring gold & silver from Britain to buy Bengal's goods.

[3] Shift of peasantry from food crops to cash crops due to higher taxation



[4] Calcutta became capital for

British EIC operations till Corzon shifts it to Delhi in 1900s.

Thus, Dual system of Government started 'dark night of colonial repression' in India

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	4.25		

clearly explained the points with examples & diagram you can add

① The Bengal model of fiscal-political control e.g.

Research contextually concluded.

add The dual system was abolished Warren Hastings in 1772

addressed all points of by the questions coherently improve content quality of conclusion.



Q.7) Distinguish between Capital Budget and Revenue Budget. Explain the components of both these Budgets. (10 marks, 150 words)

पूँजीगत बजट और राजस्व बजट में अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए। इन दोनों बजटों के घटकों को स्पष्ट कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Government budget in India is classified in India based on whether the outlay creates assets or not.

Types of Expenditure

Capital Expenditure

1. Creates new assets
2. Increase/decrease in assets/liabilities
3. Has a long-term multiplier effect

Examples

- (i) Investment in roads, railways, ports
- (ii) Disinvestment
- (iii) Asset Monetization

Revenue Expenditure

1. Doesn't create new assets.
2. Goes for day-to-day expenses of the govt.
3. Meets immediate socio-economic needs.

Examples

- (i) Expenditure on social security, govt. revenue expenditure,
- (ii) Interest repayment

fairly
introduced

Start with
Article 112

&
write background

of the budget
exercise in
India.



Issues with excess of Revenue Expenditure

- ① Interest burden on government & rising fiscal deficit
e.g. went to as high as 6% in covid years
- ② Interest rates in market rises for private borrowers (as govt. sucks money)
- ③ Inflation : e.g. 3-quarter sustained > 6% inflation (FY23)

neatly
explained
the
issues
part with
examples

Benefits of Capital Expenditure for India

- ① Multiplicar Effect : ₹1 in Capex = ₹3-5 in future GDP.
 - ② Development of Infrastructure necessary for Viksit Bharat 2047.
e.g. ₹143 Lakh crore capex need by 2030
 - ③ Holistic human capital formation by new schools, investment in health, agriculture.
- Thus, a balance between optimum capital & revenue expenditures is desirable.

Component of
Capital &
Revenue
budget is
not written
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	3.75		

Intro part is not written properly. write component part properly.

the content written is valid

fairly concluded with significance of this distinction



Q.8) To what extent, in your opinion, is GDP the best measure of a country's development?

(10 marks, 150 words)

आपकी राय में, सकल घरेलू उत्पाद किस हद तक किसी देश के विकास का सर्वोत्तम माप है?

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

GDP (Gross Domestic Product) is the gross production of goods & services in domestic territory of a country in a financial year.
(India's GDP grew by 6.5% in FY25)

newly
defined
intro with
fact

What does GDP measure?
→ production of goods & services
→ measure of economic activity
→ used to calculate per capita income → proxy for inequality measurement.

covered
important
measure
points
but need
to write
more

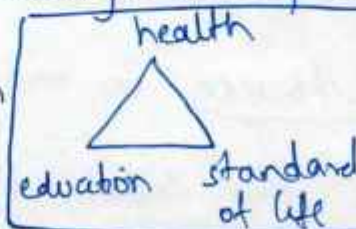
GDP the best measure of country's development? : NO

① Other components of a country's development

1) Human Capital Formation

2) Environmental Sustainability

3) Relative Inequalities of income & opportunity. eg. Gender Inequality



these
are
key
points
written
with
example



② Modern dimensions of growth:

- 1) Civil liberties such as freedom of speech
- 2) Extent of substantive Democracy.
- 3) Extent of socio-political development
- 4) Happiness level in the citizenry

Thus, the growth of a country has to be measured in other dimensions too to get the whole picture: For example:

① Human Development Index by UNDP

② Human Capital Index by WB

↳ India: 0.49, China: 0.65 (FY23)

③ Gini coefficient to measure inequality

④ Gender Gap Index (GGI)

⑤ Gross Happiness Index started by Bhutan

Thus, a narrow conception of development must be replaced by overall development

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	④		

the points listed here are important

the written statements are justified with facts

Contextually, the conclusion you can add other metrics MPI, SDG

well all the points properly. need to suggest more measures points.



TAPASYA
CENTER FOR LEARNING

A Additional Solution for Civil Services Preparation by Q2111111111

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

Q.9) Discuss the merits and demerits of the four 'Labour Codes' in the context of labour market reforms in India.
(10 marks, 150 words)

भारत में श्रम बाजार सुधारों के संदर्भ में चार 'श्रम संहिताओं' के गुण-दोषों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Labour codes are a set of 4 new laws replacing as many as ~29 central & state laws in labour sector in India.

appropriately
written
Intro

Labour
Codes

Code on wages - 2019

Code on social security - 2020

Code on industrial relations - 2020

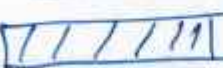
Code on hazards & insurance - 2020

Merits of Labour Codes in India

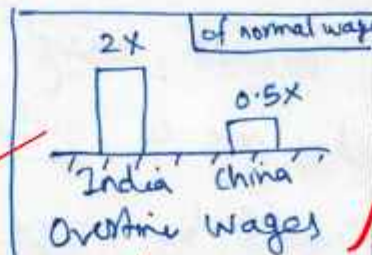
① Uniformity in labour laws

E.g. Improved Ease of doing business.

