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04 SEP 2025

ForumIAS
ACADEMY

FRC 2026

TEST CODE 9 1 0 1 4 0 2

Time Allowed : Three Hours

समय : तीन घंटे



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

01st Aug. 2025

*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
2		4.5
3		4.25
4		3.5
5		4.5
6		5
7		4.25
8		4.75
9		4.75
10		3.25
11		6.5
12		6.75
13		6.25
14		6.75
15		6.25
16		6.25
17		6.0
18		7.0
19		7.0
20		6.75
Total/कुल अंक	250	114.5

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 काट दें।

For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु

Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :

10:00

End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :

1:00

Mode Of Examination/

परीक्षा की विधि :

Online/ऑनलाइन ☐Offline/ऑफलाइन ☐

For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु

ECN CODE/

ईसीएन कोड :

1345

EG/ईजी :

① ② ③ ● ⑤

Evaluation Date/

मूल्यांकन तिथि :

Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :

Total Marks/कुल अंक :

114.5
250

*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy.

मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।

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

Dear

EXAMINER'S REMARKS

You have given very good effort

1) As you attempted all questions under following

IBS structure

2) Good Knowledge Base and Question Interpretation Skills exhibited in all questions

3) Apt value addition dimensions in ans (8, 9, 14, 18, 19, 20)

4) Good Presentation Skills with Boxed Sub-heads; Segregated dimensions and micro-heads; good Handwriting and minimal over writing.

Suggestions

→ 1) In Question 16 with adequate points

cover both aspects

2) Improve quality of examples and substantiating dimensions.

CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

Keep Writing

You Have Very High Score

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

Good Luck!



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 is a judicial innovation propounded by the apex court in Keshavananda Bharati Case 1973. It includes that Parliament can not amend the basic parts of the constitution without which the edifice of the constitution will fall.

Valid description
Intro

The doctrine has evolved in several judicial pronouncements:

→ fair Sub head

- ① Keshavananda Bharati case 1973 ⇒ The doctrine includes
- i) Supremacy of the constitution
 - ii) Secularism
 - iii) Separation of Powers
 - iv) Federalism
 - v) Republic & democratic state
 - vi) Unity, Sovereignty & Integrity of the nation
 - vii) Rule of law

Don't mention all elements within one Judgement
ex: Federalism was emphasised in S.R. Bommai case etc.



② Central Coal fields Association Case
it includes right to access to justice

③ Raj Narain Case - added:
i) limited power of Parliament
to amend the constitution

ii) Judicial review

iii) harmony between Fundamental rights & DPSPs

→ Minerva Mills Case

④ L. Chandra Kumar Case 1997 - power of
High Courts under Art 226 & Art 227

* can add
Dimension of
Utility of AORs
or challenges
Briefly.

⑤ IR Coelho Case 2007 - it includes
sanctity of Fundamental Rights

⑥ The doctrine was also reinforced in
Minerva Mills Case 1980, SR Bommai Case, etc

⇒ D/O Basic structure is dynamic & evolving and [NCRWC 2000] also
reinstated the doctrine.

fairly
concluded.

4/10

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
VB & 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			



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)

As per Article 2 & Article 3 of constitution Parliament, by law, ~~can create~~, establish any new state or alter boundaries, names, etc. unilaterally.

Apt Intro
with constitutional
dimension

State legislative assemblies have not been provided a say in this for following reasons:

Just sub head
keep it concise

① if states are given the above power there will be secessionist tendencies
↳ khalistan demand, etc

② The majority in the states would not allow the minority (depressed pockets) to separate & benefit.

↳ formation of Telangana in 2014

Well Articulated
Points with
Examp.



③ To ensure national integrity as well as administrative convenience

↳ creation of Uttarakhand, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand

④ Parliament can better decide for the welfare of all the people of the nation irrespective of cultural, ethnic or regional diversity

↳ i) special provisions for Nagaland (Art 371A), Assam (Article 371B), Mizoram (Art 371C), etc.

ii) more autonomy to tribal areas & hill districts under 5th & 6th schedules

Good
Comprehensive
Coverage
of
Dimensions

* Can add
Certain
Checks & Balances
ex:
Reserve Bank
Judgment.

Apt
Comprehensive
Conclusion

⇒ Overall, India is a "indestructible union of destructible states" and states don't enjoy the right to secede from union. And the above power also helps in settling international boundary disputes with Bangladesh

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
10



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)

Indian approach to secularism is a positive secularism approach with a principled distance approach & allows for positive discrimination in favor of minorities.

Indian Approach is more suited for its socio-religious conditions

- 1) ensures protection of minority rights given the diversity of the nation
eg i) Art 29-30
ii) allows personal laws like Anand Marriage Act, Muslim Personal Law, etc
- 2) allows religious reforms & State patronizes all the religions equally,
"Sawa Dharma Sambhava" - all religions are possible.

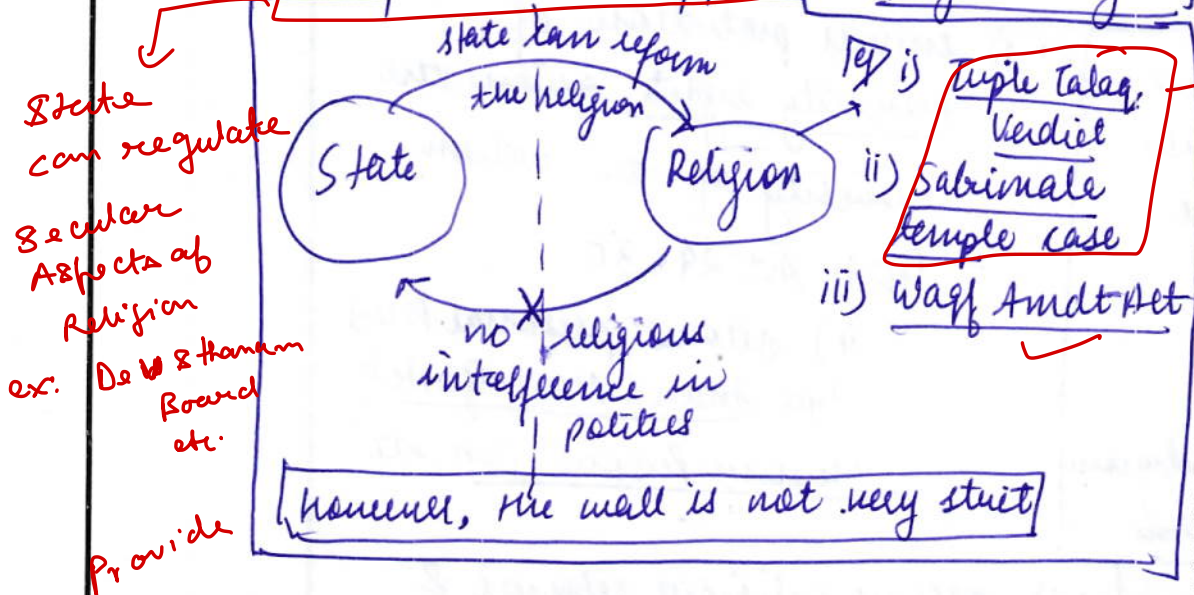
Since Intro
can Briefly
define the
general
meaning of
'Secularism'
before
giving
Indian
Context

→ give examples
→ Hindu code Bill
→ Scharimala

③ At the same times, it allows civil liberty also. Art 25 freedom of religion

④ "Panth Nirpekshita"- state maintains an "equidistance" Art 27 - patronization of all religions equally.

