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FRC 2026

Time Allowed : Three Hours

समय : तीन घंटे

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A Residential Solution for Civil Services Preparation by Eminent Experts

Maximum Marks : 250

अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate

परीक्षार्थी का नाम

Roll No./अनुक्रमांक

Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र

Medium/माध्यम

English ☒हिंदी ☐

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

Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक
1		4.25
2		4.5
3		4
4		3.5
5		4
6		5
7		4.25
8		4.5
9		4
10		4.75
11		6
12		5.25
13		6.5
14		6
15		6.75
16		6
17		6.5
18		6.25
19		6
20		7
Total/कुल अंक	250	105.5

INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश

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

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

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

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

3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।

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

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

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

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

For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु

Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :

Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :

End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :

10:00 AM

1:00 PM

Total Marks/कुल अंक :

105.5

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

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ECN CODE/
ईसीएन कोड :

712

EG/ईजी :

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

Evaluation Date/
मूल्यांकन तिथि :

10-09-25

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

Dear Student,

You have showcased a lot of promise in your test performance.

1. Contextual Competence → In Q3 - shortcomings part is not written Q4 - write contemporary challenges to these provisions. Q5 - you can write the chronology of European powers' arrival in India. Q12 - discuss the criticism part but most answers you have covered all the aspects like in Q6, Q10, Q15, Q20 etc.
2. Content Competence → In Q3, Q4, Q5, Q12 - you have not fulfilled the question demands - try to do that. Q14 - draw a figure to enhance the quality of the answer. Q6, Q10, Q15, Q20 - you have written the rich quality content.
3. Language Competence - You've written a very simple style. Plus your handwriting is easy to read.
4. Introduction Competence - In Q3, Q7, Q19 - you can define question keywords in intro. In Q10 - you can mention additional relevant fact to make intro rich. Most answers you have written good introduction.
5. Structure & Presentation - you need to work on to keep the response clear and orderly avoid making needless cuts. try to address all parts question demands with proper presentation of answers. at the same time most answers you have followed the intro-body-conclusion format.
6. Conclusion Competence → In Q8 - you can mention merits at the same time most answers you have written the relevant conclusion (Q8, Q11 etc.)



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

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)

The Basic structure doctrine was embodied
in Keshwananda Bhauri Case (1973) to
maintain the ~~ethos~~ of constitution

good
intro

Elements of Basic Structure of the Constitution

Supreme Court of India

(a) Basic structure is evolving concept and
maintaining ~~constitution~~ as living document.

the
main
elements

(b) Parliamentary democracy → { Keshwananda
Bhauri Case } (1973)

points

(c) Harmonious construction between

FR & DPSP
+
limited amending power
of parliament → Minesha
mill Case (1980)

have
been
addressed

(d) Separation of power → I.R. Coelho
Case

properly

(2507)



(e) Welfare state concept → Sampath Kumar Case

(f) Federalism, secularism, sovereignty → SR Bommai Case (1994)

(g) Constitutional supremacy, living doctrine → Olga Tellis Case (1981)

Affirmative judgment
of one-judge
of 7-63 Kesavaiah.

Criticism

Limits parliamentary
democracy

creates imbalance
in Separation of Powers

Judicial
over-reach

Relevant
criticism
points

According to HM, Seewai an eminent
constitutional basic structural is safety valve.
protects the constitution from
popular measures rather constitutional

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	4.25		

well attempted answer
try to mention year
of judgements



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

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)

Article 169 of the Indian constitution

Art-1 of the constitution especially in Article 2, 3 highlights the asymmetric federalism → "Indestructable Union of Destructable states" → "B.R. Ambedkar"

Constitution not provide for conclusive say.

(i) India's ethos is different from that of US's federalism

India → Holding together, USA → Coming together

(ii) We incorporate fraternity & Enshrined in Preamble therefore have unified

characteristics → single citizenship, single flag, single constitution.

Strong introduction with constitutional preference.



(iii) Due to hostility of neighbouring countries
(e.g.) Pakistan, Afghanistan & Bangladesh.

(iv) Although autonomy is provided to particular states to maintain culture

(e.g.) Schedule - 5, schedule 6 of the constitution

(v) The whims of Parliament in state matters is highlighted in
"objective Resolution" ^{Pt.} Jawaharlal Nehru.

However autonomy is provided to states too.

(i) Schedule 7 separation of power between state & centre
(e.g.) Union list, State list.

(ii) Tribal Advisory council in North Eastern states.

(iii) Autonomy in tax collection in certain sphere
(e.g.) Stamp duty etc.

These "Gramscian" features we have unique quasi-federal features which creates healthy synthesis between rigidity & flexibility.

the argument

presented here are

Feedback

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	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S F			

Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

TOTAL MARKS	45
-------------	----

correct with examples

fitting

conclusion

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addressed all parts properly.
need to focus on constitutional provisions.



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

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)

India's approach to secularism is based upon the principle of "Dharm - Katumbakam" → peaceful coexistence and enshrined in Part-3 of the constitution.

India's approach to secularism is better suited to its socio-religious

i) Due to existence of majority of religion
→ Muslims {13%}, Christians, Jainism, Buddhism, Parsi, Sikh etc.

ii) Our ethos is based upon the principle of "Dharm - Nirpeksha"

iii) Democratic principles involves that each section voice should be represented.
Therefore cohabitation of religion

clear
introduction

You can
introduce
with
meaning of
Secularism
and
provision in
the Indian
constitution

neatly
explained
the
points
with
examples



valid
point

(PV) the concept of "Sarv Dharma Sambhav" is highlighted through Indian secularism.

Due to so ingrained religious values thus incorporated in constitution as well.

(i) Article 25 → Religious consciousness highlight
↳ "Sarv Dharma Sambhav"

(ii) Article 27 → Concept of "ant Nirpekshtha"
↳ No taxation upon Religion.

(iii) Article 28/29 → Minority rights for setting up of addition educational institution

(iv) Incorporation of unique religious nation into our constitution

Ex) Sikh Kuipers

Therefore Indian secularism is based upon principle of distance & diffusion from Machiavellian & strict separation of church

In second part write the shortcomings in practice of secularism in India

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	40		

Decent coverage of key dimensions. write critique part & write proper intro



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

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)

Indian constituent assembly was represented by diverse section of society and as a result there culmination of views led to incorporation of diverse view (26th Jan 1950).