② Stress of social security for workers.

E.g.  90% Indian workers are in informal sector

③ Reduction in overtime wages $\Rightarrow$ better business environment



greatly
outlined
the
merits
points
with
examples
or
figures

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Good use of
diagram



both are merits points with examples.
④ Restrictions on unnotified unionism & strikes
↳ results in less losses for industries.

⑤ Relaxed gender-specific restrictions
E.g. Relaxed criteria of GAM-71M
working hour for women.

Demerits of labor codes in India

① Insufficient Implementation.

E.g. Except states such as Karnataka
or Maharashtra, implementation is weak.

② Stuck between Center-state tensions
↳ as labour is concurrent subject.

③ Not enough to reduce contractual labour
↳ preferred due to low compliance
burden, easy hiring & firing.

Labour codes are a welcome step but must
be followed by impactful implementation.

you have written key demerits points

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	4.5		

Concepts are articulated effectively. write suggestive conclusion & write more demerits points.

Rational Conclusion
you can give suggestive conclusion



Q.10) List down the measures proposed in the Union Budget 2025-26 to promote research and innovation in the country.
(10 marks, 150 words)

देश में अनुसंधान और नवाचार को बढ़ावा देने के लिए केंद्रीय बजट 2025-26 में प्रस्तावित उपायों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।
(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Research & Development in India has suffered due to low level of investments (just 0.64% of GDP) although it has risen in absolute terms (~1.27 lakh crore in FY25)

well
written
Intro with
fact

Issues with R&D ecosystem in India

① Low level of private sector investment

↳ led by govt. funding & stagnant since last two decades

you can mention
the other
countries GDP to
compare
China - 2.4%
of GDP

② Weak implementation of Intellectual Property Right E.g. only copyright protection to software.

Israel
(5.2%)

③ Weak Industry - Academia linkage.

④ Focus on Defence, space, etc while low investment in health.

⑤ Low level of institutional capacity.

the
main
issues
points
have
been
addressed
with
examples



Measures proposed in Budget 2025-26 to promote Research & Development

[1] Deep Tech Fund of Funds

↳ Earlier deep tech had only ~150 bn
investment (China ~1500 bn)

[2] National Nuclear Energy Expansion Mission

↳ Setting up Modular reactors by 2035

[3] National AI Mission

↳ Research on technologies such as
home-grown Large-Language
Models

support via GPUs to interested scientists

face access to scientific articles to
universities

Thus, the initiatives look promising & will
deliver scientific progress if followed through

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

5

well framed answer
need to suggest more
measures points

Successful
conclusion

the
necessary
measures
points
were
effectively
written
write more
National mission
on research
unfolding
seeds



Q.11) Explain how the terms 'socialist' and 'secular' in the Preamble embody specific meanings in the Indian context. (15 marks, 250 words)

प्रस्तावना में 'समाजवादी' और 'पंचनिरपेक्ष' शब्द भारतीय संदर्भ में किस प्रकार विशिष्ट अर्थों को व्यक्त करते हैं।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Terms 'socialist' & 'secular' were added
via 42nd Constitutional Amendment
Act, 1976.

Socialist in Indian Context

⊕ Unlike French (La

① Nakara Case (1984) : Indian socialism
is Gandhian socialism - Supreme
Court enunciated on meaning for 1st time.

(Eg) Promotion of cottage industries,
Tribal Handicrafts, Village enterprises,
MSMEs, Cooperatives, etc.

② A.B. Pant University Case (1990)

Supreme Court said that Indian
socialism is Democratic Socialism

Strong
Introduction
mention

It was recommended
by the Swaran
Singh
Committee

Important
points
covered
here
with
examples



It seeks to remove poverty, inequality
of status / income / opportunity & ignorance.

(E.J.) Planned Economy $\Rightarrow$
focus on reducing poverty;

(3) Article 38 A envisions India as a welfare
state E.g. welfare schemes such as
PDS, MGNREGA, Ujjwala Yojana, etc.

(4) Mixed Economy is opposed to strict
socialism

(E.g.) Govt. control in strategic sectors
like nuclear, steel, etc.

(5) Planned Economy.