⑤ Principled-distance Approach - [Rajiv Bhargava]



Senior Points

can mention these under Doctrine of essentiality.

Can few challenges before conclusion

Indian secularism aligns with the increasingly diverse world as well & ensures freedom of religion, liberty as well as national unity.

4.25
10

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			



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 constitution has been drawn from various sources, acomodating the best of each, with diverse-~~socio-political perspective~~ which has enabled it to serve the people of India well, since 75 years.

fair
contextual
Intro
can add
phrases like
'Living
Document'

These inherent strengths of Indian constitution include:

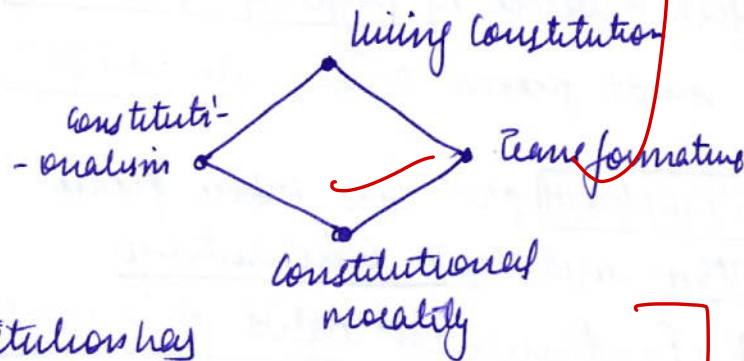
- ① Keep balance of rigidity & flexibility
✓ Andt process given in Art 368.
- ② Philosophical part was taken from USA and Irish Constitution.
 - ✓ i) Fundamental rights ⇒ ensure political democracy (Part III)
 - ii) DPSPs (Part IV) ⇒ ensure socio-eco - non-democracy

fair
dimensional
subhead

Valid
Arguments



- ③ Indian constitution has values of liberty, equality & fraternity inspired from French Revolution.
- ④ Political Part was inspired from UK
↳ Parliamentary form of govt to ensure accountability.
- ⑤ Preamble maintains priority to socio-economic & political justice.
- ⑥ Indian Constitution is a living constitution as per JL Nehru & is not stuck in time.



Final Conclusion
Indian Constitution has provisions which ensure true democracy (procedural, substantive & deliberative) & it is the strength from diverse socio-pol. perspectives.

3.5
10

Fair Point But missed on Accomodating diversity Perspective
↳ Constitutional morality
↳ FOSE
↳ Checks & Balances
SoP Ok.

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			

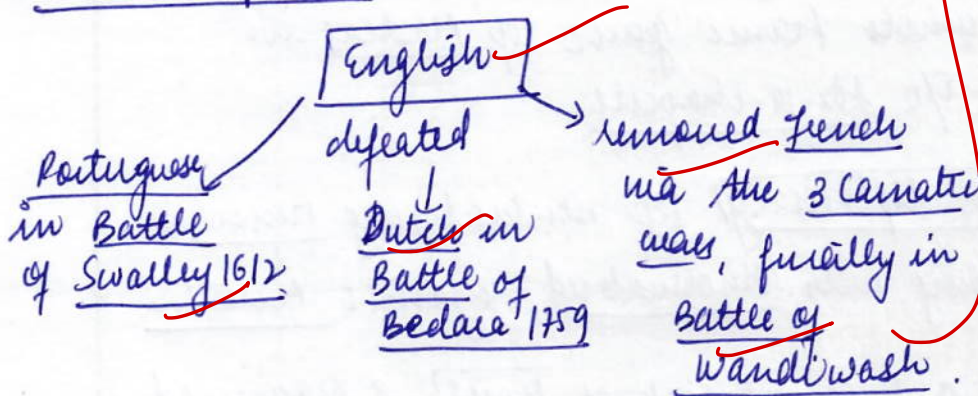


Q.5) What factors led the English to outcompete other European powers and emerge as the dominant power in the Indian subcontinent? (10 marks, 150 words)

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 came to India after Portuguese & Dutch, but they were able to eliminate all of them & emerged as dominant power.

good
detailed
Intro



Reasons that led to Britain outcompeting the other powers include

① Superior Navy & military - over the time, they developed a superior navy & war-strategies & military technologies.

fine
point

ex: Policy of Ring
Fencing against
merchants.



- ③ Able leaders $\Rightarrow$ Robert Clive, Eyre Coote,
Elphinstone, etc.
while Portuguese & French (except Dupleix &
de Bussy) were not comparable to them.
- ③ Priority to commercial interests despite
imperial strengths $\Rightarrow$ finances were good
 $\Rightarrow$ while France gave up Madagascar in
T/O Aix-la-Chapelle
- ④ Better diplomacy $\Rightarrow$ neutralising Mysore &
allying with Hyderabad, ~~against~~ Marathas
- ⑤ Had a large network of spies & organised
military.
- ⑥ Smart policies like Subsidiary Alliance
(Wellesley), Doctrine of lapse (Dalhousie)
etc..

good
comprehensive
coverage
of
dimensions.

factor
concluded

All these factors made British the most
formidable power & they were able to
institutionalise their trade gains into
political-military power.