Impressive
Introduction

Indian constitution accommodating diverse perspective

Social perspective

- (DPSP)
- (i) The Part-4 of the constitution accommodate social as well as economic perspective
 - (ii) Women → Art 39(e) → equal pay for equal work.
→ Art (42) → Maternity benefit.
 - (iii) SC/ST → Art 46 → Promotion of SC/ST
→ Art 15, 16 → Affirmative action
 - (iv) Environment → Art 48 → Protection of environment.
→ Art 32 → various judgements regarding environment eg MC Mehta

the
written
statements
are
justified
with
constitutional
provisions



(iv) Children → Art 21 → Right to education
 ↳ Art 45 → elementary education
 ↳ Art 51A → parent strive for excellence

Political

(v) Village → Art 243 → Village panchayat (Gram Sabha)
 ↳ Art 40 → Provision of village panchayat

(vi) Women → 106th CAA → Reservation of women in parliament
 ↳ 73rd → Reservation of 1/3 rd in Panchayat CAA

(vii) SC/ST → Political representation in Panchayat
 (Article 243-D)
 ↳ Reservations for (MP/MLA)

(viii) Transgender & other vulnerable groups
 are given due advantage (welfare/Pat-4)

According to Honorable PM (Jawahar Lal Nehru)
 economic empowerment can be
 availed in true sense if we have both -
 political & social empowerment.

in 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
MARK 3.5

Balanced & focused
 answer. write second
 part with examples

Thoroughly
covered
all
the
key
points
with
the
constitutional
provisions

Relevant
conclusion



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

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

English were led by East India Company
the conflict into mercantilist and
monopolistic practices led to the tussle
between English & Europeans.

Thoughtful
introduction

Factors led the English to outcompete

- (i) Autonomy from Queen regarding
the trading of East India Company
(ii) only after charter of 1858 restrictions
were placed.

write the
chronology of
European
powers'
arrival in
India

English has navy which was
supreme and thus conquer

Policy of dual government revealed
were machines

Miranat

Duwait

Core
factors
rightly
addressed
with
examples
but
try to

integrate
more
examples

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(iv) Incorporation of Indian soldiers

military regiment → on the basis of

caste
 Key post Gandhi

(v) Victory in the unfought wars

↳ French → Caroline Wars

(Battle of Wandiwash 1761)

↳ Portuguese & Battle of Swally

(vi) The regular charter acts

↳ Charter Act 1773 → 1858

(vii) Strong Naval control rather
than predecessor.

The English quick decision making
swift attitude led to dominant
military control

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

	G	A	P
AWIS		✓	
CP & 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		

well attempted answer
write chronology of European
arrivals in India

all the points presented are significant with examples you can add
① selected colonial interests i.e. the Dutch focused on Indonesia

rational conclusion



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

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)

The dual system of administration was introduced by Britain after the Treaty of Allahabad (1765). The rule were under of Robert Clive.

**Strong
Introduction**

Policy of Dual system of administration

(i) Dual control is the policy of

Muzamat

→ Puppet ruler.
→ Control by
~~British~~

Diwani

→ Tax collection
→ Property Rights.
→ Dastaks.

**You
have
clearly
highlighted
the
points
with**

(ii) Enabled britishers to trade freely and onges will be sent out over.
puppet ruler of → traders
→ cities.

**innovative
presentation**

(iii) Enabled to finance war of military conquest.



help to consolidate empire

(i) The empires weren't directed
towards Britisher rather ruler.

→ created splendid isolation → trade

(ii) helped to form war in the southern
states → Mysore war.

(iii) created strict checks & balances
→ Mir Qasim V/S Mir Jafar.

(iv) enabled to quickly purge the
dissenter rulers

→ Mir Qasim → Mir Jafar
in Battle of Buxar 1764.

Thus British through its dual policy

controlled the India for almost
200 years till 1947)

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		

Concepts are articulated
effectively. need to
write more points with
examples.

the points
mentioned
are
correct
with
examples

Relevant
conclusion



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

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

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

The Government budgeting is process to identify the expenses and income and is done and introduced every year as a form of budget by our finance minister.

Distinguishing between Capital Budget & Revenue



(a) Take into account the capital formation or capital investment infrastructure.

helps in creation capital based economic

Component of GFCF
(31%) → GDP
asset creation

(a) Day to day expenses in the form of, profit or expense
(a) Interest, Subsidies

(b) Identify the consumption (GDP) based economy.

(a) Component of Government (GDP=10%)

(c) Liabilities

Effective Introduction

You can start with

Article 112

& write background

of the budget exercise in India.

these are key differences points with examples

good use of fact

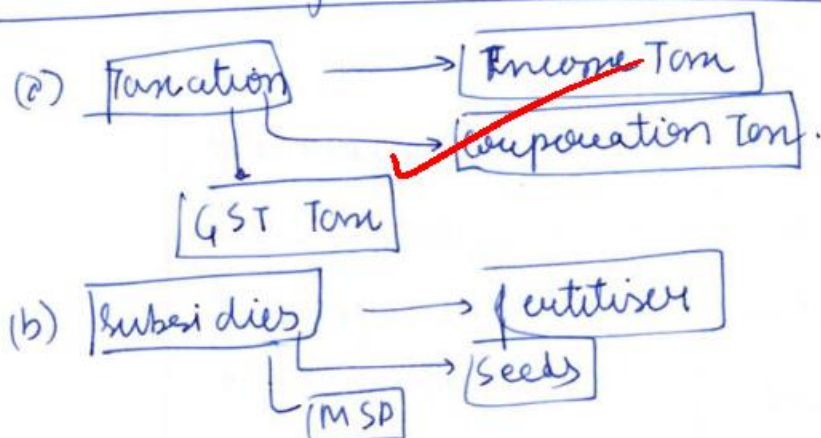
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Capital Budget Component.

- (a) Budget for creation of Infrastructure
 ↳ VPI infrastructure
- (b) Disinvestment. ↳ Reduction of ownership from govt project.
- (c) Grants obtained for infrastructure creation.