(E.g.) Mahalanobis Model $\Rightarrow$ heavy
industrialisation. (2nd FYP)

Secular in Indian Context

(1) Indian secularism is different from

all
the
points
presented
are
significant
with
examples
add
development
or
regulatory
mechanisms
like SBI,
TRAI.



western model of secularism (strict separation
of church & state)

② We follow 'Principled Distance Approach'
↳ equanimity with all religions.

E.g. Hq's subsidy to mushing v.
Devaswom Funds from CFZ to Hindus

③ 'Sarv Dham Sambahav': treating
all religions with equal respect.

④ Reformist state in religion

eg. Triple Talaq Ban, Sabarwal Mala Case
(2018), Ban on untouchability, etc.
(Article 17)

⑤ Minority Rights (Article 29, 30)

⑥ freedom of Religion (Article 25, 26, 27)

Thus, Secularism & socialism in India
have evolved from unique historical
texts & India has adopted them into
its 'Mosaic model of society'

neatly
explained
the
points
with
Constitutional
provisions

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	6.5		

addressed all parts of
the questions coherently.
You can write more
points in both parts



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A Best Online Solution for Civil Services Preparation by Forumias

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

Q.12) "The procedure for amendment to the Constitution has struck a fine balance between flexibility and rigidity." Comment. (15 marks, 250 words)

"संविधान संशोधन की प्रक्रिया ने लचीलेपन और कठोरता के बीच एक अच्छा संतुलन बनाया है।" टिप्पणी कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Indian amendment process is neither rigid (like US) nor ~~flexible~~ (like Britain) but a sweet synthesis of both.

Impactful Introduction.

You can introduce with

the

Constitutional

provisions

related to

amendment

Flexible Traits of Amendment Process

① Some provisions by simple majority.

the statements given are acceptable

② Citizenship, admission of new states, creation of state legislative councils, etc.

Article 51

③ Can be introduced by both ministers & private members.

④ President cannot veto the Constitutional Amendment Bill.

⑤ Procedure to amend is largely same as ordinary legislation.



Rigid Traits of amending Indian Constitution

1] Article 368 Itself has several hindrances

- 1) Special Majority for some provisions
eg. Fundamental Rights, Duties.
- 2) Special Majority + State Ratification
for federal issues.
eg. separation of power, creation
of new GST regime, etc.
- 3) No joint sitting allowed in case of
deadlock.

2] Basic Structure Doctrine

- 1) It has evolved from Theory of Implied Limitations on Parliament's constituent powers.
- 2) First enunciated in Kesavananda Bharati Case (1973)

thoroughly
covered
all
the
key
points
with
examples



3) Various facets have emerged in various
supreme court judgements:

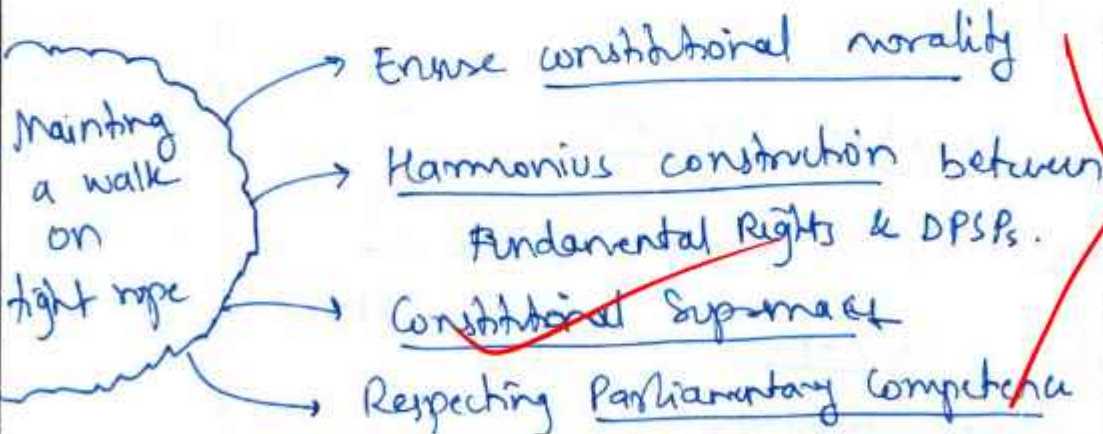
[1] Judicial Review (Raj Narain case, 1975)

[2] Limited amending powers of parliament
(Minerva Mills case, 1980)

[3] Federal Nature of Constitution [Bommai 1994]

[4] Sanctity of Fundamental Rights [I.R Coelho 2008]
etc.

4) Judicial review & basic structure doctrine
ensures legislative / executive don't overstep
their jurisdiction.



Thus, Basic structure ensures that though
Constitution's body changes to fit societal needs,
its soul remains intact as bridge from past to present

covered
important
points

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	7		

Answers, verdicts sound
theoretical understanding.
You can write about Article 368
in Intro.

the
noted
points
are
appropriate
with
key
cases

good
conclusion



Q.13) Discuss the significance of the concept of fraternity as enshrined in the Indian Constitution. Also, throw light on the constitutional provisions that seek to promote fraternity in the country.