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			

41.5
10



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)

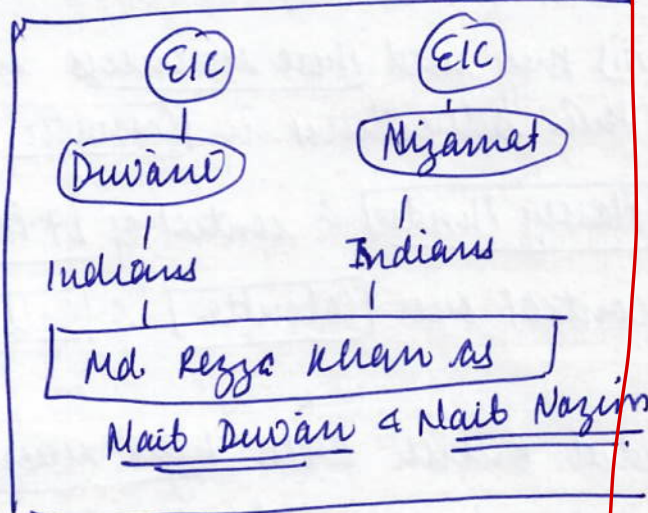
Dual govt system (1765-72) introduced in Bengal after Treaty of Allahabad 1765 increased the political subversion & commercial exploitation of India.

fine
Background in
Intro

① Dual Govt system (1765-72)

i) it was a system where the ultimate control of Diwani & Nizamat

Largely controlled by EIC at all levels



Valid description
Can use phrases as
De facto &
De jure
separation

was with EIC, while on ground, it was run by Indian agency
Md. Rezza Khan as Naib Dewan & Naib Nazim



ii) it gave revenue & power to British
without responsibilities.

Valid
Argument

② How it helped
in consolidation
of British
rule

i) British were ruled
indirectly, avoiding
the conflicts

ii) high revenue demands,
tribute exacted, high subsidy
etc ⇒ increased financial
strength of British

iii) they used these revenues in
their adventures in Carnatic

iv) Plassey Bunder & control of 14 Parganas

v) control over Calcutta & Saltpetre trade

vi) It provided British with high revenues
at their hand, to militarize & expand
their empire all over the India.

Will Smith while French were trying to find
key to India in Madras & Pondicherry,
British found it in Bengal.

Very good
Coverage of
Specific
Dimensions.

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			

S
10

Good
concluding
Remark



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 is an annual financial statement (Article 112) which ~~contains~~ the revenues & expenditures of the govt. It consists of 2 parts: -

Seriously
Introduced.

① Capital Budget - it contains the capital expenditures & capital receipts.

Capital expenditures
of Govt

- ↳ lead to generation of assets & ~~reduced~~ liabilities
- ↳ i) creation of infra-structure like roads, railways, etc-
- ii) payment of principal of the borrowings

Capital receipts
of the government

- ↳ lead to reductions in assets or Increased liabilities
- ↳ i) disinvestment of PSUs
- ii) Borrowings for capital expenditures

Apt
description
of
Capital
Budget
Component



② Revenue Budget - contains the normal (day-to-day) revenue receipts & revenue expenditures.

Revenue Receipts

↳ lead to no change in financial liabilities or assets

eg i) interests received

ii) taxes collected

iii) duties collected by govt

Revenue Expenditure

↳ no change in liabilities or assets of the govt

eg i) interest payments

ii) welfare schemes
eg PDS, interest subvention schemes

iii) administrative expenses, etc.

India must focus on capital expenditure which leads to debt sustainability & increase in infrastructure which has a multiplying effect. Govt has increased the capital expenditure by 3x (to ~11% left over) to achieve goal of a developed nation.

Alpesh from explanation can give qualitative aspects ab Capital & Revenue Component and give specific data on Union Budget 2025-26 estimates.

good descriptive conclusion.

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			



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 total final goods & services produced in the domestic territory of the country.

India's GDP growth rate is 6.5%. [data source?]

It measures:

$$GDP = \left(\text{Private final consumption expenditure} \right) + \left(\text{Gross capital formation} \right) + \left(\text{Govt final consumption expenditure} \right) + (\text{net exports})$$

① Utility of GDP as a measure of country's growth

- i) quantifiable
- ii) can compare it with other nations $\Rightarrow$ makes comparison possible
- iii) helps to extrapolate other macro-economic indicators as well in its terms,
 $\Rightarrow$ employment in and GDP,
savings & investment as % of GDP

+ Debt to GDP Ratio etc

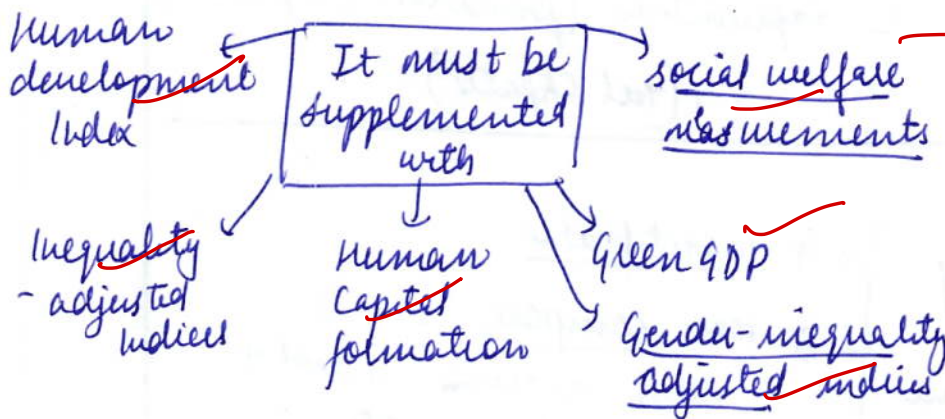
+ Per capita income

fair description of GDP in Intro

fair Argument in Favour of GDP

- ② It is not the best measure for country's growth
- i) excludes Human development indicators of Education, Health, Skill develop., etc.
 - ii) excludes household work & unpaid services
 - iii) does not provide insight into the social welfare
 - iv) no insights into environmental impacts

Apt
Lacunas mentioned
* Can add in accuracy in MCA 21 data



Valid measures mentioned

Since GDP at market prices aligns with the SNA 2008 & global standards, it can be used, supplemented with other indicators.

4.75/10

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			



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)

Indian govt. has come up with 4 labour codes (draft) but since labor is in concurrent list, ~~the~~ implementation is yet pending in most of the states.

These codes include:

- i) Code on Wages
- ii) Code on Social Security
- iii) Code on occupational safety, etc.
+ Health & working conditions

Merits of
the new
labour
codes

- 1) have streamlined & reduced the multiplicity of laws earlier
↳ factories Act, Industrial disputes Act
- 2) provide provisions for social security for informal workers
- 3) code on social security also provides security for gig workers.

fairly
Introduced

fine
points

→ can add
specifics

* Promote
Flexibility and
scalability

+ Ease of
doing business

↳ reduced restrictions on working hrs,
restriction on women, etc
 ↳ will lead to boost in manufacturing &
address the problem of jobless growth.

Valid points

- Problems/ Demerits w/ the new labor laws
- 1) not yet implemented by states because labor is in concurrent list
 - 2) lack of uniformity in implementation by states
 eg Gujarat, Karnataka & Rajasthan have implemented few provisions while other states have not
 - 3) delays in implementation
 - 4) no concrete security to informal sector & platform workers.

Relevant challenges can add

↳ Crig workers not defined as employees

↳ Increased limit for Pension Approval for retrenchment workers Job security.

