

270

TEST CODE 9 1 0 1 4 0 5

Tapasya Centre

FRC 2026

21 SEP 2025

Maximum Marks : 250

अधिकतम अंक : 250

Time Allowed : Three Hours

समय : तीन घंटे

TAPASYA  
CENTER FOR LEARNING

A Residential Solution for Civil Services Preparation by 2011 onwards

## GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate

परीक्षार्थी का नाम

Roll No./अनुक्रमांक

Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र

English ☒हिंदी ☐

Date/दिनांक

21/09/2025

\*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

Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक
1	10	4.25
2		4.25
3		4.25
4		4.5
5		4.5
6		4.75
7		4.25
8		4.5
9		4.75
10		4.5
11	15	6.25
12		6.5
13		6.25
14		6.25
15		6.25
16		6.25
17		6
18		6.75
19		4.5
20		6.25
Total/कुल अंक	250	108.25

## 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 करें।

2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH &amp; 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 :

Total Marks/कुल अंक :

108.25

Mode Of Examination/  
परीक्षा की विधि :

Online/ऑनलाइन

☐

Offline/ऑफलाइन

☐

## For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु

ECN CODE/  
ईसीएन कोड :

1138

EG/ईजी :

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

Evaluation Date/  
मूल्यांकन तिथि :

\*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 समय रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आया 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.

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## EXAMINER'S REMARKS

Dear student

Your strength

1. You have good knowledge and understanding of the topics as shown in your answer.
2. Content is very well enriched with data, scholars and flowchart, which make your answer stand out.
3. Presentation is also very nice and gives a good impression on examiner.
4. You have attempted all the questions which show seriousness and commitment.

Your area of improvement

1. Make sure that you mention more articles in introduction for good marks.
2. Points need description in question.7, 13, 20. Please make sure that you don't just mention heading and give some context or examples in all points.
3. Wherever number of points are too large. Please make sure that you are subdividing them into different parts for better marks.
4. Number of points can be increased in questions.2,3 for more marks
5. Demand of the question is not addressed in question 19. Please read the question carefully and answer according.

All the best

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

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





Q.1) Describe the significance of the Dedicated Freight Corridor (DFC) in enhancing logistics efficiency, promoting infrastructure development, and driving economic growth. (10 marks, 150 words)

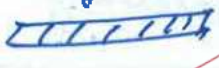

लॉजिस्टिक्स दक्षता बढ़ाने, अवसंरचनात्मक विकास को बढ़ावा देने और आर्थिक संवृद्धि को गति देने में समर्पित माल ढुलई गलियारे (DFC) के महत्व का वर्णन करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Dedicated Freight Corridors (DFC) has the potential to reduce the current logistics cost (12-14% of GP) to the global average average of 8-10%.

→ Intro provides data

Dedicated Freight Corridors

Ex:

✓ for mfg sector Boost  
Mumbai  Delhi  
Chennai  Bangalore

It provides exclusive connectivity to manufacturing hubs.

Good

DCF to enhance logistics efficiency

① Integration of Manufacturing hubs  
↳ to transport raw material, finished goods at cheaper rate

② Better Connectivity  
↳ through multimodal transport options

③ Promotes hub & spoke model of connectivity  
↳ where small units get connected to larger mfg hub. → ex. Mumbai, Delhi

→ Lower logistic cost  
14% to 8%

→ Relevant points listed

## DCF promotes Infrastructure Development-

- ① By creating multiplier effect  
↳ it is 2.45 times the investment
- ② Crowding in effect  
↳ by encouraging private sector to pool in their resources & capital
- ③ Encourages PPP Model  
↳ like TOT (Toll operate transfer) & HAM (Hybrid annuity model)  
↳ ex: Delhi-Gurgaon expressway

Valid points  
✓

## DCF drives Economic growth



Notes

Right point

You can Add a diagram

Concluded with suggestion

- Hence, way forward
- 1) Encourage PPP models
  - 2) Industrial ~~connectivity~~ connectivity through DCF
  - 3) Boost to Manufacturing sector

### 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

Add diagram + more points

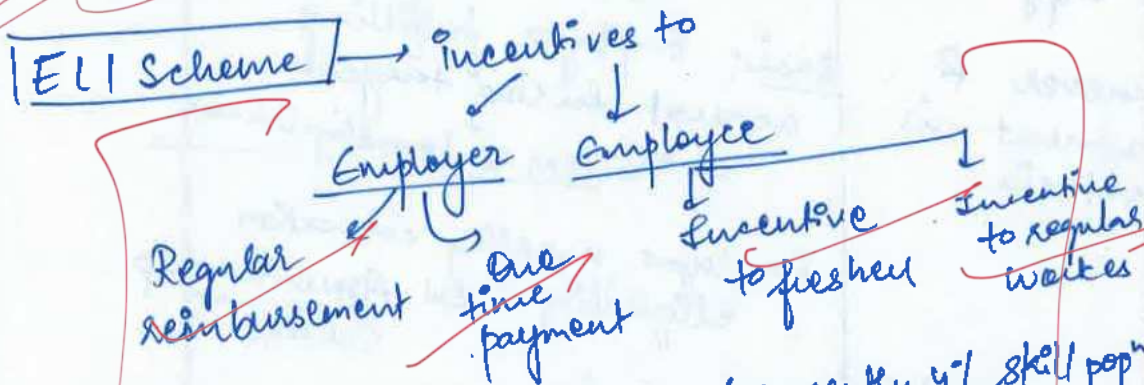




Q.2) How does the recently launched Employment Linked Incentive (ELI) scheme differ from the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme? (10 marks, 150 words)

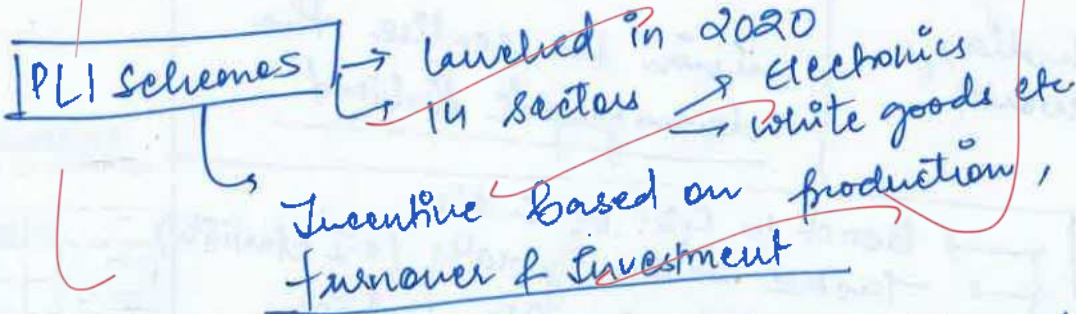
हाल ही में शुरू की गई रोजगार आधारित प्रोत्साहन (ELI) योजना उत्पादन आधारित प्रोत्साहन (PLI) योजना से किस प्रकार भिन्न है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

*India to transition itself as a Global Manufacturing hub, needs to boost both employment & production through schemes like Employment Linked Incentive & Production Linked Incentive.*



Result:

- Enhance skillset (currently 4% skill pop)
- Better employability (5% of graduates employable)



Result:

- Boost to manufacturing sector (current 14% of GDP)
- Higher share in world export (1.8% export)

*Good description of both schemes*



## PLI Scheme

- 1) Objective: Boost to Manufacturing Sector
- 2) Aim: Self sufficiency in cutting edge technology adoption  
↳ ex: Semiconductor mfg
- 3) Basis: Turnover & Investment is the criteria
- 4) Sector: Telecom, white goods, electronics, pharma etc.
- 5) 'Make in India, Make for world' vision

## EEL Scheme

- Enhance the Human Capital of the country.
- Increase employability & Talent base of India  
↳ ex: Data Scientists
- Basis: Employer fulfilling annual hiring targets  
↳ ex: PM Internship Scheme
- Employee meeting education eligibility → ex: Apprenticeship Scheme
- STEM graduates, women participation, SC/ST education
- vision to realise the demographic dividend

Comparison is appreciated

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

Please put tick marks in the above table.