(15 marks, 250 words)

भारतीय संविधान में निहित बंधुत्व की अवधारणा के महत्व पर चर्चा करें। साथ ही, देश में बंधुत्व को बढ़ावा देने वाले संवैधानिक प्रावधानों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Fraternity is a principal value enshrined in the constitution meaning a feeling of common ~~brotherhood~~ among all citizens of the country.

well
written
the key
concept

Significance of Fraternity as enshrined in the Indian Constitution

① B.R. Ambedkar said that fraternity promoted a ~~feeling of~~ unity & integrity in India.

both
are
key
points

② Various constitutional provisions which promote fraternity include.

(i) Fundamental Rights : such as :

a) Freedom of movement & residence anywhere in the



Country (Article 19)

b) Freedom against untouchability (Article 17)

Right to Equality (Article 14) $\Rightarrow$

promotes equality among citizen &

a feeling of 'common nationhood'

comprehensive

Coverage

of

points

with

figures

&

constitutional

Article

try to

integrate

examples

for

better

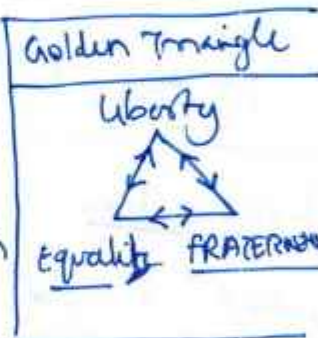
impact

(1) Fundamental Duty [Article 51 A(e)]

$\Rightarrow$ Duty to promote harmony & common well-being among all

(3) Fraternity leads to a unified society & absence of exploitation

Other ideals of Preamble are co-dependent on Fraternity



(4) Uniform judicial, administrative structure in India.

(5) India as a union of states - although states might be diverse in languages,

write more points

① PPSPI ② Schedule V & VI



customs, culture, etc.

Steps taken to promote fraternity in India

- ① Celebration of common national festival
eg. Eid, Diwali, Independence Day.
- ② Common national identity over
provincial identities.
- ③ Ek Bharat Shreetha Bharat
Campaign.

well
written
steps
with
example.

you can
write
present
day

- ④ Promotion of syncretic culture in
school curricula such as NCERTs.
- ⑤ Admonition of hate speech,
communalism & forces that break
the society.

challenges

Thus, India has been held together despite
immense differences of opinion because of
constitutional principles such as fraternity.

fitting

conclusion

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	6.25		

Balanced and focused
answers need to
integrate more constitutional
provisions & write
present day challenges.



Q.14) Analyze the strategies employed by the British East India Company to expand its territorial control in India during the 18th century. What role did the Battle of Plassey (1757) and the Battle of Buxar (1764) play in this expansion? (15 marks, 250 words)

18वीं शताब्दी के दौरान भारत में अपने क्षेत्रीय नियंत्रण का विस्तार करने के लिए ब्रिटिश ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी द्वारा अपनाई गई रणनीतियों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। इस विस्तार में प्लासी के युद्ध (1757) और बक्सर के युद्ध (1764) की क्या भूमिका थी? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

18th century lied between British interest in
just commerce (1608-1746) & circumstantial
territorial expansion vision (1746-1813).

clear
introduction

Strategies employed by British EIC to
expand territorial control in 18th century

① Shift of factories from centres of just
commercial activity to fortified strongholds.

clearly
explained
the
strategies

(E.g.) Fort William's fortification against
Nawab's wish (1756)

② Meddling in local Indian politics.

points

(E.g.) Playing kingmaker in 2nd Carnatic
War (1749-54)

with
examples

③ Use of treachery to meet territorial gains

(E.g.) Bringing Mir Jafar to their side in



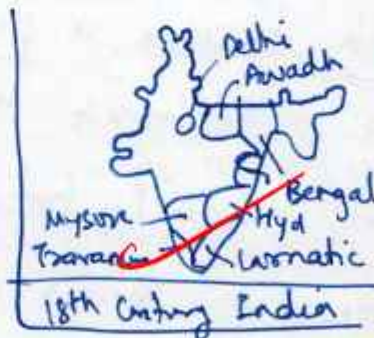
Battle of Plassey (1757)

- ④ Use of superior trained infantry units & modern weapons eg. cannons
- ⑤ Wars such as Battle of Plassey (1757) & Buxar (1764)
- ⑥ Defeating colonial powers like France (Wandiwash 1761), Dutch (Bedara 1759), etc.
- ⑦ Policy of Subsidiary alliance in late 18th century.

all
age
important
points
written
here

Role of Battle of Plassey (1757) in British Expansion

- ① Battle of Plassey was fought between Nawab of Bengal Siraj ud Dowla & EIC.



A neatly
drawn labeled
figure

both
points
are
important
with
figure

- ② Loss of Siraj meant EIC's puppet Mir Jafar became Nawab.