Said by concluded

Hence, it is needed to quickly implement these codes & address the emerging challenges so that we can speedily move towards the vision of
"Viksit Bharat"

4.75

10

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			



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)

Indian R&D ecosystem needs an overhaul
as the investment in Research & Development
has been stagnant since last 2 decades
at 0.64% of GDP.

fair
context in
Intro

Union Budget (2025-26) proposed several
measures to promote R&D in the
country.

- 1) increase private investment in
research via corporate social responsibility
etc.
- 2) more focus on investment in
critical technologies like health,
Vaccines, etc.
- 3) Role of universities must be enhanced
to perform research rather than
limiting to the teaching role.

General
Non-
Specific
points

- 4) skilling of the youth in critical technologies like AI, Quantum, semiconductors etc
- 5) early implementation of National Deep Tech Policy 2023 (Draft)
- 6) use Regulatory sandbox approach for innovation & R&D
- 7) use of Technology Impact Bonds
- 8) encourage mathematical & critical skills in the foundational courses.

Need to mention
Increased Allocation for
→ ANRF
→ India's AI mission
→ Graphene Nano research.

→ Can add dimension on Road Blocks in R&D in India.

Research & Innovation is important for India to achieve strategic autonomy and "Atmanirbhar" in critical technologies like AI, Quantum Computing, Semiconductors, etc.

Apt
concluding para

Therefore the union budget has proposed the measures to penetrate the deep tech ecosystem in India.

$$\frac{3.25}{10}$$

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
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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			



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)

The term "Socialist" & "Secular" were added by 42nd CAA 1976 in the preamble. These principles were already there, but these were added as preamble reflects the philosophy of the constitution.

Time
Contextual
Intro

Term Socialist

i) it implies that Indian state is a welfare state.
ex) PM Garib Kalyan Yojana
b) PDS, NFSA, etc

ii) Nakare Case - Supreme Court held that India has Gandhian socialism

ex- a) KVIC, Cottage & village industries
b) PM Kishu Akash
c) MGNREGA

iii) GB Pant Case - apex court interpreted it as Democratic socialism

ex) a) JAM trinity
b) welfare measures, etc.

Can
add
Present
dynamics
as

New
Welfarism

Valid
Points with
good
substantiation
using
Case laws
and
Schemes



Term Secular - In Indian context, it means:

- i) Positive secularism providing for minority rights & Art 29-30:
Personal laws
- ii) freedom of religion & Art 25
- iii) "Pantn Nirapekshita" - State maintains an "equidistance"
& Art 27 - equal patronization of all religions
- iv) "Sama Dharma Sambhava" - all religions are possible
- v) State can provide for reforms &
 - a) Triple Talag Verdict
 - b) Sabrimala case
 - c) Waqf Amendment Act

Terms Socialist & Secular added to the preamble highlight the pro-people nature of state where minority rights are taken care of.

Apt Points
can add
Principled
Distance
&
Doctrine of
essentiality

Valid
Argument
to
Summarize



Nonetheless, there have been certain
criticisms to the 42nd CAA.

↳ ① superfluous addition of the terms
as provisions were already there
in the Constitution.

↳ ② some scholars criticized that Dr. B.R.
- Ambedkar did not want imposition of
social & economic democracy in
this manner.

However, despite criticisms, 42nd CAA's
additions to Preamble have been held
valid by the Supreme Court.

⇒ The meanings provided to these terms
are evolved as per Supreme Court's
interpretations, with an overall philosophy
of social justice, liberty, equality, etc

6.5
15

fair value
adding
dimension
can
highlight
the
lacunae in
realising
these
credentials

fairly
concluded

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
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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			



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

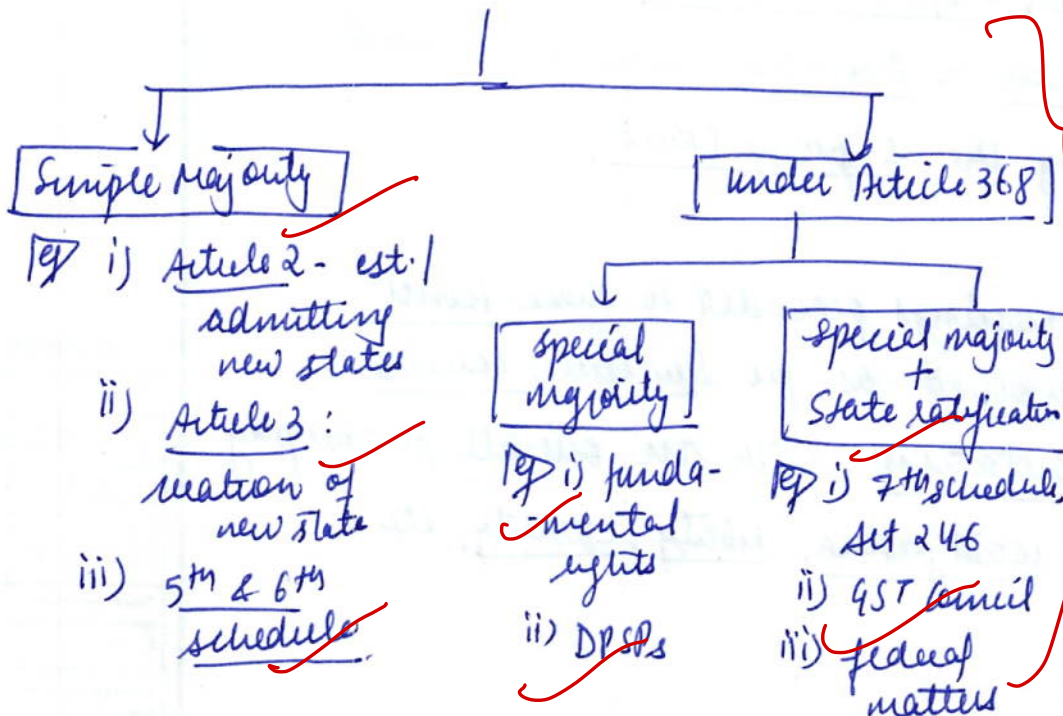
"संविधान संशोधन की प्रक्रिया ने लचीलेपन और कठोरता के बीच एक अच्छा संतुलन बनाया है।" टिप्पणी कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Apt
concise
Intro

Article 368 provides for amendment
of the constitution via 2 ways - special
majority & state ratification. Constitution
also provides for amendment via
simple majority (can't do ambit of Ar 368)

The procedures of Amendment given in
the constitution: ✓ Apt subhead



good
Presentation
with
Flow
chart.



Indian constitution provides for an amendment process that has maintained a fine balance between rigidity & flexibility: $\triangleright$ -

i) it is not as difficult to amend as USA's Constitution, nor as easy as in Britain.

ii) allows for Indian Constitution to adapt to the changing society & become a "living document".