Revenue Budget



- (c) Interest Payment, Pension Payment, Income tax
 (d) Profit from PSU (eg) NALCO, R.B.I.
 (e) Grant in Aid to State
 (f) The Revenue component needs to be decreased while capital component needs to be increased for Usha Bhat (2017)

the
main
ponents
points
have
been

~~addressed~~
with
figure
based
presentation

(For OFFICE use only)

#	(G)	(A)	(P)
AWIS	☒	☐	☐
CD & VA	☐	☒	☐
S & F	☒	☐	☐
P & R	☒	☐	☐

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

TOTAL MARKS	4.5
-------------	-----

Start with the back ground of the budget
write significance of the difference in conclusion.

Suiftable

Conclusion

Conclude by writing
the significance
of this distinction



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

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)

India's GDP comprises of . → Net Exports (-2%)
 → Private final consumption expenditure (61%)
 → Gross fixed capital formation (31%)
 → Government Budgeting (10%)

Impressive
introduction
with
fact

this quarter India's GDP has been 7.8% growth rate.

writes proper

definition of

GDP as the best measure of country development

GDP

(i) incorporates production of goods and services in a particular year.

(ii) It helps in competing with GDP globally

⇒ India's 4th largest GDP.

(iii) helps into to identify per-capita income.

⇒ India's per capita GDP → \$ 2100.

(iv) goes with various social indicators globally

⇒ Human Development Index, Multi Dimensional poverty.

neatly
written

all
the
key
measures
points

with
examples

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

(c) easy to calculate due to abundance of dataset

✓ (MCA-21 database)

valid points

GDP not the best measure.

(i) It doesn't help to identify income inequality.

✓ many people below per capita (\$2100)

(ii) No dimension for identifying social development

✓ stunting, child mortality

(iii) Doesn't take into account for current crisis.

✓ no account for (environmental concerns)

(iv) GDP is (quantitative measure)

→ no qualitative incorporation.

Therefore incorporation of Green GDP is

done by (Uttarakhand), Water Budget in

(Kerala) could be utilised to cater the qualitative outlook to the GDP.

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**

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16

Answer reflects sound theoretical understanding
You can write proper definition of GDP.

these are key drawbacks points with examples

meaningful conclusion

You can mention metrics HDI, MPI, SDG



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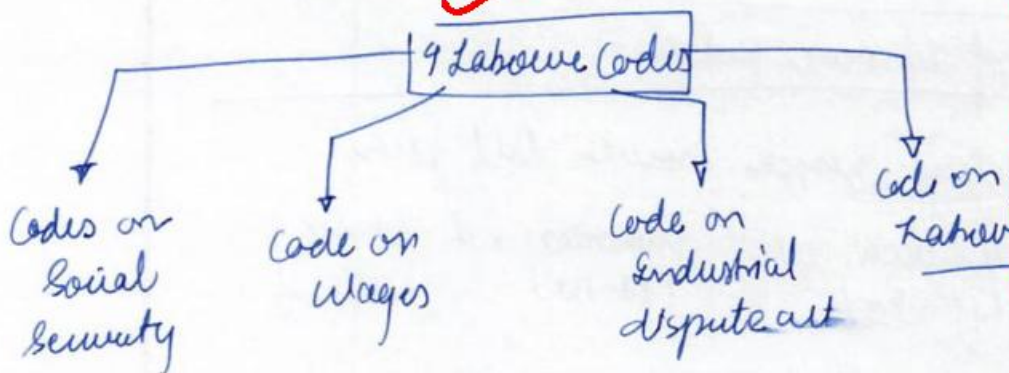
(Don't Write anything
in this Area / इस स्थान
पर कुछ न लिखें)

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)

The four 'Labour Codes' were introduced in the year 2019 to supersede the colonial era stringent laws and to streamline new age policy -



Appropriately
written
Intro
with
labour
codes.

Merit of Labour Codes.

- (i) Unify the cascading laws.
 ⇒ Various internship schemes overlapping
 ↳ one single identification
- (ii) Done away with restrictive regime
 ⇒ night shifts of women → males etc.
- (iii) enable to update 'Citizen Charter' effectively

the content written is related with examples



- (iv) Provide ease of doing business
"Updation in Ranking" (World Bank)
- (v) Provision aligned with constitution
⇒ Equal pay for equal work (Art 34)
- (vi) Women → Maternity benefits under
"Code on Social Security"

neatly
written
the
merits
points

Demerits of Labourer codes.

- (i) Restrictive work hours still prev
⇒ India v/s ~~Nichron~~ v/s (China)
(10.5 hr) (12 hr) (12 hr)

- (ii) Huge overtime pay.
⇒ India v/s China
(12x) (0.5x)

- (iii) No universal free firing policy
⇒ Led to 99% of SME → w/ Micro)

with digitisation and feedback
mechanism overhauling of Labourer codes
could be employed and following
with practices

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		

Balanced and focused
answer. need to write
more demerits points.

covered
relevant
demerits
points
need to
write more
demerits
points
Contextually
Concluded



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

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)

The Union Budget 2025-26 Provided
budget of 1.27 lakh crore in the domain
of Research and development.

underline the important

measures proposed to promote R&D.

fact

(i) Establishment of apex body to
enable R&D

☞ Anusandhan National Research
Foundation (ANRF).

Promotion of skilling to propagation R&D

☞ PM Viksit Bharat Rozgar Yojana
PM Internship Opportunities

Promotion of Deep tech startups by
creation of funds of funds

☞ Fund for investment in startups.

Impactful
Introduction
with fact

You can mention
the other
countries

Investment on
R&D (as per
GDP) to
compare

China - 2.4%
of GDP

& Israel
(5.2%)

the
necessary
measures
points
were
effectively
written
with
examples

(v) Food processing industry will be linked with Research Innovation Centre

(vi) Promotion of (AI) by setting up of specialised institute

⇒ ₹ 60,000 crore grants has been provided

(vii) (crop R&D) has been done to propagate
 ↳ Marketing / advertisement

⇒ National Mahatma Board Setup

(viii) Promotion of engineering to propagate exports

⇒ Linking GI (Geographical Tag) Indicator with R&D.

(ix) Promotion of Research through
"One district one product"

Thus with the above measures the dream of Atmanirbhar Bharat is achieved
ethology and export led globally economy will be achieved

you have clearly explained the measures points with examples

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	4.75		

add more facts all points properly, you can add more facts in intro.

Proper conclusion



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 'पंथनिरपेक्ष' शब्द भारतीय संदर्भ में किस प्रकार विशिष्ट अर्थों को व्यक्त करते हैं। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

~~Art~~ Constitutional Amendment 42nd introduced the terms socialist and secular in the preamble.