- ③ EIC got → sovereignty over Calcutta
→ 24 Paraganas district
- ④ Bengal's treasury was used to further military expenses.

Role of Battle of Buxar (1764) in British Expansion

- ① Loss of (Awadh + Bengal + Mughals) meant British EIC becomes semi-sovereign authority.
- ② EIC got Diwani rights over Bengal, Bihar & Odisha.
- ③ Awadh became a perpetual friend under British protectorate → as a buffer state
- ④ Role of Mughals became a mere stamp.
↳ Road to British expansion clear.
- ⑤ From EIC focus on territorial expansion began.

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	6.5		

neatly structured with
clear presentation. need to
focus on examples related
to points.

thoroughly
written
all
the
key
points

meanings
conclusion



Q.15) Despite the large and powerful empires, Indian rulers showed limited interest in conquering territories beyond the Indian subcontinent. How can this reluctance be explained?

(15 marks, 250 words)

विशाल और शक्तिशाली साम्राज्यों के बावजूद, भारतीय शासकों ने भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप से बाहर के क्षेत्रों पर विजय प्राप्त करने में सीमित रुचि दिखाई। इस अनिच्छा को कैसे स्पष्ट किया जा सकता है?

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

India has been ruled by a myriad empires of rulers with some of their empires extending to far away places. Yet they showed no interest in conquest beyond India.

Engaging
Introduction

Examples of
Large Indian
Empires

Under Chandragupta Maurya
political unification for 1st time

Ashoka's control from north
west to south.

Akbar's extending from
Gujarat to Bengal.

Covered
important
points

Why did Indian Rulers show limited
interest in conquering territories
beyond Indian subcontinent?

① Geographical Reasons.

valued
point

(i) Himalayan terrain in the north

(ii) Difficult passes in north-west India
eg. Khyber Pass in Afghanistan

(iii) Sea on peninsular side.

(iv) Pleasant climate $\Rightarrow$ no need for expansion.

(v) Rich natural resources $\Rightarrow$ Cranga Plains most fertile in the world.

② Religious reasons.

(i) Policy of non-violence inherent in most Indic religions.

E.g. Ashoka's avowal of war & violence post - Kalvinga war

(ii) Ban on crossing sea & intermingling with other communities in Hinduism

③ Historical Causes.

(i) Scholars from all over the world came to India for its rich

the arguments

presented are relevant with examples

but you need to integrate more examples



philosophical knowledge eg. Fa Hein

(ii) Some conquests were planned but never executed eg. Ranjit Singh's plan to invade Ladakh.

(iii) Idea of 'Bharatvarsh' since the Mahabharata times enumerating extent of India created mental barrier in expansive view

But there were some conquests by Indian Rulers

① Akbar's & Ashoka's reign expanded well into present day Afghanistan & Iran.

② Chola rulers eg. Rajendra I, Rajendra went & conquered as far as the Malay Peninsula.

Thus, India's unique socio-cultural attitudes prevented its turn towards war & conquest over other territories

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 (6)

Decent coverage of key dimensions. need to add more examples for better impact.



Q.16) While the Marathas posed a formidable challenge to British expansion, several factors hindered them from establishing a strong centralized authority in the country. Elaborate. (15 marks, 250 words)

मराठों ने ब्रिटिश विस्तार के लिए एक कठिन चुनौती पेश की, लेकिन कई कारकों ने उन्हें देश में एक मजबूत केंद्रीकृत सत्ता स्थापित करने से रोका। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। (15-अंक, 250 शब्द)

Marathas & British both rose after the fall of Mughal empire began in 1700s after Aurangzeb's death (1707)

Marathas posing formidable challenge to British Expansion

1] Rise of Maratha empire under Maratha Confederacy of Peshwas, Gaikwads, Scindia, Holkars, etc.

2] They became the supreme power by the middle of 18th century.

3] Played king makers in Delhi

4] Constant fight between English EIC & kingdoms of Hyderabad, Mysore & Marathas.

Effective
introduction
mention

Maratha
Empire was
established
in 1674

by
Shivaji Maharaj

draw
map
of
India
to locate
the regions
ruled by

Maratha
Empire



- valid point
- ⑤ Maratha support tipped balance of power in south India
E.g. Support to Tipu Sultan against British forces.

Factors that hindered Marathas from establishing strong centralised authority in the country

- ① Internal Factionalism & court intrigues.
↳ E.g. Peshwas v. Gaikwads v. Holkars.
- ② No centralised leadership after the fall of Peshwas of Pune.
- ③ Policies of British such as subsidiary alliance (1798-1805) & Doctrine of Lapse (1848-56) weakened Marathas
↳ Sovereignty loss
↳ disarmament
↳ dependence on British for defence

the factors pointed have been addressed properly

④ No military modernisation & use of traditional tactics against well developed trained & ~~modern~~ British army.

⑤ Heavy taxation & plunder created animosity in General populace.
 e.g. Plunder of Bengal, Bihar & Orissa.