[J.Nehru] Indian Constitution is not stuck in time, it is a living document

iii) [K.C. Wheare] the amendment process strikes a perfect balance.

$\triangleright$ tell now, 106 Amendments have taken place, out of which 52nd, 91st, 73rd & 74th etc have been extremely fruitful.

good
Articulation
of
Balancing
credentials

iv) this allows it to become a transformative document a means of democratic transformation

↳ 73rd & 74th CAA 1992 ⇒ local self govt

v) ensures that faults are removed

↳ 51st CAA - Anti-defection. (unanimously supported)

vi) upholds constitutional morality as well because it provides for Judicial review as well.

vii) Granville Austin the amendment process is not complicated but diverse.

Given the social-religious-cultural diversity of India, the constitution makers had perfectly balanced the provisions wrt amendment. It has enabled India become a true substantive democracy.

6.75
 IS

Can mention

→ DoBS;

→ Pith & Substance

→ Coalition Government etc.

Provide rigidity.

Ex: Striking down of NJAC.

by Judiciary

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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



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 term is there is in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution. It means common brotherhood or sisterhood among the people of the nation.

fine description
In Intro

Valid
points

Can enhance
Points
by

Substantiation
with
Contemporary
events

Significance
of the
term
fraternity
in the
Constitution

- 1) it ensures
 - a) dignity of the individual
 - b) national unity & integrity
- 2) It provides for equality of status & opportunity
- 3) promotes feeling of national identity & consciousness
- 4) the term is inspired from the ideals of the French revolution and promotes "modernism"
- 5) it ensures unity of nation irrespective

Can mention

→ (Don't Write anything in this Area)
 भाषा पर कुछ लिखें

Jahar
Verdict

→ Affirmative
Action
Policies
Towards
Vulnerable

- of regional, ethnic, cultural differences
- 6) it is important for national integrity given the diversity of the country
- 7) prevents secessionist tendencies.

Constitutional provisions that seek to promote fraternity in Country

1) Article 1 - "India, that is Bharat shall be union of states"
It provides idea of national consciousness

2) Art 51A - fundamental duty to promote common brotherhood & fraternity

3) Article 19(d)&(e) - freedom to move, reside & settle in any part of the country.

↓
it provides for national integration

4) Equality of status & opportunity

i) Art 14, 15, 16

ii) Affirmative action to foster

good
comprehensive
Coverage



values of cohesion

- 5) Abolition of Untouchability - [Art 17]
- 6) Abolition of Titles - [Art 18]
- 7) Protection to minorities by Art 29-30
- 8) positive nature of "Secularism" of Indian state, by Article 27
- 9) "Socialist" and welfare model of state.

Apt
inclusion of
Constitutional
Provisions

The term "fraternity" seeks to give effect to the ideals of socio-economic & political justice, liberty and equality.

As Dr. B. R. Ambedkar said that the trinity of "liberty, equality, fraternity" is very important for National Integration.

Can mention
(EK Bharat
Shree Ek Bharat)
spirit is
Conclusion-

$$\frac{6 \times 25}{15}$$

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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



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 came to India in ~1600s for trading but slowly it evolved into a politic-military actor, giving impetus to the British imperialism.

Sciently articulated
Intro

Strategies employed by British EIC during 18th C (1700-1800)

Scire Sub-Head in Box.

- ① focus on commercial gains from trade & for this:
- they took zamindari rights in places like Machas, etc
 - got privileges from native rulers
 - Golden Panama
 - Shah Alam's Panama
 - Sahang's Panama

Valid Point can mention 'Dream of wealth' & merchantilest Trade

② Elimination of the india European -



power from India

1) a) Battle of Bedara (1759) - they removed Dutch

b) Battle of Swalley (1612) - removed Portuguese

c) Battle of Wandiwash (3rd Carnatic war)
removed French

③ focus on fiscal strength & military expansion

1) a) Battle of Plassey 1757

b) Battle of Buxar 1764

④ use of Diplomacy & forming alliances with
native rulers.

- Role of Battle of Plassey (1757)
- 1) it provided them huge financial revenues
 - 2) Plassey Plunder - ₹ 2.5 crores were taken away in 1 day (today worth \$ 400 mn pounds)
 - 3) got estd. a puppet ruler (Mir Jafar)
 - 4) got control of 24 Pargana dist
 - 5) used these revenues in their adventures in Carnatic
 - 6) got control over Calcutta
 - 7) got 1 mn rupees for Elle troops & 2 mn for Robert Clive

Can
Substantiate
with

→ Subsidiary
Alliance

→ Policy of
Ring Fencing

→ Did not
interfere
with
Missionary
Activity

Well
Articulated
Points
with

Specific
details

Role of Battle of Buxar (1764)

- i) it was a showcase of the superior military strength of British & most decisive battle in the history of British rule
- ii) Treaty of Allahabad 1765 →
 - i) British got Durand rights of Bengal, Orissa, Bihar
 - ii) got huge subsidy & war indemnity
 - iii) friendly treaty with Awadh (Shuja-ud-daula) safeguarded their trade in Bengal from Marathas & Afghans

British initially followed trading only, but later post Battle of Plassey 1757 (use of diplomacy) & Battle of Buxar 1764 (use of military strengths), they emerged as a political power.

6.75
15

Art Points
Can mention

'Dual Control System' and Revenue without responsibility

Valid Conclusion

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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



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 had large empires like Mughal Empire, Marathas, Mysore (Haider Ali & Tipu Sultan), etc, however, they mainly went for annexations limited to the Indian subcontinent.

Reasons for this reluctance can be

① low focus on naval strength

i) India was on strategic location of Indian Ocean, but still there was no naval expeditions.

ii) lack of ship-building

iii) no focus on developing naval & navigation technologies
→ compass, sails, etc.

Don't Limit
Intro to
Late medieval
Periods
can add
Ancient
empires of
Mauryas,
Guptas,
Cholas

Cholas, Cheras
Marathas
Had
Significant
Naval strength
and
Ship Building
was Advanced



② Self sufficiency in economy

- i) However subsistence, the economy was self-sufficient
- ii) while Europeans needed Indian goods (spices, textiles, etc) so they employed routes to India

Valid points with dimensional segregation

③ on the favorable side of the Balance of trade

- i) India received gold & precious metals in return of Indian goods
- ii) there was no need for imports

* Can mention
↳ geographical constraints (Himalayas and oceans)

④ No feeling of nationalism

- i) still, there were regional frontiers & lack of spirit of Nationalism.
- ii) society was feudal, monarchy, hence no zeal to go for Mercantilism

↳ Prosperous Trade with Foreign Region made confrontation infeasible

⑤ Socio-cultural reasons

- i) orthodoxy in society ~~of~~ breaking of caste by travelling overseas.
- ii) no missionary zeal

Valid Argument =

* Can add dimension that India Rulers focused on Cultural conquest with Buddhism and Hinduism still flourishing in East Asia and Indo-China

⑥ No royal patronage for naval travels etc disincentivised trip taking for naval expeditions.