As the guiding light of constitution
 "Kesavananda"
 "Bhakti Case"

Preamble

Identity card of the constitution
 "NA Palkhivala"

newly introduced with constitutional amendment you can mention

Socialist embodying in Indian context.

(1) According to "Nakara Case" Supreme court highlighted it represent "Gandhian Socialism"

→ Banning of Intoxicating drink → Bihar → Gujarat

both points are important with examples

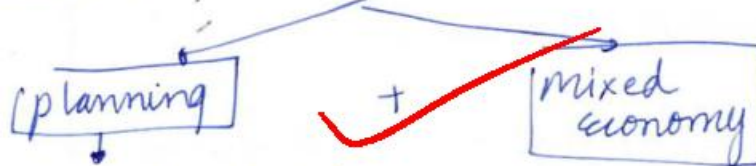
It was recommended by the Swaran Singh Committee

(2) "G B Pant" Case it highlights the "Democratic Socialism"

→ "JAM Trinity" → DBT (Direct Benefit Transfer)



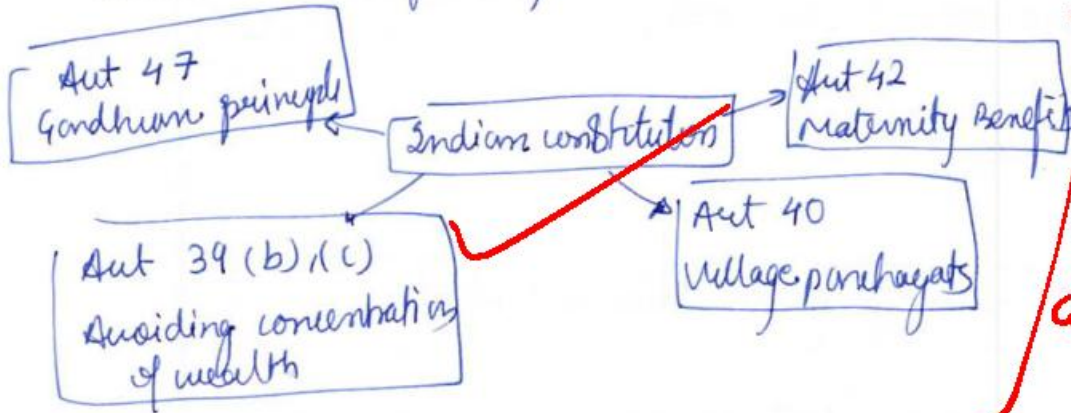
(3) Socialism has been embodied into



↳ Panchamrit principle
 (2030) for sustainability

↳ PPP model with
 (Delhi Metro)

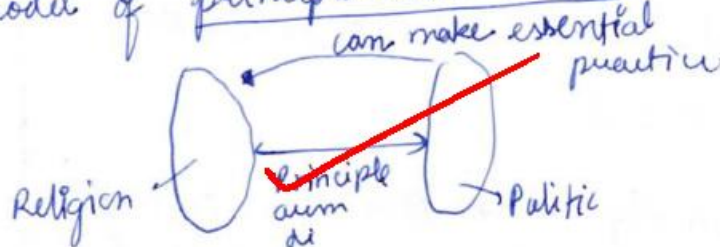
(4) Socialism is widely highlighted into Indian
 constitution especially Part - 4



the
 written
 statements
 are
 justified
 with
 examples
 &
 constitution of
 provisions.

Secularism in the Indian context

(1) Secularism has been followed on the
 model of "principle arm distance"



Relevant
 point
 with
 figure
 based
 presentation



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

- (ii) Promotion of religion on the basis of mutual coexistence
(Ex) Hajj Yatra & Amarnath Yatra.
- (iii) Incorporation in the fundamental Right
(Ex) Article (25-29)
- (iv) On the principle of 'Pant Nirpekshta',
(Ex) Art 25 → Religious profession
- (v) Special grants and concession
(Ex) Art 27 → No religious taxation
- (vi) Special mention to religious keyword,
embodied into our constitution
(Ex) 'Sukh Kripa' mentioned.

thoroughly
written
points
with

constitutional
provisions

You can add
more

constitutional
provisions

Article 15, 16, 44

Thus On the ideology of 'Varudhev Katumbkam'
and the follower of 'Kynerian model'
we embody the principle of Soulam &
Soulam

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)**

well attempted answer

mention committee name
in intro & add more
constitutional provisions.



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(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)

Article 368 of the constitution talks about the procedure to amend the constitution which could be initiated by Parliament.

nicely introduced with constitutional provisions.

Simple majority

Constitutional Amendment

Special Majority + 50% State ratification

Art 2, 3 state territories

Art 169 (creation of ML)

Special Majority
Part 3, 4 of the constitution

Art 55 election to provide
Art 279 A → GST comm

very good innovative figure based presentation or important content

Procedure of constitution has flexible

(i) It employs simple majority while amending the constitution.

(ii) It is incorporated to have constitution as a living document according to changing time
Ex: Jawaharlal Nehru stated

these are key procedure points with example



(iii) Incorporates tendency of
"Indestructible union with destructible state"
Ex Article 28 3 of the constitution.

(iv) Indicates unitary features as no.
role of state government are limited scale

Ex Art 169 creation of MLC $\xrightarrow{\text{no binding}} \text{President-}$
 $\xrightarrow{\text{uncommon}}$

(v) Procedure

Procedure of constitution has been rigid.

(i) Special Majority

(i) To preserve the essential characteristics
of the constitution

Ex Art Part-3 Fundamental right.

(ii) To enable the constitutional supremacy.

Ex Art-32 constitutional remedies as
fundamental right.

you
have
clearly
explained
the
provisions
with
examples

(Special Majority + 50%)

(i) To create healthy separation of power on
the principle of (Montesquieu).

⊙ Judiciary amendment requires ratifica

(ii) To pursue federal character

⊙ Schedule - 7 Separation of power betw
state & centre

(iii) To create equal incorporation of states.

Gronville Austin
Quasi
federal

Fine
balance

Helps to
ensure
smooth
function

Thus our constitution is not rigid
as that of USA nor flexible as that
of Britain therefore incorporating
healthy synthesis

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	575		

Concepts are articulated
effectively. write criticism
of the procedure.