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TOTAL MARKS	
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### Similarities

- Boost to GDP of India
- Tackle Jobless growth (0.1 Elasticity)
- Labour Intensive Manufacturing

Relevant Similarities

To realise \$7 trillion economy vision





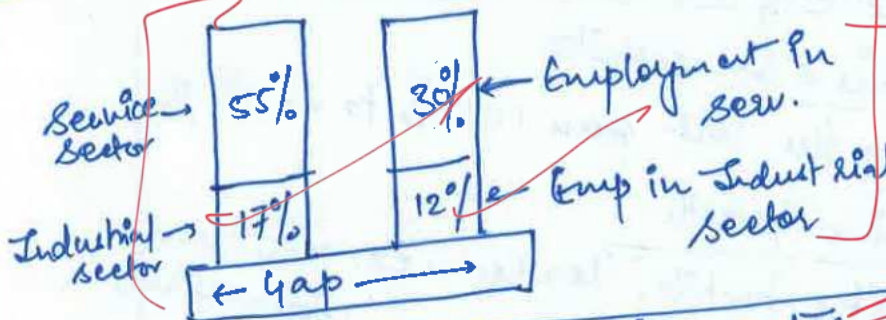
Q.3) What are the reasons for the huge growth of services vis-a-vis industry in the country? Explain the significance of a strong industrial base for self-reliant India ('Atmanirbhar Bharat')?

(10 marks, 150 words)

देश में उद्योग की तुलना में सेवाओं की भारी संवृद्धि के क्या कारण हैं? 'आत्मनिर्भर भारत' के लिए एक मजबूत औद्योगिक आधार का महत्व बताएं?

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Service sector account for 55% of India's GDP as opposed to 14-17% of the GDP by Industrial sector. This calls for strong Industrial Base.



Reasons for growth in Service sector

① Economic policies of 1991  
↳ gave a boost to service sector like Banking, telecom etc.

② Less Capital Intensive  
↳ less funds requirement + FDI inflow is ~66% of total Indian FDI

③ Skilled Labour Market  
↳ 23% of STEM graduates, 28% of software engineers

④ Integration in Global Value chain  
↳ through conglomerates like Wipro, Infosys



Industrial lagged behind

Tech integration low

MSME small

Reasons

Underdeveloped  
SEZ

Capital Availability  
(Low)

Labour laws stringent

Land Acquisition  
Issue

Good

points

Significance of strong Industrial Base

- ① Boost to logistics & connectivity  
↳ by reducing the cost from 12-14% to 8-10% of GDP
- ② Labour Intensive growth  
↳ In sectors like textile, leather → ex: Tamil Nadu footwear hub
- ③ Increase Job Elasticity  
↳ from current 0.1 → to larger numbers
- ④ Highest share in Export Market  
↳ & better reach to different countries
- ⑤ Scope for more FTAs & global Value chain  
↳ by Capitalising on China+1 strategy
- ⑥ Inclusive growth of all

Points are diverse and appreciable

Way forward

- (1) Promote schemes like Make in India
- (2) Sign major FTAs → ex: UK
- (3) Regulatory reforms.

Concluded with suggestion

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

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

Please put tick marks in the above table.

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TOTAL MARKS



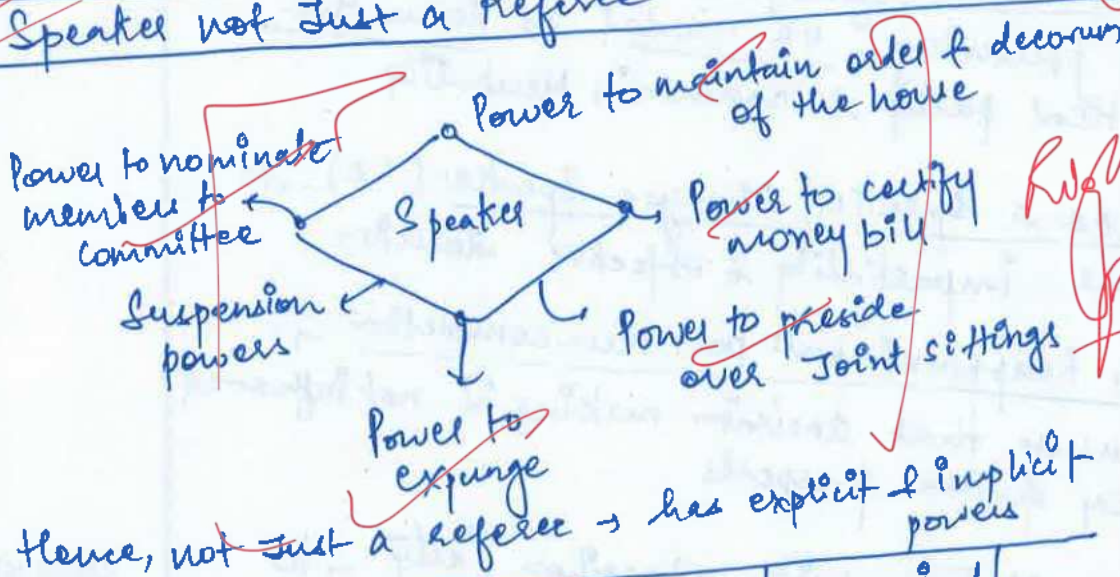


Q.4) The office of the Speaker is not only a referee, but also an active player in the politics of government formation and survival, leading to controversies and criticisms. In this context, examine the need to bring reforms in the office of the speaker. (10 marks, 150 words)

स्पीकर का पद न केवल एक रेफरी जैसा है, बल्कि सरकार बनाने और अस्तित्व की राजनीति में एक सक्रिय खिलाड़ी जैसा भी है, जो विवादों और आलोचनाओं को जन्म देता है। इस संदर्भ में, स्पीकर के पद में सुधार लाने की आवश्यकता का परीक्षण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

*Relevant Intro*  
Office of Speaker was originated from Government of India Act 1919 and was added to the Indian constitution post independence. Speaker's role in Parliamentary democracy is crucial to ensure democratic functioning. *As per 93*  
*Can be given*

Speaker not Just a Referee



Active Player in Govt formation & Survival

- ① Oath of the PM & MPs - is administered by the speaker
- ② Elected from the Majority party due to numerical strength *Good arguments*
- ③ Moves No confidence Motion & govern its procedure





## Controversies & Criticism

Right  
Issues

- ① Party Partisanship → <sup>through</sup> time allocation, motion of bills, committee standing
- ② Delays & No action → on matters where majority party is at fault
- ③ Frequent Use of 'Expunge' & Suspension powers
- ④ Lack of neutrality in Anti-Defection Cases

→ Role in money bill  
→ Suspension of 10 members

This calls for reforms

Practical  
Suggestion

- ① Independence of Speaker → by following UK model to leave the political party & maintain Neutrality
- ② Once a speaker, Always a speaker (UK) → to ensure impartiality & objective decision
- ③ No Reappointments post term completion → to ensure that decision making is not influenced by future prospects
- ④ Consultation with opposition Party → to ensure that the speaker is neutral
- ⑤ Transparent working cycle & Records

4.5

Well  
Concluded  
Wkn

Hence, Speaker acts as a linchpin to parliamentary democracy of India & independence of his office should be safeguarded.

### Feedback

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

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TOTAL MARKS	
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Keyword





Q.5) Critically discuss the need for the codification of parliamentary privileges in the country.

(10 marks, 150 words)

देश में संसदीय विशेषाधिकारों के संहिताकरण की आवश्यकता पर आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Parliamentary privileges are the special rights enjoyed by the MPs under article 105 & 194 under article 194 of the constitution.

Intro  
given  
Answer

### Parliamentary privileges

To safeguard  
autonomy &  
rights of  
MPs

Collective nature

Inspired from  
UK system

Overview

To ensure free  
functioning of  
the parliament

Individual  
nature

To preserve  
dignity of  
Parliamentarians

Right  
Privileges

### Need for codification

① To Bring Uniformity  
↳ In application of the privileges across  
all cases.