⑥ Loss of key Battles such as one against Abdali (1761) - 3rd Battle of Panipat.

Aftermath of Maratha decline

① Most Maratha states became subsidiaries to British or were annexed later
 e.g. Satara (1842), Nagpur (1853),
 Thanvi (1854)

② British expanded into Bombay province which became key economic hub.

Thus, Marathas, once seen as successors to Mughals, lost their chance at a great Indian Empire.

neatly presented the results

#	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	6.25		

clear present all in well relevant stry class.
 use of figure could enhance it.



Q.17) What is 'gig economy'? Examine the implications of its rise on the employment scenario in India.
(15 marks, 250 words)

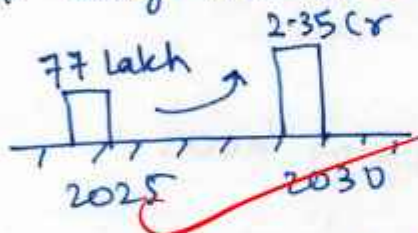
गिग इकॉनमी क्या है? भारत में रोजगार परिदृश्य पर इसके उदय के प्रभावों का परीक्षण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Gig Economy is based on non-traditional employee-employer relationship with no fixed wages, ~~working hours~~ or social security benefits.

merely
defined
key words

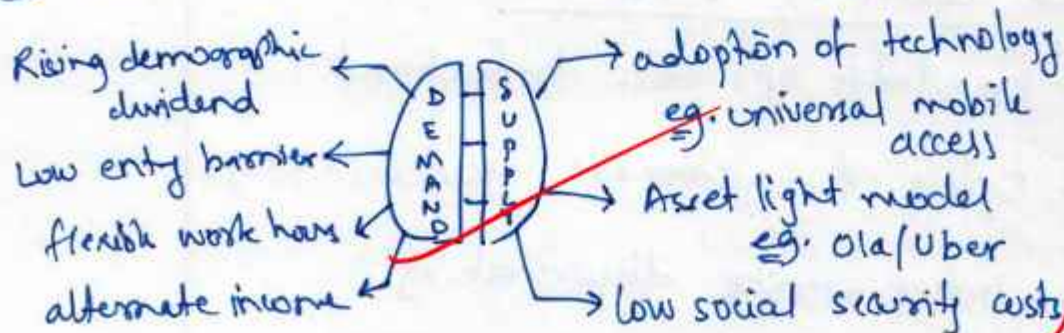
Gig Economy in India

① Recent surge in size + future outlook [NITI Aayog]



② Examples include : freelancers, delivery agents, part-time workers, etc.

③ Causes of rise of Gig Economy.



clearly
covered
the
facts
or
examples

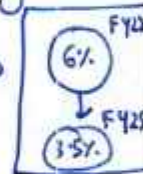
Implications of Rise of big Economy in India

① Rising informalisation of workforce

↳ Presently  informal
90%.

② Reduction in joblessness in economy.

↳ Recently : Unemployment Rate →



③ Rise in Female Labour Force Participation Rate.

↳ Due to ~~flexible~~ working hours.

④ Inclusivity for disabled workers.

E.g. Amazon's silent stations.

⑤ Better customer satisfaction.

↳ Knowledge of waste beforehand.

↳ Option of ~~customer review/ratings~~

↳ better service ~~disseminability~~

you have covered comprehensive coverage of implication part

but don't write

both

(positive & negative)

40

points under one main headings try to prepare separate headings.



⑥ Exploitation of gig workers.

↳ No social security.

↳ ~~Minimum~~ working hours for
~~piece~~ work ; opaque algorithms

valid
points
are
unelthy

Steps to improve Gig Economy

① code on social security, 2020 to be
implemented for ~~gig~~ workers.

② Initiatives by Private Sector:

↳ Amazon's silent stations, Kaniger

↳ Ola's Access Finance NBFC.

③ NITI Aayog Recommendations:

↳ Platform India Initiative to
give handholding & credit support

④ International examples:

↳ Indonesia : automatic fee for
accident insurance when booking bike taxi

Thus, implementing NITI Aayog's ~~REVIS~~
'RAISE' framework will help gig workers.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	C	A	P
AWIS		✓	
CD & VA	✓		
E & F		✓	
F & R	✓		
Please put tick marks in the above table			
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS	⑧		

implications part not
addressed properly. - try to
write more negative points.



Q.18) Despite phenomenal growth in recent years, India's startup ecosystem lags in innovation across strategic sectors. Identify the factors responsible for this inadequate focus on deep-tech and suggest strategies to bridge this gap. (15 marks, 250 words)

हाल के वर्षों में अभूतपूर्व वृद्धि के बावजूद, भारत का स्टार्टअप पारितंत्र रणनीतिक क्षेत्रों में नवाचार में पिछड़ रहा है। डीप-टेक पर इस अपर्याप्त ध्यान के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों की पहचान करें और इस अंतर को पाटने के लिए रणनीतियाँ सुझाएँ। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

India's startup ecosystem has grown to over 1,00,000 startups most of which are from Tier II/III cities demonstrating grassroots penetration.