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 the spirit of common brotherhood & sisterhood that unify the social fabric and emboldens the idea of unity in diversity.

nicely written the concept

Concept of Fraternity as Enshrined in the Constitution

(i) Part - IVA of Fundamental duties under Article (51A) highlights fraternity

the arguments presented

are valid with constitutional provisions

helps to streamline the vulnerable section into mainstream

☞ Art-15, 16 affirmative actions to SC/ST.

☞ Equality and gender neutrality as true - concept

☞ Art/39 e (equal pay for equal work)



(i) Fraternity implies between states central

⇒ Concept of cooperative federalism

⇒ Art 279 A { GST Council }.

(v) the encouragement of grassroots democracy
as also highlighted common shared spirit

⇒ Art-40 & 73rd & 74th CAA of Panchayat
and Municipalities

covered
important
points
with
examples
you can
add

① citizenship

Art. 5-11

② Schedule
V & VI

significance of Fraternity

(i) cultural diversity requires shared
common heritage

⇒ Unification through freedom
struggle

(ii) diverse languages requires incorporation
through single medium

⇒ NEP scheme "three language
policy"

neatly
written
both
the
points
with
examples



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in this Area / इस स्थान
पर कुछ न लिखें)

- (iii) Fraternity helps to embolden the mission
of 'Vikshit Bharat 2047'
- (iv) creates sustainable environment
✓ common sense of cleanliness through
"Swachh Bharat Abhiyan"
- (v) shared Nationalism feeling.
✓ Through Global ranking ✓ GDP as
4th largest.

all
the
points
presented
are
significant
with
examples

Fraternity multiple example.

(i) Republic day parade. holiday

(ii) One nation One - Election

(iii) GST council → Fiscal cooperation

(iv) Single citizenship

Freedom to move and reside anywhere
in country [Art 19(1)].

this Fraternity is integral part which
keeps us binded even after 76 years of Independence.

You can
write
the
present
day
challenges

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

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29

Balanced and focused
answer you can write
the present day challenges.

these
are
key
examples
points

rational
conclusion



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in this Area / इस स्थान
पर कुछ न लिखें)

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)

British East India company was a trading company sponsored by Britain Queen to venture in global seas inspired by the idea of mercantilism and monopolistic practices.

strategies employed to expand its territorial control during (18th century).

(i) Policy of "Subsidiary Alliance" created to have power on the expense of native king

(ii) Marathas signing in "Mysore Wars"

(iii) Policy of "Doctrine of Lapse" → Lord

Dalhousie used this to rapidly expand

(iv) Kingdom incorporated → Nagpur, Satara, Thane 1818 (1857)

by British

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Engaging
Introduction

You can
mention

was
established
in 1600

through the
charter of
Queen
Elizabeth-1

the
content
written
is valid

with
examples



(iii) Land settlement policies -

⇒ Permanent settlement and created
new class of loyal landlords.

(iv) Territorial conquest of the native
empire

⇒ Battle of ⁽¹⁷⁵⁷⁾ Plassey → Bengal conquered.

Battle of Buxar → Awadh, Bengal,
⁽¹⁷⁶⁴⁾ Odisha

(v) Removal of foreign adversary

⇒ Carminati Wars led to defeat
of French & Battle of Wandiwash (1761)

neatly
presented
the
points
with
proper
examples

Battle of Plassey Role (1757)

(i) Fought between

Siraj ud-daulah (Bengal) v/s Britain

+ supported by

(Jagat Seth) (Mirjadar)

both
are
important

(ii) Led to huge gain from placery (~2 crores)

⇒ 50% Mughal GDP from Bengal

points
with
examples



(iii) No duties upon import led to
profit maximisation

Battle of Buxar (1764)

(i) Fought between

Shuja-ud-Daulah (Awadh)

+

Mir Qasim + Shah Alam
(II)

v/s Britain

(ii) Britain won led to signing of

The Treaty of Allahabad (1765) → Robert Clive

Awadh as
buffer state

1 Dual Government

(Nizamat) + (Diwani)

Control over
territories

(iii) It created Britain as war machine
on its expense, Britain aspire for
territorial conquest → Mysore

other kingdoms

Comprehensive
coverage
of
points
with
examples
and
innovative
presentation

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		

Thus Battle of Buxar & Plassey were
the watershed event that led to the
rise of Britain and continued uptill (1947).

Improve intro quality
by writing background
of the EIC & draw a figure
for better impact.



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in this Area / इस स्थान
पर कुछ न लिखें)

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?

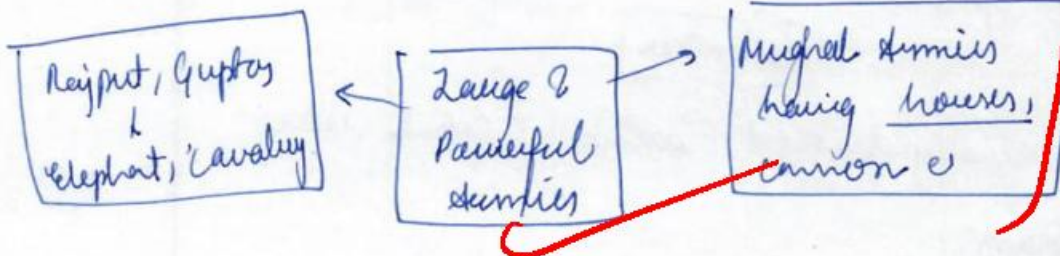
(15 marks, 250 words)

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 was once called as "golden land of the earth" due to its rich and fertile land, talented artisans, inspiring geography strategic control of ~25% of global GDP (Mughal times)

Impressive
introduction
with
fact
&
figures.



Rulers showed limited interest in conquering.

(i) Internal conflicts

Important
points
written
with
figure

Rulers of were fighting among themselves

↳ Tripartite struggle of 4 dynasties

Kashtrakut

Gurjara
Pratihara

Palas

(b) Interclan rivalry

↳ Rajputs amongst themselves as perceived it as → sports activity.

(iii) Geographically rich & strategically



well drawn labeled figure

(c) Intricately linked with global value chain.

↳ Indian Ocean is inspired due to heavy trading

(b) Two major routes → silk route
→ spice route.

led self sufficiency thus evolve hardly ventury.