→ Combined

② To eliminate Discretionary powers  
↳ of the speaker → which leads to issues of  
partisanship

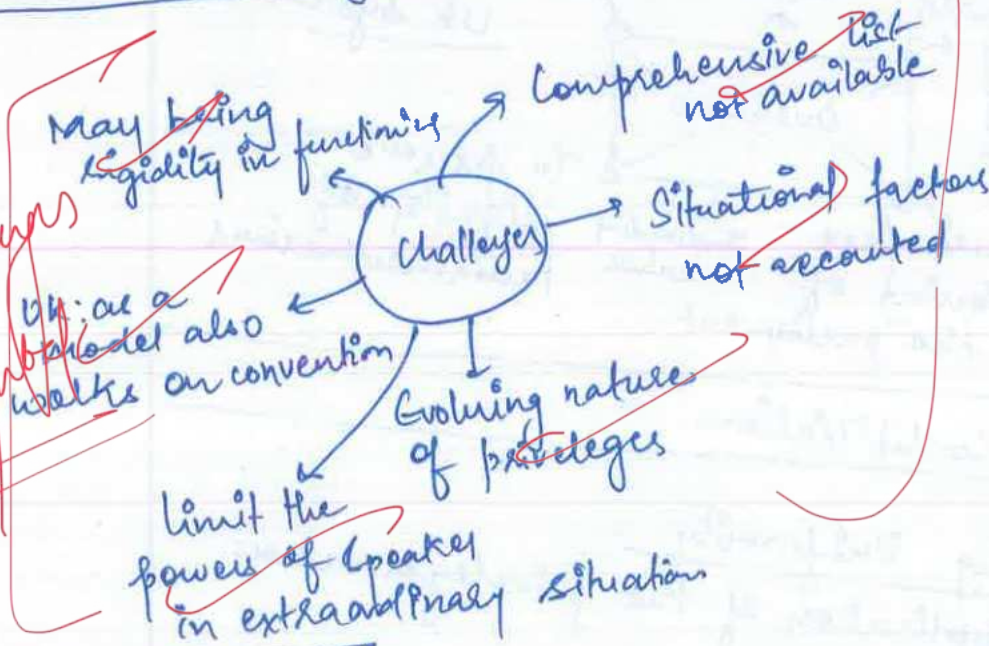
Arguments

③ Clarity & standardization  
↳ of the privileges will help in better  
functioning of parliament



- ④ Reduce the Judicial Burden  
↳ to cases of malafide intention of speaker escalated by Opposition party
- ⑤ Foster Trust & Confidence  
↳ among various political parties & among citizens
- ⑥ eliminate misuse → for personal purpose

However, Challenges in Codification



Way forward

- (1) A mix of codification & non codification can be applied → codify clearly accepted privileges
- (2) Consensus based approach
- (3) 'Australian model' → of codification can be used for as reference

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

#	(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	
-------------	--

Challenges can be Elaborated





Q.6) How far do you agree with the view that British conquest of India was accidental rather than the result of a deliberate policy and design? (10 marks, 150 words)

आप इस विचार से किस हद तक सहमत हैं कि भारत पर ब्रिटिश विजय एक सोची-समझी नीति और योजना का परिणाम न होकर आकस्मिक थी? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

British arrived in India in 1600s & left in 1947  
In this span, their motives changed from Trading to imperialistic & colonial aims which ultimately resulted in Conquest of India.

Good  
your  
Content

British Conquest → Accidental

(1) To safeguard Trading Rights

↳ they had to ~~engage~~ indulge into the native rulers wars & conflicts  
↳ ex: Carnatic wars

(2) Personal Adventure of leaders

↳ like Battle of Plassey 1757 was not a deliberate attempt to capture but a personal adventure of Robert Clive

(3) Political Vacuum

Due to fall of Mughals & Marathas created a space for British → ex: Battle of Panipat III

(4) Elimination of other European powers

↳ due to shift in their focus away from India  
↳ eg: Dutch → Indonesia  
Portuguese → Brazil

Good  
Points  
listed

(5) To safeguard against external Aggression  
 Ex: Russia's threat of invasion led to subsidiary alliance by Lord Wellesly

## Conquest - Deliberate Policies & Design

① Battle of Buxar, 1764  
 ↳ the clear aim to get diwani & Nizamat of Bengal

② Subsidiary Alliance - Wellesly  
 ↳ to disarm the native rulers & place the British residents in their court

③ Doctrine of lapse - Dalhousie  
 ↳ Eg: Nagpur, Satara, Jhansi → were denied inheritance to adopted sons.

④ Divide & Rule Policy → post-1857  
 ↳ Partition of Bengal 1905 → to suppress the nationalist flow of sentiment.

⑤ Series of Acts → in 1909 (Morley-Minto), 1919 (Montague-Chelmsford) to get shoghold.

Repressive measures → Press act, Seditious Act etc.

with Hence, initially they came with trading motive but later transitioned to the motive of conquest & Rule

→ Good divide points listed

### Feedback

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AWTS			
CD & VA			
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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.7) Explain the factors that deepened communal divisions in Indian politics during the 1930s and 1940s. What were its consequences for the freedom movement? (10 marks, 150 words)

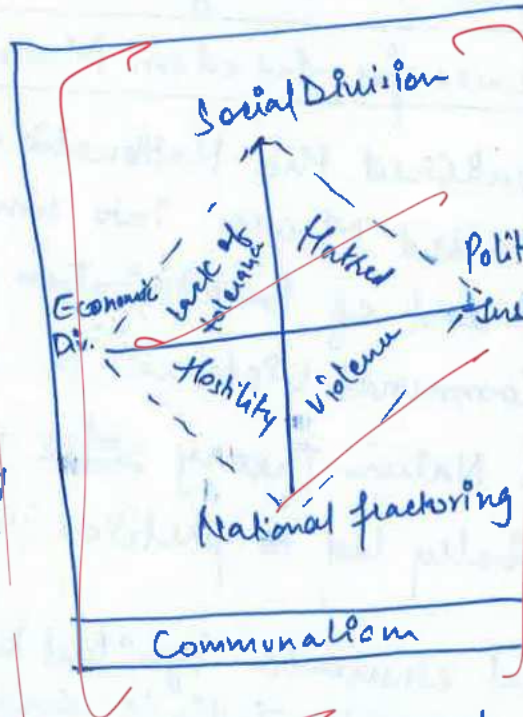
1930 और 1940 के दशक में भारतीय राजनीति में सांप्रदायिक विभाजन को गहरा करने वाले कारकों का वर्णन करें। स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन पर इसके क्या परिणाम हुए? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Communal Divisions in India was a deliberate attempt by Britishers to suppress the wave of Nationalism. This started post 1857 and finally resulted in the partition in 1947.

jabar is dominant

Four Factors that Deepened Division → 1930-1940

- (i) Minority Pact 1930  
signed in Round Table Conference II
- (ii) Communal Award → 1932  
↳ increased the base of separate electorate
- (iii) Poona Pact 1932  
↳ provision reversed only for depressed class not for Muslims
- (iv) Communal Violence  
↳ observed during CDM movement → in Bengal, Bihar, UP etc.



Good

9 factors are diverse and appreciable



(v) 1937 Provincial Assembly Election  
→ Congress rejected the proposal of Muslim League seen as - dominance of Hindus over muslim

(vi) 1940 → Idea of Pakistan  
→ In the Lahore session of Muslim League

(vii) Failure of Plans  
→ CR formula in 1944  
→ Wavell plan in 1945  
→ Cabinet mission in 1946

(viii) Direct Action Day (16th Aug 1946)  
Calcutta killings

→ Good points showing your share knowledge

### Consequences for freedom Movement

- (1) Weakened the Nationalism
- (2) Divided Masses into communal lines
- (3) Threat of Balkanisation of India
- (4) Communal Violence in Bengal, UP, Bihar etc.
- (5) 2 Nation Theory voice was strengthened
- (6) Finally led to partition in 1947

→ South Asian Disturbance

Communal elements ignited by Britishers did great harm to India's social fabric whose impact can be felt till today.

concluded with significant

#### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

Please put tick marks in the above table.