⑦ a lot of regional powers were mutually hostile & were in constant conflict for territorial annexations.

In conclusion can mention current Foreign Policy is also guided by

However, Europeans' need for Indian goods, spirit of inquiry & missionary zeal brought them to the shores of India. Over time, they evolved into political powers.

by co-operation over confrontation not conquest

$$\frac{6.25}{15}$$

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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



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)

Marathes under Chhatrapati Shivaji was a strong empire, capable to beat rivals via Guerrilla warfare & such formidable powers that they even extracted Chauth & Sardeshmukhi from Mughals.

fine Intro
can
mention
Temporal and
territorial
extent of
maratha.

⇒ Initially, they were beyond English's capacity to defeat them, hence posed a formidable challenge to British Expansion. However, during late 18th C & early 19th C the Marathe empire became weak & overtime, was taken over by the British during the 3 Anglo Marathe Wars:

- i) 1st Anglo Marathe War (1755-82)
- ii) 2nd Anglo-Marathe War (1803-05)
- iii) 3rd Anglo-Marathe War (1817-18)

fine
explanation
but
can give
discrete
points to
highlight
marathe
processes
over
British
↳ Naval Powers
↳ Able Leadership
↳ Employing
war
mercenaries
etc.



⇒ Reasons why Marathas could not establish a strong centralised authority in the country:-

- Weaknesses of the Maratha Empire
- 1) fragmented polity
a) Treaty of Salbai 1782
b) succession wars like (Raghunath Rao Vs Balharai)
 - 2) weak centre ⇒ emergence of semi-independent states like Holkars, Scindias, Peshwas, Bhosles.
 - 3) No focus on unification of people
 - 4) No focus on naval strength & military tech
 - 5) incapable & selfish leaders eg - Bajirao II & Tarwant Rao, etc
 - 6) over-reliance on Chauth / Sardes khums & Tax system ⇒ volatility in the revenue collection.

Appt
Points

Can add

↳ Blow to Maratha
supremacy after
3rd Battle of
Panipat

This made
Local rulers
reluctant to
support
Maratha rulers



- Strengths of the Britishness**
- 1) Capable leaders like Elphinstone
 - 2) strong navy & military
 - 3) Centralised command & more organized & cohesive working
 - 4) Plassey Punder, Diwani rights of Bengal, Ossa, Bihar, Dual government etc
 $\Downarrow$
 sound financial conditions
 $\Downarrow$
 better military consolidation
 - 5) Diplomatic tactics by they neutralized Mysor & allied Hyderabad against Marathas

Due to the above reasons, Centralised-powerful-fiscally strong British defeated the Marathas (fragmented-fiscally fragile) & established dominance of themselves

6.25
15

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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



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 the economy, workers who lie outside the traditional employer-employee relationship *(as defined under Code on Social Security 2020)*

As per NITI Aayog there are ~77k gig workers (~1.5% of the workforce) & it is supposed to increase to 231 crore (4% of workforce).

However, there are no official estimates on the gig economy.

Implications of Gig Economy in India

Postures of gig economy on employment

- 1) increased labor force participation rate from 50% (2018) to 60% (2024)
- 2) it has led to increased FLPPR (from 27% (2018) → 42% (2024)) as it is more-inclusive.
- 3) provide more flexibility to workers.

Valid definition and data is Intro

Before giving Implication Try to highlight characteristics of gig Economy

- ↳ Platform workers
- ↳ Freelancers
- ↳ Lack of formal contract & social security

↳ Plug n Play model



- 4) unemployment rate has decreased from 6% (2018) → 3% (2024)
- 5) low-entry barriers → potential to provide mass jobs & solve the problem of jobless growth (as current employment elasticity ≈ 0.1)
- 6) leads to women empowerment → women driven
- 7) provides extra income to students & house-makers.

They to add on
ground
examples

ex: Cloud Kitchen

Urban Company's meesho etc

However, concerns have been raised wrt the quality of employment in gig economy.

gig Jobs have met increased informalisation

- Concerns wrt the emerging gig economy
 - 1) increased informalization of the economy as 90% of the workers are in informal sector.

Rather it doesn't provide Benefits of Formal Fixed Jobs

Valid Point

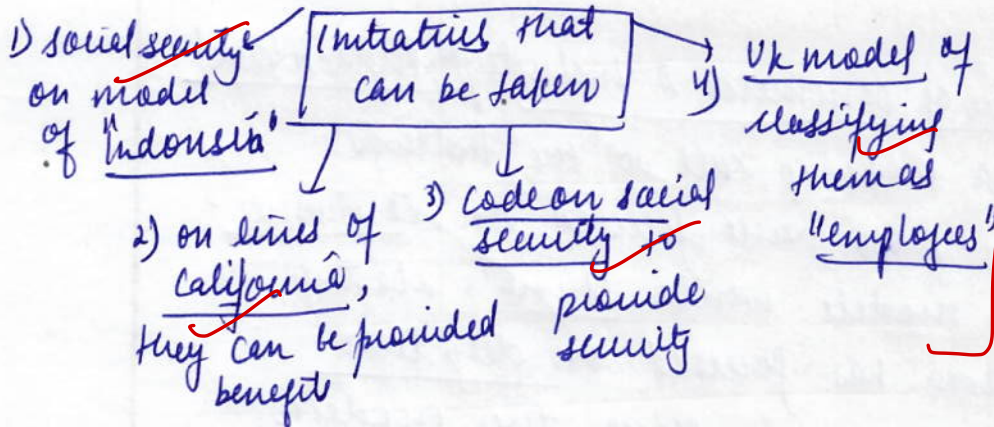
- 2) low-wage jobs are more in the gig economy
- 3) it failed to create jobs for highly qualified candidates



60% of the unemployed people are highly qualified.

- 4) No social security benefits - classified as "partner"
 - 5) exploitation of workers due to "opaque algorithm" → [disproportionate]
- employer-"partner" relationship customer-worker relationship

good specific points



Valid value addition can add Rajasthan & Karnataka Rules on mandating social security.

Valid conclusion

Gig economy holds the potential to reap the demographic dividend & address jobless growth. Hence, addressing these challenges, we can move towards the "Viksit Bharat" vision & \$7 trillion economy.

6.0
15

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
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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			



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 has emerged as world's 3rd largest startup ecosystem with >1 lakh registered startups, >118 unicorns. However, India has focused less on deep tech innovation.