(iv) Influence of foreigners into our territory

You have clearly explained the points with examples & figures but try to focus more on examples or facts



(a) India was Brain gain capital
 (e.g.) Mansabdar in Mughal court from Persia

(b) mixts of foreigners

(e.g.) Marco Polo, Abdur Razzaq, Babur.

(c) Weak Naval Army

(a) Apart from "Chola" no ruler could
 have foreign stronghold
 as Chola → (Strong Navy)

(b) Defeat of Sultan ruler from Sultan
 at Naval course led to Sultan of
Sultan in India.

Thus due to the reluctance of the and
 advent of Renaissance (1300-1500) CE in
 Italy and rise of monopolistic mercantilism
 in Europe, the reluctance of ruler led
 to downfall of empire

meaningful
 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	6.75		

Logical flow with

clear presentation.

provide more focus on

examples or facts for better quality.



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

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 posed ~~the~~ challenge to British expansion in the form of various military tactics and their knowledge of geographical topology → but couldn't unify
⇒ "Guerrilla warfare".

Clear
Introduction

Maratha
Empire was
established
in 1674

Factors Marathas Role.

- (i) created necessary buffer for British to conquer into Deccan.

by
Shivaji Maharaj



- (ii) Various raids into British conquered territories ⇒ Bengal looting of Jagat 4th.

Covered
important
points
with
figures
write
more
points
with
example



valuable
point

military alliance with Mysore Tipu Sultan.

eg) Anglo Mysore war.

Factors that hindered India to be a strong
centralizing authority.

(i) No regional stronghold for vast
empire

eg) Mughals from Gwalior to Kabul
under Aurangzeb.

(ii) Internal tussle and conflicts.

eg) Rajput rivalry.

(iii) Policy of divide & Rule.

created animosity between
Hindus & Muslims

(iv) Creation of no power navy led
to British being as adversary.

key
factors
clearly
highlighted
with
examples

(i) corruption and many attacks
 Ex) Sirajudaulah vs Mir Qasim
 ✓ L Jagat Seth
 Father
 Butcher's (Battle of Plassey)
 (1757)

(vi) No centralised army and communication

(vii) Rise of feudalism created isolated
 sphere of power

Ex) Mughals (system)
 Jagudauli Zamin-dauli

(viii) fragmentation after Aurangzeb
 (1707) → Upper Mughals, Bahamani

(ix) and lower → (Saddat Khan)

(Chin Kilich Khan)
 Hyderabad

Therefore internal unification created
 internal chaos thus British conquering
 Indian territories

The
 points
 demonstrates
 comprehensive
 coverage
 of
 factors
 points
 with
 examples.

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		

In intro mention:
 background + write
 points in first with
 examples.



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 रोज़गार परिदृश्य पर इसके उदय के प्रभावों का परीक्षण कीजिए।
 (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Gig economy is a freelancing opportunity which is outside the sphere of traditional jobs culture.

Traditional

→

Gig

Minimum wages

→

No min. wage → Incentive for employer

Fixed hours

→

No fix hour

Social security
→ Labour code

→

No code of labour

According to NITI aayog, gig economy accounts for (1.5%) of workforce and set to rise to (4.5%) by 2030

Implication of its rise on employment.

Positive implication

valid point

It provides democratisation of jobs

Handicapped / Amazon-Silent Station

Women & flexible hours

Appropriately

written

noted

with

facts.

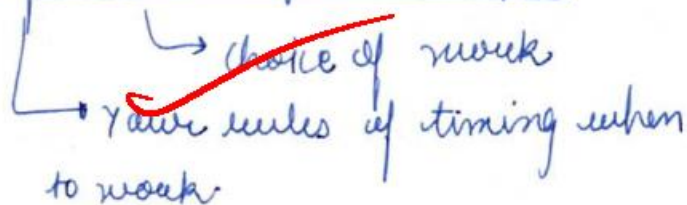
try to write

2-4 lines of

para with

facts

(ii) Avenues of Microentrepreneurship

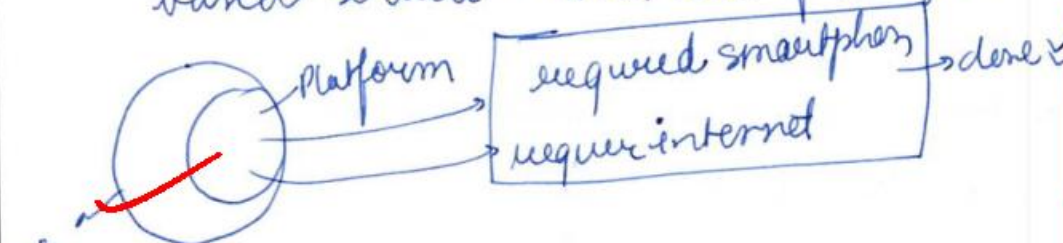


(iii) creates Definition of job



(iv) Due to gig enables the rise of formal employment $\Rightarrow$ 29% (2018) $\rightarrow$ 42% (2024)

(v) No prior skill ~~not~~ required for platform based service $\rightarrow$ this ease of jobs



gig worker

(vi) Women entrepreneurs been lured

$\Rightarrow$ Saheli separate page at Amazon for women.

(vii) Incorporation of skilling enablement

$\Rightarrow$ Urban Clap $\rightarrow$ Recognition of prior learning certificate (RPL KY)