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TOTAL MARKS	
-------------	--

2nd part need Elaboration





**Q.8)** Gandhiji withdrew the Non-Cooperation Movement due to Chauri-Chaura violence but refused to condemn people's violence during the Quit India Movement. How would you explain this 'transition' in his approach? (10 marks, 150 words)

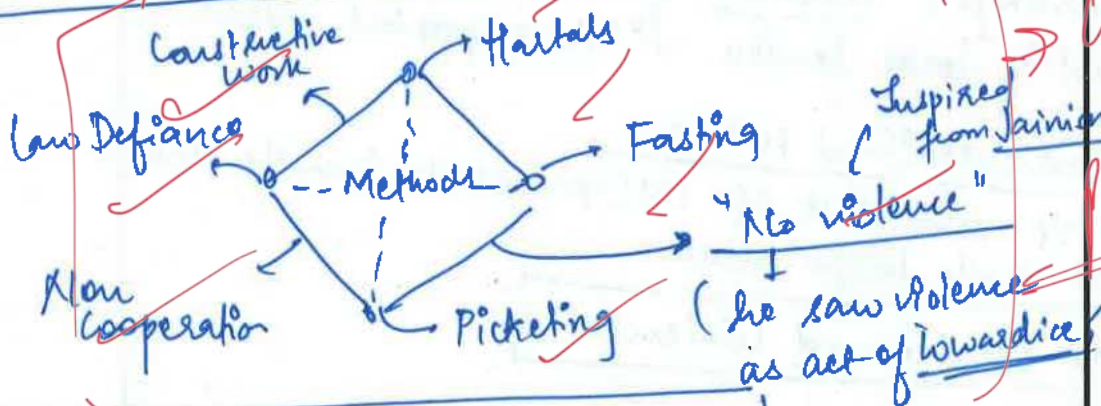
गांधीजी ने चौरी-चौरा हिंसा के कारण असहयोग आंदोलन वापस ले लिया, लेकिन भारत छोड़ो आंदोलन के दौरान लोगों की हिंसा की निंदा करने से इनकार कर दिया। आप उनके दृष्टिकोण में इस 'परिवर्तन' की व्याख्या कैसे करेंगे?

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Gandhiji's core principle was 'Non Violence' (Ahimsa) which he practiced & professed to since his South African Campaigns to his struggle for Independence in India.

Good  
Constructive  
Intro

### Gandhi's Alternatives to Violence



Good  
Preamble

### Gandhiji Withdrew NCM → violence

- ① As violent movement can be suppressed by Britishers
- ② It degrades the moral & ethical force behind demand for independence
- ③ One non violent incidence → can ignite mass violence
- ④ To safeguard Communal Harmony

→ Movement was not

Nature  
Change

→ Points are Analytical

Refused to utilise Violence during Quit India Mov.

① "Do or Die" Pledge

as this fight was seen as the last nail in the coffin of Britishers

② Change in Gandhiji's Attitude

towards International Community support post Atlantic Charter → denied Colonies of freedom

③

Failed & leaderless Movement

Gandhiji's absence from active participation led to local leaders which supported violence

④

Decentralized Nature

It was out of INC control to handle violence at such large scale

Yet, he condemned violence

He Condemned

Attacks on police stations

Sabotage of Railways was not supported by him.

RIN Mutiny he called it "ill advised"

his core ideals remain intact throughout, however his modes of achieving freedom kept evolving.

Points

are Analytical

4.5

**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	
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Add more points for more Marks





Q.9) Highlight the salient features of the 'Neighbourhood First' policy. Also throw light upon the associated challenges. (10 marks, 150 words)

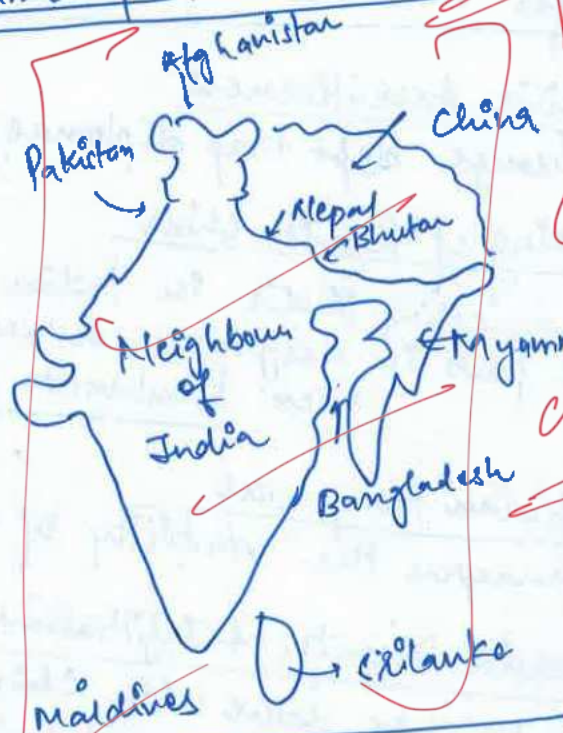
नेबरहुड फर्स्ट नीति की मुख्य विशेषताओं को रेखांकित करें। साथ ही इससे जुड़ी चुनौतियों पर भी प्रकाश डालें।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

India's 'Neighbourhood first policy' focuses upon strengthening social, economic, cultural ties with its geographical partners on the basis of shared values & common past.

### Salient features

- ① Mutual Respect of Sovereignty  
→ peaceful dispute Resolution
- ② People to People Connect  
(ex: India - Nepal (Rohi Bero Rasta))
- ③ Trade Ties  
→ ex: India - Bangladesh textile trade
- ④ Connectivity across region  
→ ex: Kaladan Multimodal project with Myanmar
- ⑤ Regional Peace & Stability  
→ by maintaining dialogue → ex: CAARC, BIMISTEC
- ⑥ Mutual Geopolitical growth → UNSC reform





## ⑦ Non reciprocity (Gujarat Doctrine)

↳ for smaller nations like Bhutan, Nepal

## ⑧ HADR & Community Projects

↳ ex: help during Eco. crisis in Sri Lanka  
↳ preventing floods → Maldives  
↳ Earthquake support → China Nepal

*Valid arguments*

## Challenges in Execution

### ① China Assertiveness

↳ through debt trap diplomacy, → ex: Sri Lanka

### ② String of Pearls - China

↳ encircling India in Indian ocean region  
↳ with ports in neighbour countries  
↳ ex: Hambantota port (SL)

### ③ Pakistan Proxy war

↳ hampers the stability of the region

### ④ Border Disputes & Infiltrations

↳ ex: LAC issue with China  
↳ Porous Border - Bangladesh

### ⑤ Connectivity Projects - Delay

↳ like Kaladan project → leading to low trade volume

## Way forward

① India should counter China's growing assertiveness by a mix of soft power, P2P connect & better alliances with neighbours.

*Mention - Gujarat Doctrine*

## **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.10) The rapidly escalating tensions between Israel and Iran in West Asia can have significant economic and geopolitical repercussions for India. Explain with suitable examples.