Strong
Introduction
with
fact

Covered
relevant
points

But lacks in innovation across strategic sectors → 'Dukeandari' mindset
→ Fintech + Fantasy Gaming + Services Paws
→ Only 4,000 deep tech startups.

Factors responsible for inadequate focus on deep tech

① Low government funding in deep tech.



② Government's bottom up approach in sectors which require more centralised

both
are
key
factors

points
with

diagram
based presentation

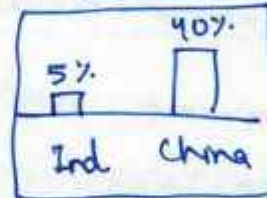


Vision E.g. AI, Quantum Computing, etc.

[3] Weak Intellectual Property Regime in India $\Rightarrow$ no proper implementation.

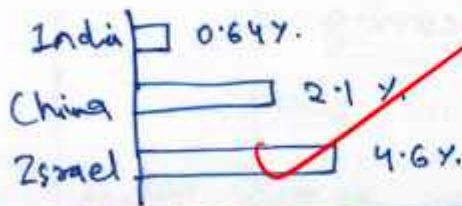
[4] Focus on Venture Capital Funding which looks for quick returns.

[5] Low share of India in Global Venture Capital Share $\Rightarrow$



[6] Weak Industry-Academia Linkage unlike developed countries.

[7] Overall low R&D investment



$\Leftarrow$ R&D investment as % of GDP

Strategies to bridge the Gap

[1] Attract private sector investment by instituting innovation clusters.

Key

factors

clearly highlighted

with

diagram

based

presentation

add

brain-drain

of top research

talent

over 85% of India's

AI PhDs work

abroad



② Increase govt. expenditure on deep tech.

E.g. National Quantum Mission

③ Leverage wide network of Indian-
origin scientific workwide.

E.g. 1,00,000+ PhDs born in India
working abroad.

④ Policy Recommendations:

↳ Implement National Policy on Deep
Tech 2022.

⑤ Strengthen IPR Regime.

⑥ Long-term measures:

1) Improve cognitive learning &
math-science skills in schools.

2) Culture of Innovation & risk-taking

They India must invest in deep tech to
stay ahead of I.R. 4.0 up coming &
be shoulder to shoulder with countries wch
as China.

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

6.5

addressed all parts properly.
conclusion needs more forward
looking tone.

well
written
strategies

points
with
examples

Contextually
concluded



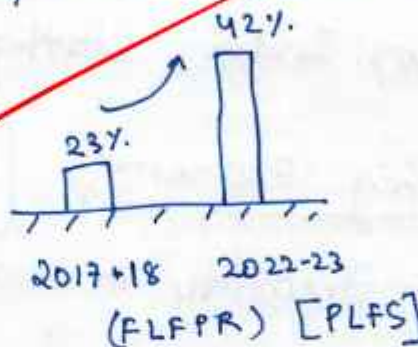
Q.19) The Female Labour Force Participation Rate (FLFPR) has seen a significant increase in recent years. What are the reasons for this rise? Discuss the opportunities it creates for inclusive development. (15 marks, 250 words)

हाल के वर्षों में महिला श्रम बल भागीदारी दर (FLFPR) में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि देखी गई है। इस वृद्धि के क्या कारण हैं? समावेशी विकास के लिए इससे उत्पन्न होने वाले अवसरों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Female Labour Force Participation Rate (FLFPR) is the ratio of women in labour force to the total population of women in India

appropriately
written
Intro
with
facts

Significant
Increase in
Recent Years



Reasons for rise in Female Labour Force Participation Rate

- [A] change in accounting method by NSSO
↳ Household unpaid worker in enterprise now accounted more accurately in Periodic Labour Force Survey
- [B] change in Labour Laws.
↳ allowed women to work in overnight shifts

these
are
key
reasons
present



C Reduction in Time Poverty with schemes
such as Ujjwala Yojana (LPG) &
Jal Jeevan Mission (drinking water)

D Women-specific entrepreneurship schemes.
E.g. Standup India, Startup India

E Rise of Gig Economy

GIG = 77 Lakh
workers
(2024-25)

↳ Provides flexibility in working hours;
alternate income, etc.

F Distressed family income in Covid forced
many women to take up jobs.

E.g. 42% women labour in
agricultural labour force
(2024-25)
(Economic Survey).

Opportunities that Rising Female Labour
Force Participation Rate creates for Inclusive Growth

G Gender Inclusive economy.

the
main
reasons
points
have
been

addressed
with
examples

and

Workplace
safety
(POSH Act)
2013

Targeted government
initiatives

SAHAKAR

valid
point



E.g. Women rickshaw drivers, entrepreneurs.