the main

simplifications

points

have

been

addressed

with

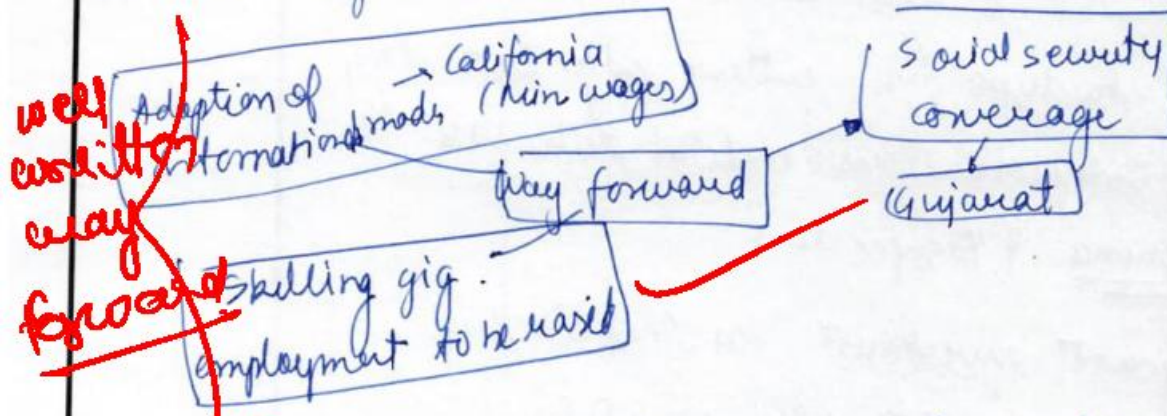
examples



Negative implication

- (i) informalisation of workforce.
 - ⇒ 90% of workers doing informal
- (ii) opaque algorithm induces low wages
 - ⇒ Rating based job allocation.
- (iii) No social security as gig workers → are termed as Paubras ⇒ No pension and insurance & EPFO?
- (iv) no profit sharing in wages
 - ⇒ 30% profit of monats → 2% increase in wage of worker
- (v) no rights to strike

the
noted
points
are
appropriate
with
examples



Contextualised
concluded

The gig economy is booming sector with proper enablement of public policy will bridge development & Innovation → Vikshit Bharat 2047

Feedback

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#	G	A	P
AWIS	1		
CD & VA	1		
S & F	1		
P & R	1		

Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

TOTAL MARKS

6.5

Improve into presentation,
 by writing in 3-4 lines with
 fact. Good effort.



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in this Area / इस स्थान
पर कुछ न लिखें)

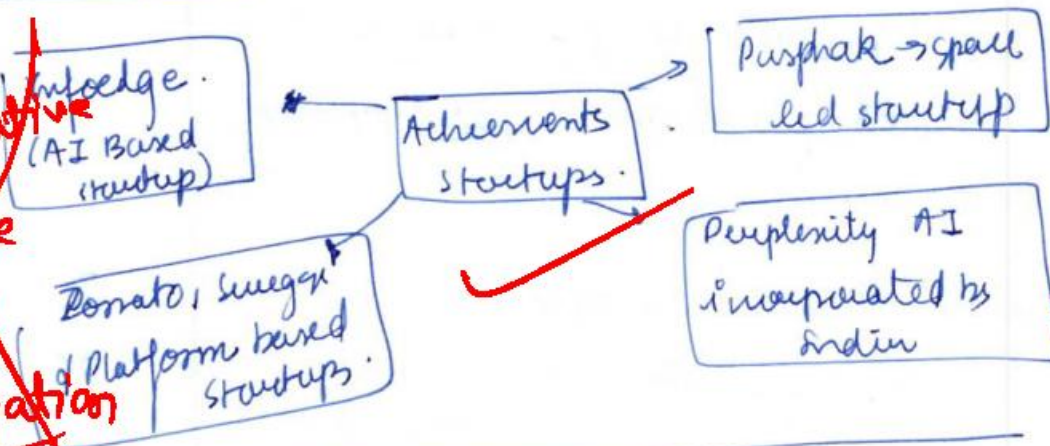
Q.18) Despite phenomenal growth in recent years, India's startup ecosystem lags in innovation across strategic sectors. Identify the factors responsible for this inadequate focus on deep-tech and suggest strategies to bridge this gap. (15 marks, 250 words)

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 have been rising at tremendous rate untill today we have 118 unicorn startups.

Proper
introduction
with
fact

V-good
innovative
figure
based
presentation



You can add
other fact
In India-
50+ recognized
startups
in 2016 to
1.59 lakh in
2025

India's startup lags innovation

(i) Less startups in cutting edge technology.

↳ Semiconductors, critical tech. VLS.
China & Deepseek.

both
points
are
relevant
with
fact

(ii) Stagnant investment in (R&D) by
government (0.6% of GDP).

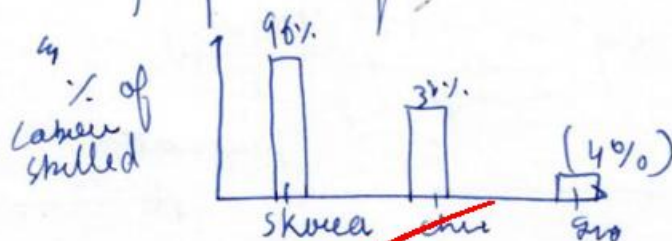


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(Don't Write anything
in this Area / इस स्थान
पर कुछ न लिखें)

(iii) Skilling of workforce is less



(iv) Venture capital fund creates impatient capital → (asking for quit profit) over (minimal risk)

Inadequate focus on deep tech.

(i) Due to bottom up approach of government.

(ii) Less funding by state:

⇒ \$1.5 Tr (China) v/s \$1.5 Bn (India).

(iii) Patient capital is less. thus imbalance in decision making.

(iv) startup incubators unavailability

⇒ only in colleges. no atmosphere

(v) Less academia-industry linkages.

⇒ Oxfam report → highlights inequality of jobs and highly skilled

neatly
presented
the
points
with
diagram.

you
have
clearly
articulated
the
core
factors
points
with
examples.

① brain-drain of top research talent—over 85% of India's AI/PhDs work abroad.

valid point

(i) Deep tech incentives and technological mission are only in Atomic space fragmented approach

Strategies

(i) State led startup incubation

↳ We-Hub {Telangana}

(ii) Research policies to have more grants
 ↳ Anusandhan Nation Research foundation grants.

High investment on R & D

↳ South Korea 14.6%

(iv) International model.

↳ Germany → "Dualis Studium"

creation of fund of fund for deep tech

↳ NMF → in multimodal transport

to become Vikshit Bharat (2047) and

to be self reliant on the principle of

Atmanirbhar deep tech innovation needed to be revolutionary

Feedback

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#	C	A	P
AWIS	✓		
CD & VA	✓		
S & F	✓		
P & R	✓		
Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS	6.25		

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well attempted answer.
 need to write more strategies points with example or facts.

properly concluded answer

well written the strategies points with examples

global collaboration & tech diplomacy
 e.g. India-US ICT



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)

you can write the definition
 The female labour force participate rate (FLFPR) has been increased from 29% (2018-19) → 42% of 2024, showing a significant rise

well written intro with fact

of Reasons for the rise of FLFPR.