Fair
Contextual
Intro

⇒ Minister of Commerce & Industry, N. Chandrababu Naidu gave a wake up call to the Indian startups who have focused on consumer-driven models while China's startup ecosystem has focused on deep tech innovations to solve the modern day problems.

Try to
keep it
Concise or
can
integrate
with
Challenges.

Indian startups focus	China's startups focus
1) <u>E-commerce</u> : <u>Swiggy</u> , <u>Zomato</u>	1) <u>AI</u> : <u>Deep seek</u> , <u>Sense time</u>
2) <u>Intech</u> : <u>Paytm</u> , <u>Zepto</u>	2) <u>e-mobility</u> : <u>BYD</u> , <u>NIO</u>
3) <u>Gaming</u> : <u>Dream11</u> , <u>MPL</u> , etc	3) <u>Semiconductors</u> : <u>Horizon Robotics</u>

Valid
Points



Reasons
why Indian
startup
ecosystem
lags in
innovation

- 1) Nature of govt support - bottom-up
(China - top-down)
- 2) Amt of Govt funds only \$150bn
(China = \$1.5 trillion)
- 3) dominance of Venture Capital
who want quick returns, with
minimal investment,
- 4) more focus on software
- 5) low investment in R&D = 0.64% of GDP
(China = 2.1% of GDP)
- 6) weak IPR regime ⇒ disincentivizes innov-
ation.
eg "Software" comes under
copyrights Act which is poorly implemented
- 7) lack of skilled workforce
- 8) low private investment in the
research & development.

However, there have been few achievements
in deep tech like:

- 1) Idea forge - defense
- 2) Dhruva & Pixxel - Satellites

fewer
examples

Relevant
Points

Can give
some

Strategic
Sector

Specific Points

ex: Space;

AI,

Bio-Tech

Nano-Science

and

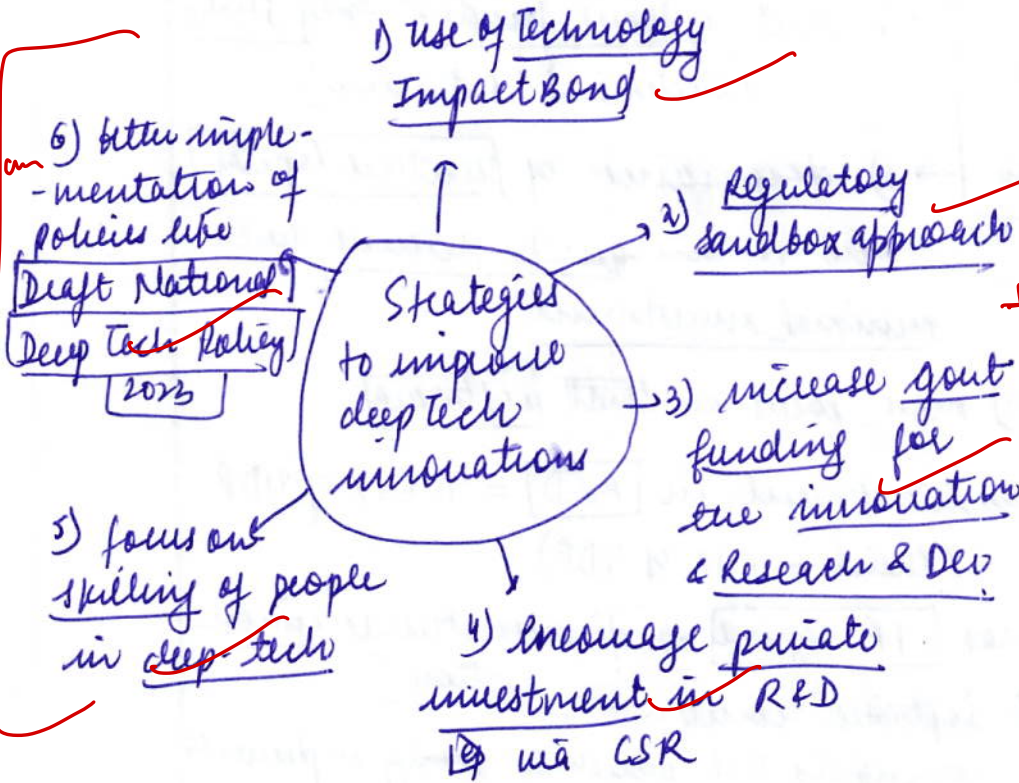
Defense.

→ good
Value
Adding
Dimensions



- 3) Ma & Ather - e-mobility ✓
4) Share technologies - share earth free
e-bathrooms ✓

Good
Presentation



+ Technology offset
Clause
in FTAs

+ Rationalising
Angel tax

+ Increasing
Period for
Incubation

Scarc
initiative
based
Conclusion

Therefore, India must focus on innovation
& deep-tech (↳ Quantum mission, India PMission,
National Supercomputing mission, etc) &
encourage deep tech startups to achieve
strategic autonomy & State number share

7
15

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			



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 labor force participation rate (FLFPR)

has increased from 23% (2018) to 42% (2024).

Such a significant improvement in FLFPR can help reap Gender dividend & ensure inclusive growth.

Try to
define
FLFPR along
with
data

Reasons for rise of FLFPR

① Supply-side reasons

i) increased Gross enrollment rate in higher education

↓
many women out of
the workforce itself

ii) reduced Time Poverty, via govt schemes like Sa Jan Mission (water), Vijawala Yojana (LPs), etc

② Demand-side reasons

i) increased opportunity in textile clothing industries

ii) removal of restrictions on labor laws in states like Rajasthan, Gujarat, Karnataka

→ good
dimensional
segregation

fewer
points



iii) Covid-19 $\Rightarrow$ ↓ household incomes
↑ increased FLPPR

ii) reduced maternity
penalty because
of electronic facilities,
etc.

③ One major significant factor has been
an upgradation of the methodology of
measurement of PLFS report

④ reduced wage gap.