[B] Rise in women-led startups.

E.g. Amazon's initiative for women.

[C] Rise of Indian economic lift.

E.g. IMF predicts if FLFPR becomes
equal to male LFPR, GDP of India
will grow by 27%.

[D] Better socio-economic indicators.

E.g. reduction in gender wage gap,
better HDI, GHI, etc.

[E] Rising household income $\Rightarrow$ Consumption $\uparrow$

E.g. Rural wage stagnation in recent
years.

Thus, FLFPR increase will have wide ranging
impacts on Indian economy & society. To

fulfil vision of PM's GITAN empowerment,

essential gender-specific reforms be undertaken.

neatly
explained
the
opportunities
points
with
facts

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 6.75

you can add
SDG-5

Concepts are articulated
effectively. add SDG
in conclusion. try to
focus more on examples.



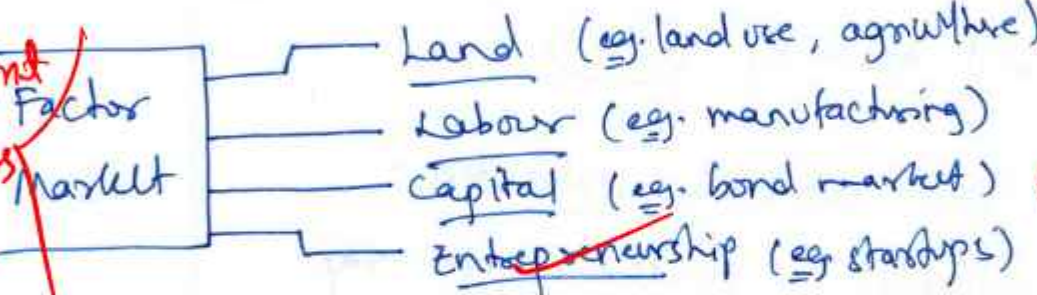
Q.20) How has inadequate progress on factor market reforms impacted India's double-digit growth aspirations? What measures has the government taken in this regard? (15 marks, 250 words)

कारक बाजार सुधारों (फैक्टर मार्केट रिफॉर्म्स) में अपर्याप्त प्रगति ने भारत की दोहरे अंकों की संवृद्धि आकांक्षाओं को कैसे प्रभावित किया है? सरकार ने इस संबंध में क्या उपाय किए हैं? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

India's GDP grew by a three-year low of just 6.5% in financial year 2024-25 due to various reasons primary being delayed factor market reforms.

Strong
Introduction
with
fact

Relevant
Factors
points

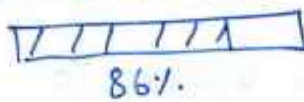


You can
define
Factor Market
Reforms

Inadequate Progress on Factor Market Reforms

1) Land

(i) High fragmentation of agricultural lands



farmers small & marginal

(ii) land ceiling size landholding

→ Average landholding ~ 1.8 ha

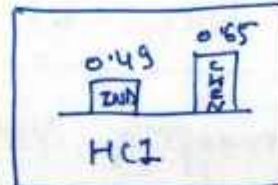
these
are
key
points

with
fact



(iv) 66% civil cases are related to land disputes (NZTI)

(iv) Delayed land reforms; difficult land acquisition process.



2) Labour

(i) Low human capital formation →

(ii) Low literacy & skilling

↳ Just 4% formal skilling as compared to 96% in South Korea.

(iii) Low graduate employability



3) Capital

(i) Underdeveloped bond market

(ii) Distressed banks due to overfinancialisation & k-shaped stress (eg. Futures & options boom)

(iii) Low private sector investment (10% GDP)



Bond market size (% GDP)

4) Entrepreneurship

(i) Rise in % of bootstrapped startups

various
factors
covered

comprehensively
with
diagram
based
presentation

valid
point

- (i) High compliance burden, poor EoDB.
- (iii) Low government investment in deep tech.

Measures taken by govt. in Factor Market

- ① Land mapping via GIS satellites
- ② Labour Codes to simplify labour laws.
↳ eg. ending restrictions on women's working hours in factories.

way -

forwarded

- ③ Investment in skilling
Eg. PM Internship scheme; PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana, etc.

rightly

suggested

with

examples

- ④ Banking Reforms
Eg. ~~EB~~ Bad Banks, NABFID, Recapitalisation, RBI lending norms.

- ⑤ Investment in Apex: ₹ 111 Lakh crore under National Infrastructure Pipeline (2020-25)

- ⑥ MSME Startup India, Standup India.

Thus, factor market reforms are urgent & necessary to boost total factor productivity.

filling

Conclusion

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	6		

You can define question keywords & conclusion needs forward looking tone.

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
20 Marker	7.75 - 10	6 - 7.5	< 6
✓	Key / Relevant Point		
✗	Vague / Irrelevant		

* Subject to change without prior notice.

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