FLFPR with fact
 (i) Incorporation of updated methodology by PLFS & Periodic Labour force survey.
 (ii) Inclusion of unpaid work in self-employed category.

the statements given are acceptable with example & facts

(ii) Rise of gig economy & 10.5% of workforce providing female flexibility in workers

(iii) The NSO women time survey (BX than man) has been reduced due to

Gout intervention → LPG cylinder & Ujjawala Yojana
 → Water Taps { Jal Jeeva mission }



(iv) Rise of entrepreneurship among women.

↳ Lakshpati did ~~not~~ reach entrepreneurs

target increased to 2-3 crore.

(i) Women hold in agri has been increased
due to { Male migration in urban centres }

COVID-19 has led to increase in
employment { ILO Report } due to
income poverty reduced by it.

opportunities it creates for inclusive develop-

(i) According to ILO Report, if
Female labour force Part becomes equal to
(42%) M L FPR (Male)
(79%)

then increase in 27% of GDP in India

(ii) It prospers the ideals of gender.
wage gap bridging as enshrined in



contribution ✓ Art-39(e) equal pay for equal work.

(i) Increases social indicator ranking for women → Thus achieving SDG goals.

(ii) Women in mainstream could led to reduction of poverty.

both points are relevant

Challenges

feminisation of Agriculture (42%)

Challenges or way forward

Huge gap between MLFPR VS BLPR (79%) (42%)

Contractual women workers VS Regular workers

Penalty for motherhood

Way forward.

covered important challenges points with innovative presentation

→ This with incorporation of Maternity Benefit (Art-42) and regularisation of jobs could tackle the problem and the path of equitable inclusion.

well written way forward with Art-42

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	⑥		

you can define question keywords in intro & need to mention more facts related to points.



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in this Area / इस स्थान
पर कुछ न लिखें)

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)

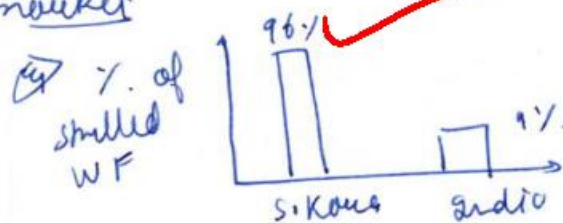
कारक बाज़ार सुधारों (फैक्टर मार्केट रिफॉर्म्स) में अपर्याप्त प्रगति ने भारत की दोहरे अंकों की संवृद्धि आकांक्षाओं को कैसे प्रभावित किया है? सरकार ने इस संबंध में क्या उपाय किए हैं? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

India's GDP growth this quarter is (7.6%)
and to achieve the goal of Viksit Bharat
(2047), needed to excel to increase the
per-capita \$ 2,100 (world) $\rightarrow$ \$ 21,000 (2047)
(World Bank Report)

Inadequate progress on factor market
impacted double-digit.

(a) Labour.

(i) There is a huge skill gap in labour
market



(ii) Strict Labour code restricts developm

High overtime wages
 $2 \times$ (India) vs $0.5 \times$ (China)
High hours of work

(10.5hr) India V/S 12hr (Vietnam) V/S Nonp
(China)

(iii) Huge gap between Female labour
force V/S Male labour force (42% V/S 71%)

b) Land

(i) Fragmentation of Landholding

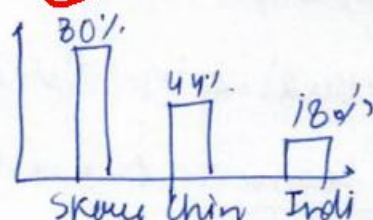
→ 80% of small and marginal farmers

(ii) Inadequate digitalisation of Land records.

c) Capital Market

(i) Immature bond market to obtain credit

→ % of
GDP
bond market



(ii) Huge overfinancialisation of asset-

→ speculative assets → future capx
[uncertain]

d) Entrepreneurship

(i) In Vent deep tech startup due to
profit maximisation

(ii) Inadequate Ventures Capital Fund.

The
points
mentioned
are
justified
with
figures
and
examples



Measures taken by government

- (i) Labour → Skilling } Apprentices Act (1961)
 ↳ New Labour } (mandatory intern)
 codes } part of apprenticeship
 provision } Yajna & 1 crore }
 into 4 }

- (ii) Lab → digitisation of Lab record
 & DL RMP 3 missions

- (iii) Capital Market → Reduction of face value of
 Bond (₹ 10,000)
 ↳ Set up of Bud Banks (NARCL),
 ↳ IBC code for Banks.

- (iv) Infrastructure spending in FUPI infra
 ↳ Capex loan ₹ 11.11 L cr.
 ↳ PLI scheme ₹ 1.6 L crore init)
 ₹ 14.4 L crore product)

- Thus with the goal of Unshut Bharat.
 consumption led growth (6.5%) → needed to
 be changed in investment led growth upon
 the factor of market production.

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	7		

Concepts are articulated effectively. provide more measures points

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		

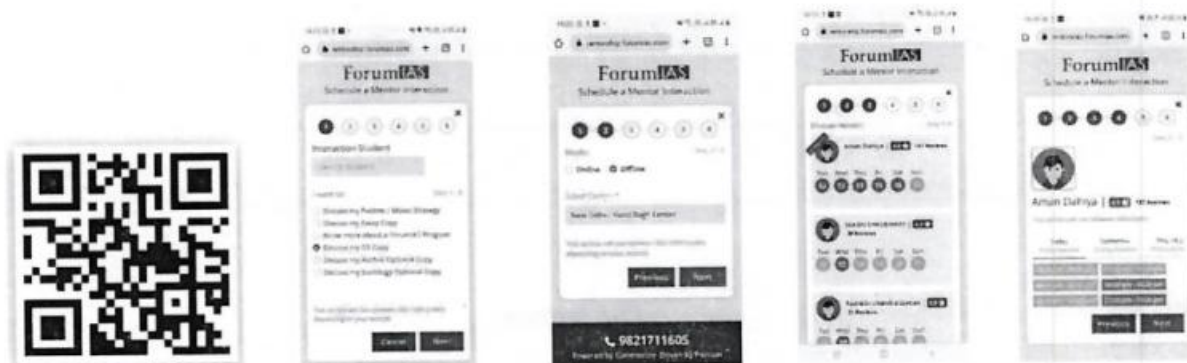
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