⑤ societal changes w/o restrictions on women

Increased FLPPR is very important for
our nation to achieve the goal of
"Vision Bharat" by 2047 & to achieve \$7 trillion
economy.

opportunities
created by
Increased
FLPPR for
inclusive
development

1) helps reap Gender dividend
as currently, women
constitute 48% of population
but contribute to only
18% of output

2) IMF Chief if male FLPPR =

Also add
Legal
 safeguards
 $\rightarrow$ POSH Act

$\rightarrow$ maternity
benefit Act
 $\Rightarrow$ Expansion of
flexible
job in g-g-
economy

+ hybrid
work
culture

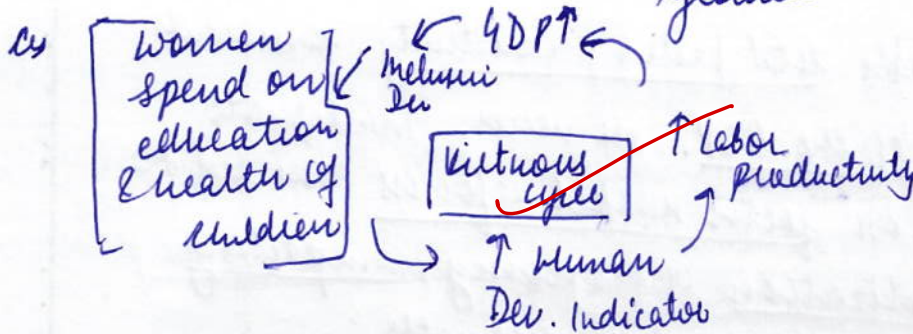
Final
Argument
but more
suitable
here
Conclusion

Final
Arguments

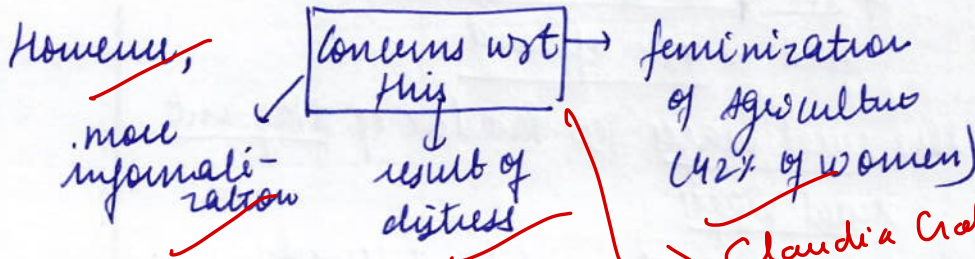


FLFPR, India's GDP will grow by 27%.

3) Women empowerment → more inclusive growth



4) will help India achieve goal of Viksit Bharat via reducing gender inequalities.



Claudia Goldin's
Greedy Job scenario

Therefore, in order to effectively obtain the desired goals, we must address the challenges, ensuring formal sector, good quality jobs for women.

7/15

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			

good
comprehensive
points

Can
conclude
with
BR
Ambedkar's
idea on
Women
empowerment
= Nation's
Empowerment



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 total factor productivity amounts for 20% of the GDP. However, inadequate progress on factor market reforms has led to informalization of economy, impacting India's double-digit growth.

Valid
Contextual
Intro

[give a relevant sub-head]
① Land → i) fragmentation of land holdings
→ 86% ^{are} small & marginal farmers & hold ~ 47% of land

ii) low rural wages → Pareto of stagnant rural wages

iii) low modernization of land records

iv) decreasing fertility of land.

Apt
Arguments

② Labour → increasing informalization
(90% workers are informal)

ii) low skills (only 4% workers are skilled)

iii) low employability - only 51% graduates are unemployable

iv) strict labor laws ⇒ shift to capital-



-intensive manufacturing

- (3) Capital - i) low deepening of Bond market
ii) low savings $\Rightarrow$ low ~~put investment~~
(decreased from 20% $\rightarrow$ 20%)
iii) dependence on foreign capital

- (4) Entrepreneurs - i) focus on ~~consumer-oriented~~
problems rather than ~~transformation~~
deep-tech problems

- (5) Innovation & R&D - i) ~~low investment~~
(only 0.64% GDP)
ii) weak IPR regime

However, govt has taken various measures
in this regard to improve the utilization
of factors of production:

- 1) Manufacturing $\rightarrow$ i) PLI scheme
ii) ~~changed~~ the definition
of MSMEs (as currently $\sim 99\%$
are micro-entepus)

- 2) Infrastructure $\rightarrow$ i) National monetization
pipeline to mobilise ~ 111 lakh crore by 2025
ii) National Investment pipeline - ~ 10 lakh
crore $\pm$
iii) NABFID

Valid
Points

Five
measures
Need to
add
4th IR
Dimension



3) New labor codes to streamline the labor law related problems

- i) Code on social security
- ii) Code on occupational safety
- iii) Code on wages, etc.

4) Infrastructure investment of ₹ 143 lakh crore by 2030

5) land consolidation measures like ULPIN

- 6) To increase savings →
- i) reduced interest rates
 - ii) tax exemptions
 - iii) financial inclusion via Jan Dhan Accounts.

7) signing PTAs like India-EFTA, etc.

therefore, better implementation of the taken initiatives, with PPP reforms (Kapur Committee), Deepening of Bond Market (NR Khan Comm.), secondary agriculture (Dalwai Panel), etc. can lead us on to the path of double digit growth rate.

6.75
15

Also give points on overcoming external challenges and MSME sector

Sincerely
Concluded with
Committee
reference

Feedback

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

Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Test Goal

- 1 ☐
- 2 ☐
- 3 ☐

Outcomes

-
-
-
-
-
-

Marking Scheme

Mark	Good	Average	Below average
10 Marker	3.75 - 5.0	3.0 - 3.5	< 3.0
15 Marker	5.75 - 7.0	4.0 - 5.5	< 4.0
20 Marker	7.75 - 10	6 - 7.5	< 6
✓✓	Key / Relevant Point		
✗	Vague / Irrelevant		

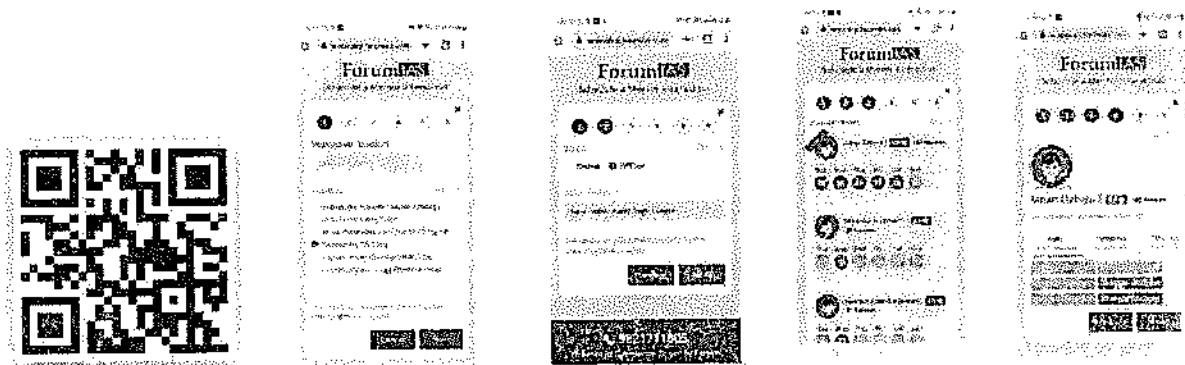
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