(10 marks, 150 words)

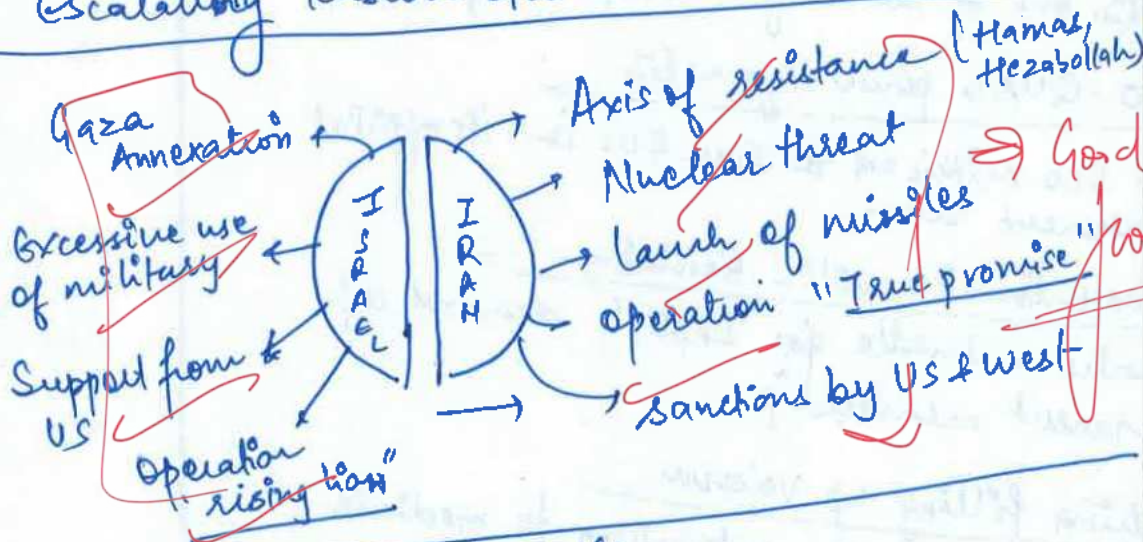
पश्चिम एशिया में इजरायल और ईरान के बीच तेजी से बढ़ते तनाव का भारत पर महत्वपूर्ण आर्थिक और भू-राजनीतिक प्रभाव पड़ सकता है। उपयुक्त उदाहरणों के साथ स्पष्ट कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

West Asian Geopolitics have seen series of ferocity, war & bloodshed in the region. This continues till today as Israel, Iran tensions are escalating.

Good contrast

Escalating tensions b/w Israel & Iran



Economic Repercussions for India

- ① Sanctions on Iran
  - ↳ Delay in IM/STC connectivity project
  - ↳ Delay in Chabahat port project
- ② Connectivity Projects at halt — ex: IMEC
- ③ Trade Routes at Risk — ex: Red sea trade route 'houthi' attack

Valued points with examples

Submission can be better

④ Higher cost to shipping companies → due to longer routes → 20% increase in cost

⑤ Limits reach to Eurasian countries

## Geopolitical Repercussions for India

① Russia - US Dilemma

↳ as US is putting sanctions on Russian trade

② Objection by West on Russian oil

↳ India one of the largest importer of Russian oil

③ SCO-QUAD power Asymmetry

↳ as SCO criticised the Iran & US in its official statement 2020

④ Abstentions in UNSC Resolution

↳ creates a hurdle for India's demand of permanent membership

⑤ China filling up vacuum in Middle east by attempting to mediate.

## Way forward

- ① Policy of Dehyphenation
- ② Support to 2 Nation theory → Palestine
- ③ Use SCO, QUAD forums to bridge gaps

Good suggestion

① Economic

② Geopol Repercussions

③ G.O.S?

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

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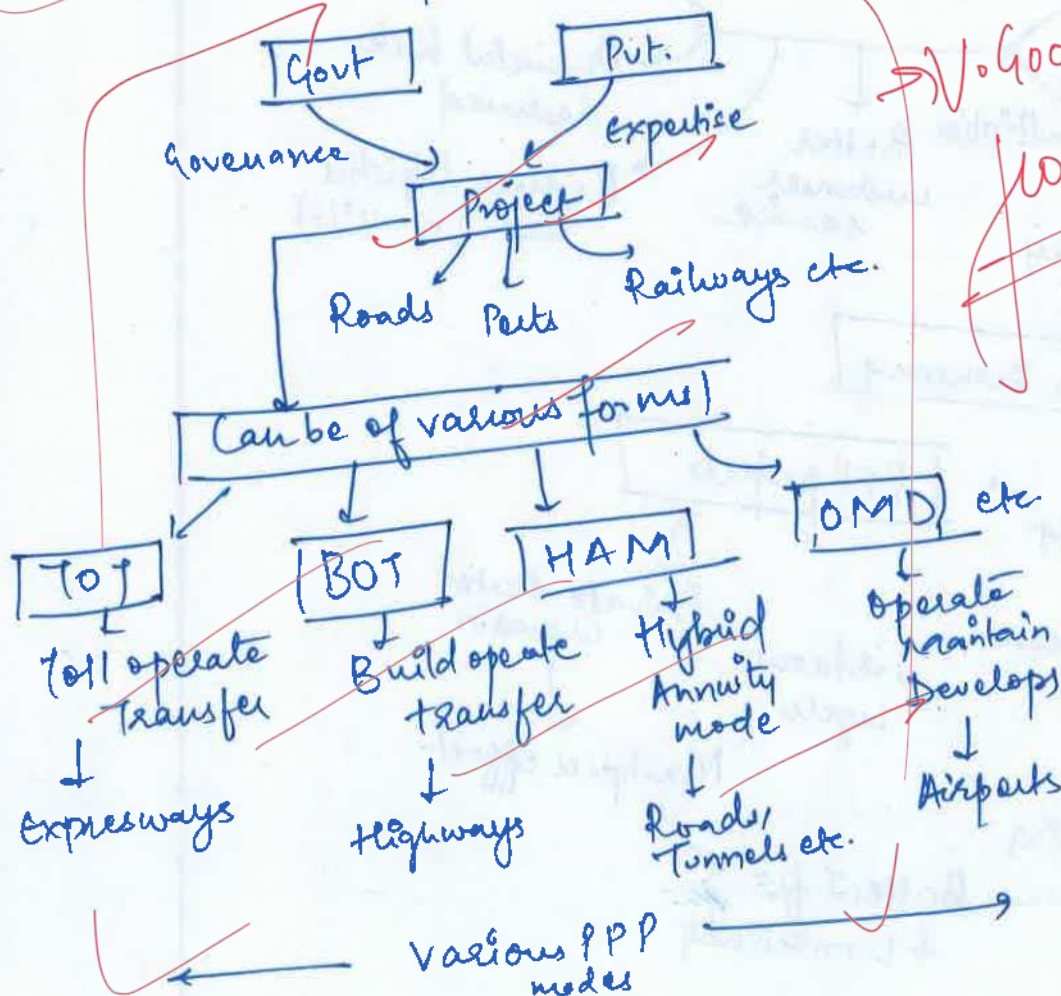




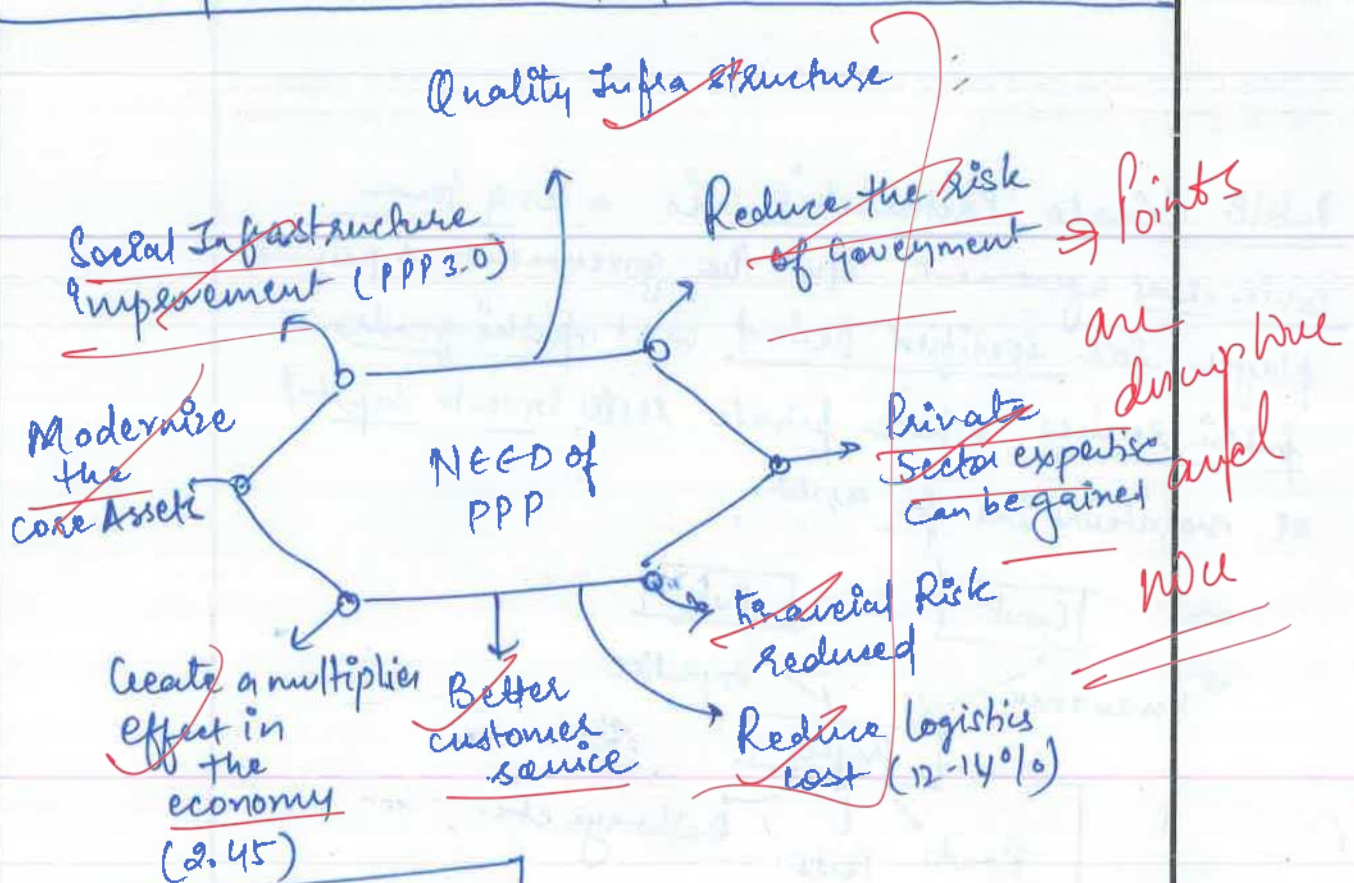
**Q.11) Why is Public Private Partnership (PPP) required in infrastructural projects? Examine the role of PPP model in the redevelopment of ports in India.** (15 Marks, 250 words)

अवसंरचनात्मक परियोजनाओं में सार्वजनिक-निजी भागीदारी (PPP) क्यों आवश्यक है? भारत में बंदरगाहों के पुनर्विकास में PPP मॉडल की भूमिका का परीक्षण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

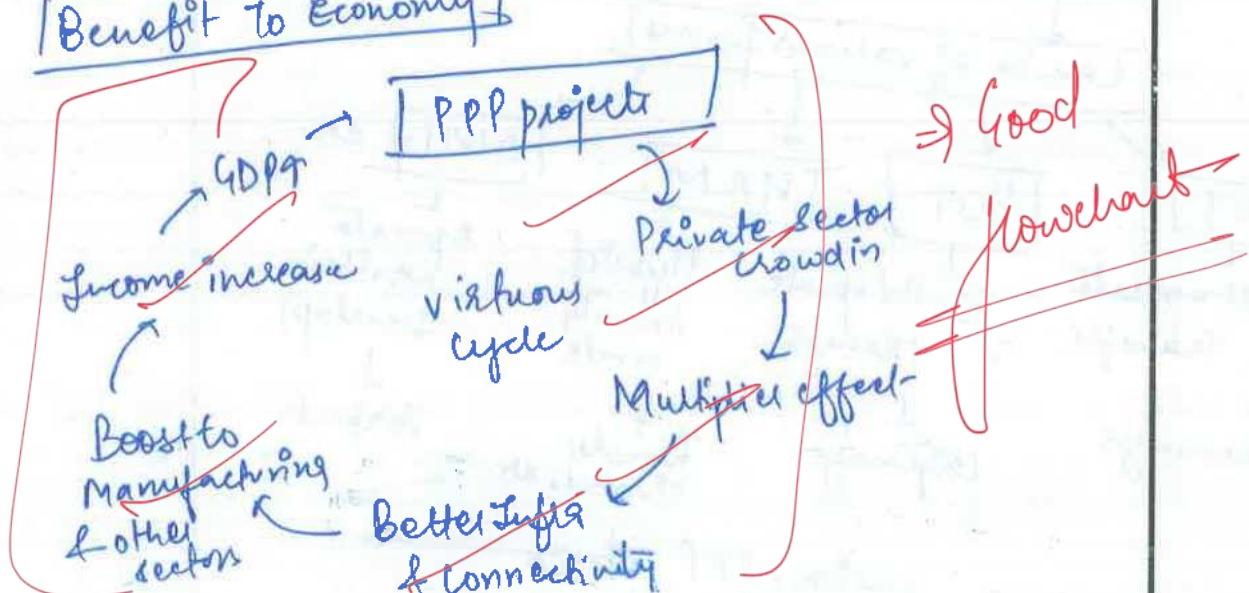
Public Private Partnership is a long term contractual agreement b/w the government & private player for specified period w.r.t. public goods or public services where private sector invests capital or maintains the asset.



## Need for PPP in Infra projects



## Benefit To Economy







## Role of PPP in Port Redevelopment

- ① Expertise through Better skill set  
↳ from international benchmarks & projects across the globe
- ② Integration of Technology in Port  
↳ for faster & efficient functioning
- ③ Foster Multimodal Connectivity  
↳ linking the ports to railways & roadways for far reach & boost to manufacturing
- ④ Risk Sharing  
↳ financial, market, construction cost risks of govt is reduced
- ⑤ Modernization & Upgradation - Regular & frequent  
↳ to ensure world class infra

→ Global best practices

→ Turbo add examples

60.75

### Way forward

- Concluded with Committee Recommendations*
- ↳ Kelkar Committee Recommendations should be adopted
    - ↳ Pre construction consultation
    - ↳ Avoid Aggressive bidding
    - ↳ Adequate Risk sharing
    - ↳ Flexibility in contract terms
- This helps in transitioning to PPP 3.0

### **Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

#	(G)	(A)	(P)
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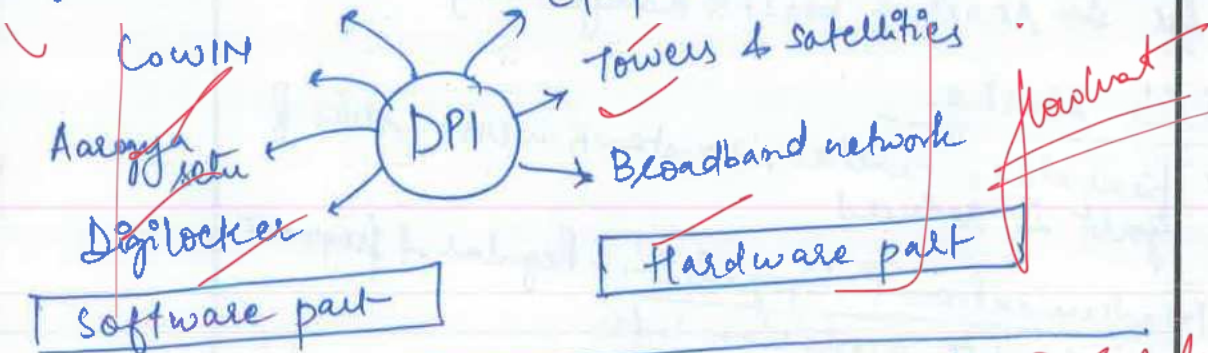
TOTAL MARKS	
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**Q.12) Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) serves as a key facilitator of digital transformation for both businesses and citizens, but it has its own set of challenges. Elaborate.** (15 Marks, 250 words)

डिजिटल सार्वजनिक अवसंरचना (DPI) व्यवसायों और नागरिकों, दोनों के लिए डिजिटल रूपांतरण में एक प्रमुख सुविधाकर्ता के रूप में कार्य करती है, लेकिन इसकी अपनी चुनौतियाँ भी हैं। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

DPI → Digital Public Infrastructure is the entire network of digital tools, devices, websites, softwares which strengthens the Digital base of Indian economy & helps in economic growth.

Payment: UPI



DPI - key facilitator of Digital Transformation → Subdivide in

① Bridge Bridging the Digital Divide

- ↳ by connecting rural areas to e-networks
- ↳ women & vulnerable get access

② Boost to service led Manufacturing

- ↳ via online platforms like Lenkarta

③ Better reach & connectivity → through digital devices & internet

① Rural areas

② CowIN



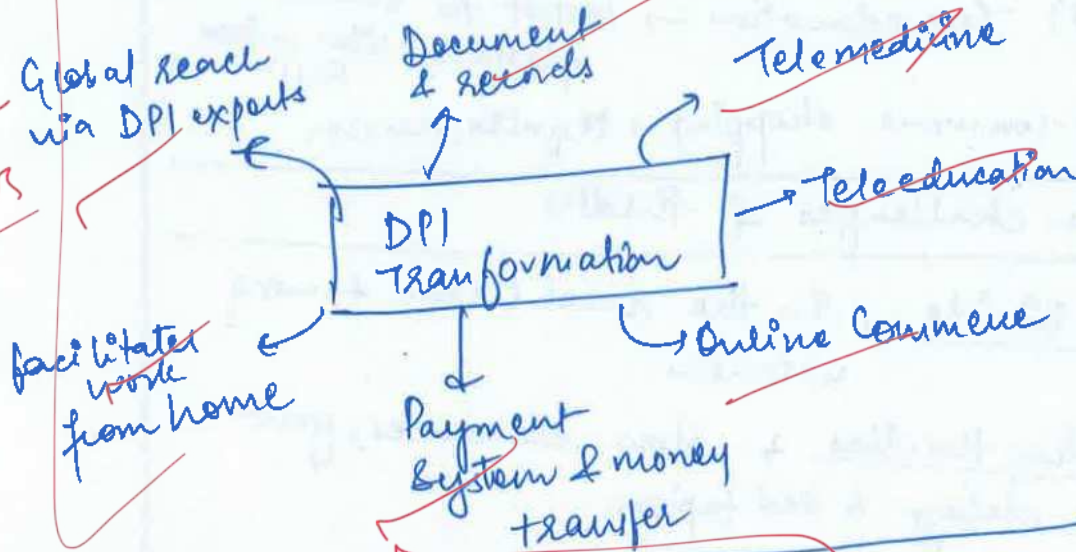


Please Add more points

④

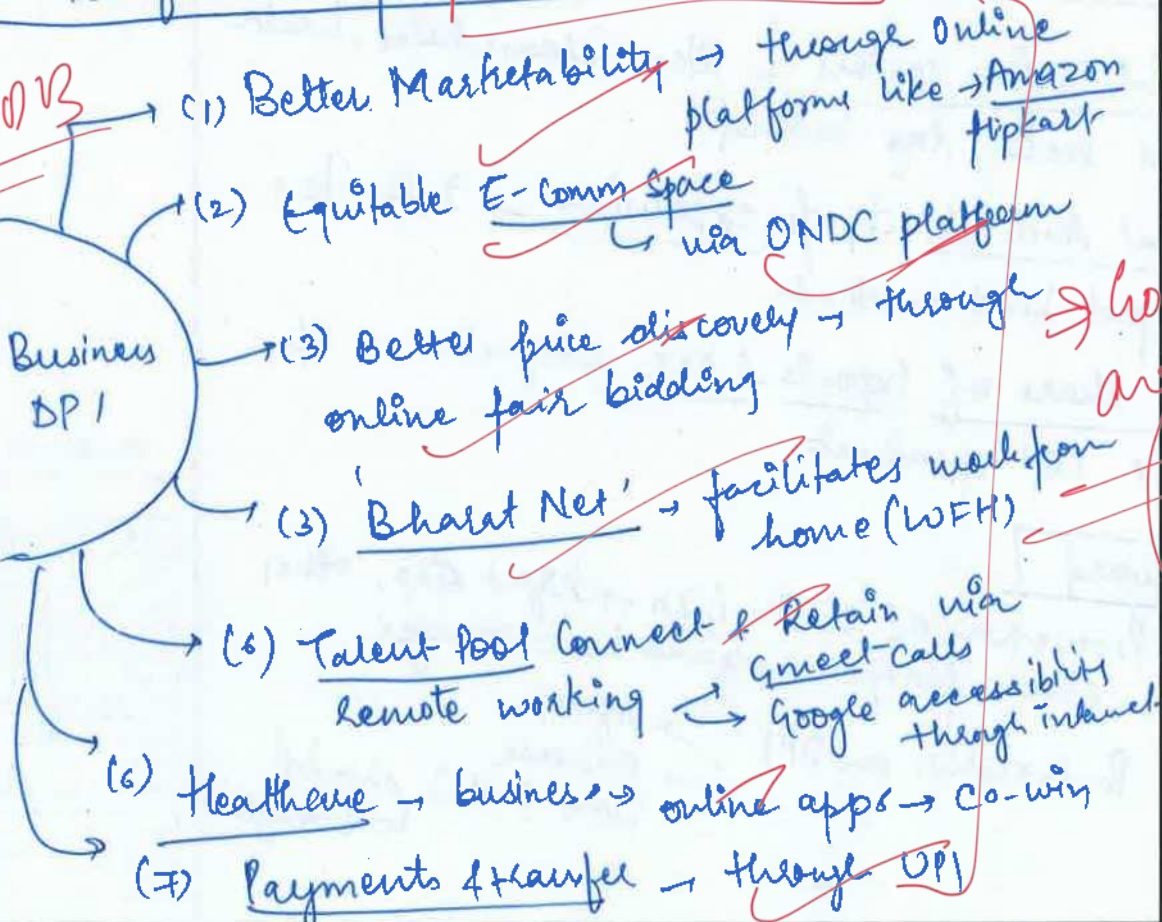
## Linking India to Global World Order

↳ through Global Value chains → ex. e-commerce



## Transformation for Business & Citizens

Ex 013



Good arguments

*Feedback*

DPI citizens

- (1) Online payment ease →UPI
- (2) Telemedicine → Pharmacy Practo apps
- (3) Tele education → boost to online platforms like → Ans Byjus
- (4) E-commerce shopping → Myntra, Amazon

*Accountability*

### DPI- Own challenges & hurdles

- ① Digital Divide → In the rural Urban among women  
*→ 23% digital divide*
- ② Regulatory hurdles → slow clearances, govt policies delay & red tapism
- ③ Low penetration → in remote regions & areas
- ④ Limited to few sectors → like Telemedicine, health other sector lag behind
- ⑤ Capital Availability for expansion → is limited underdeveloped bond market  
*⇒ Cyber Attack*
- ⑥ Low share of exports & GVC integration → *Adhaar leaks, APM's Attack*  
India's DPI products.

*Good points but add data*

G.S

### Way forward

*Suggestion given in conclusion*

- ① Promotion of DPI in G20 → right step, other such platforms should be encouraged
- ② Partnerships on DPI
  - Africa
  - France
  - UAE (UPI) should be strengthened

#### **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.

<b>TOTAL MARKS</b>	
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*Add more Examples, data*





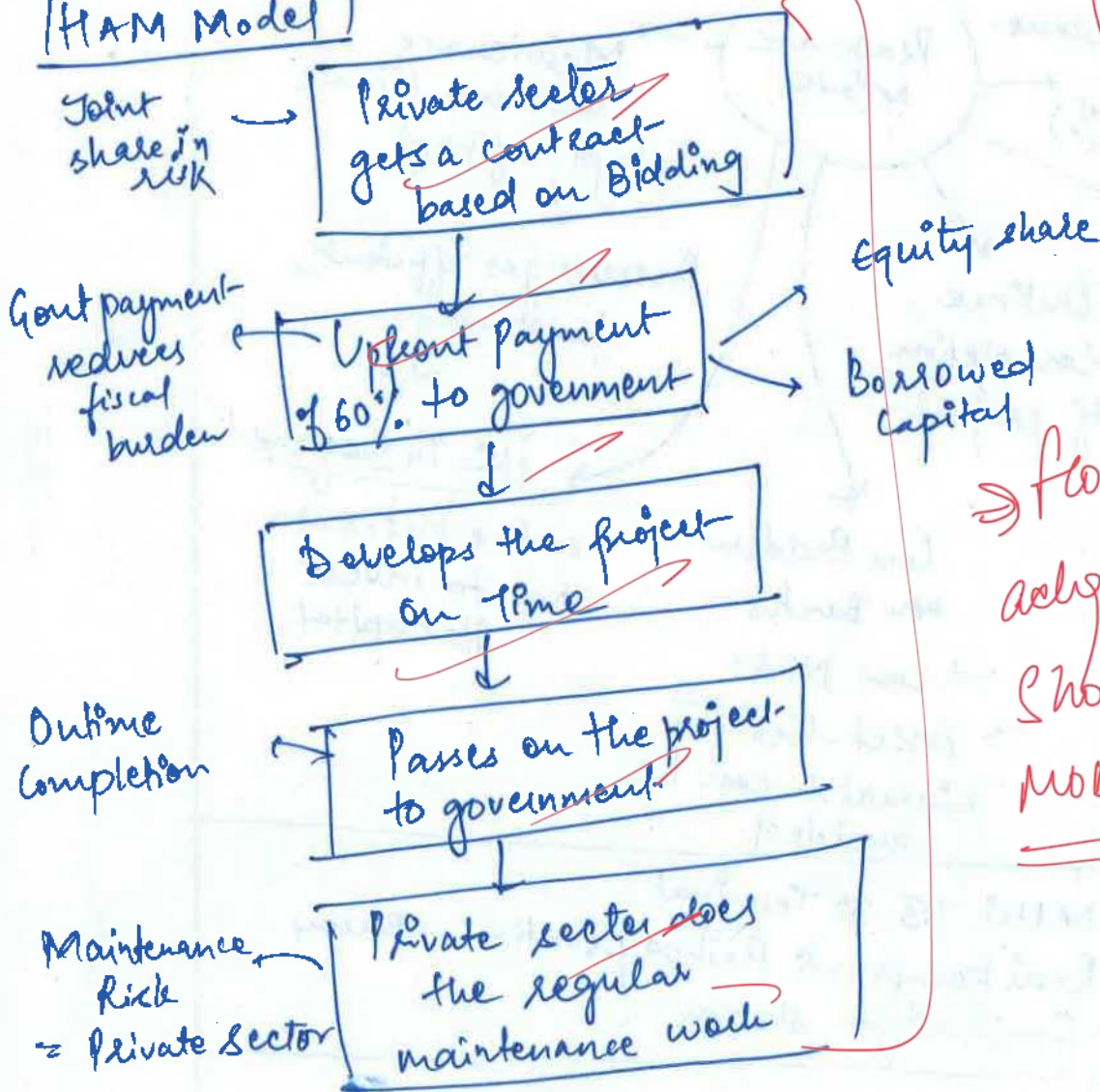
**Q.13)** "Hybrid Annuity Model (HAM) in Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) has emerged as a pragmatic model for advancing infrastructure development in the country". Comment. (15 marks, 250 words)

"सार्वजनिक-निजी भागीदारी (PPPs) में हाइब्रिड एन्युइटी मॉडल (HAM) देश में अवसंरचनात्मक विकास को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए एक व्यावहारिक मॉडल के रूप में उभरा है।" टिप्पणी करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

HAM Model → is a kind of PPP model  
in which risk is shared by the Government  
& private sector equitably.

→ How is  
going  
downward

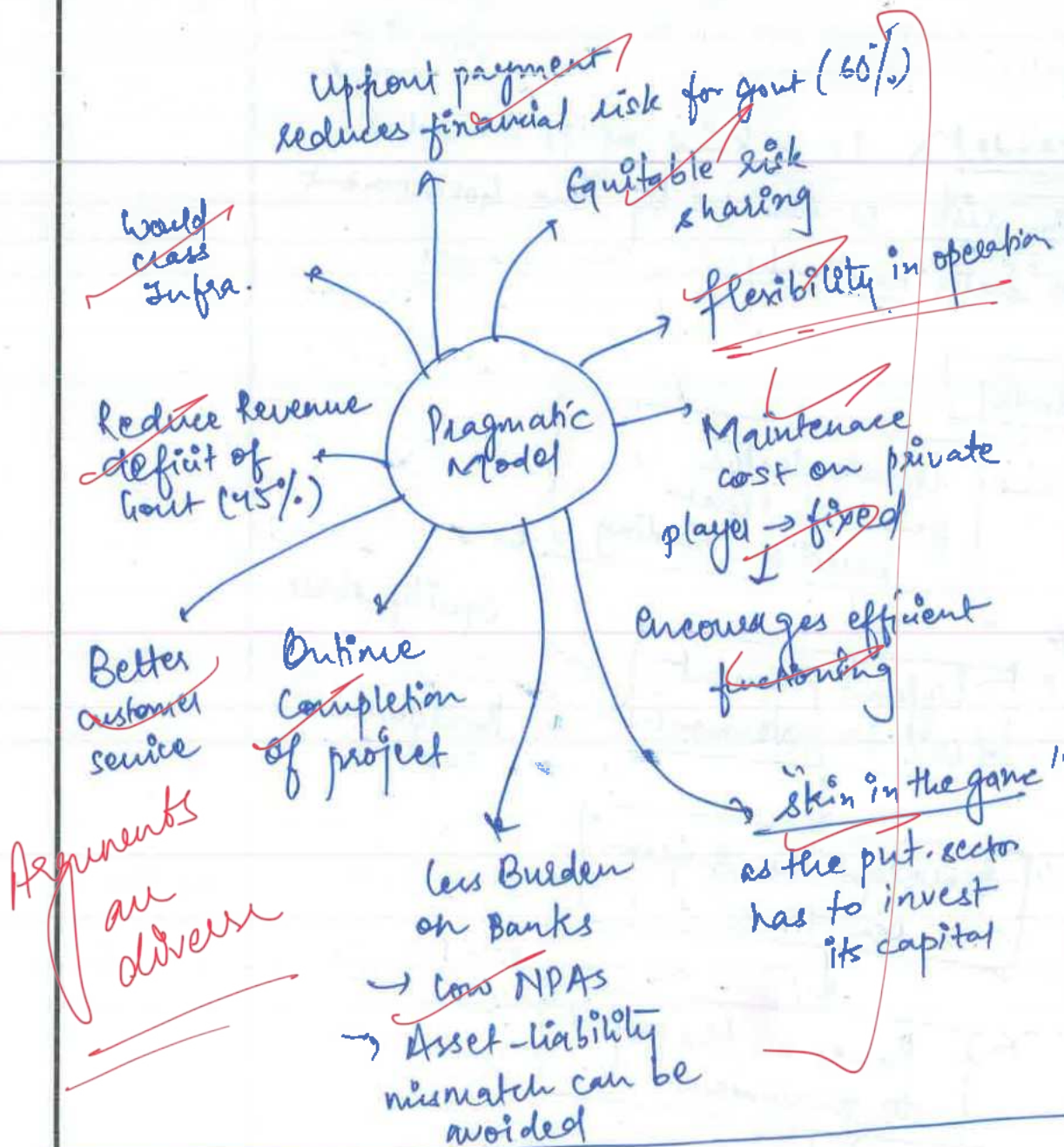
### HAM Model



→ Flowchart  
adequately  
show  
MODEL



## HAM → a pragmatic Model for PPP

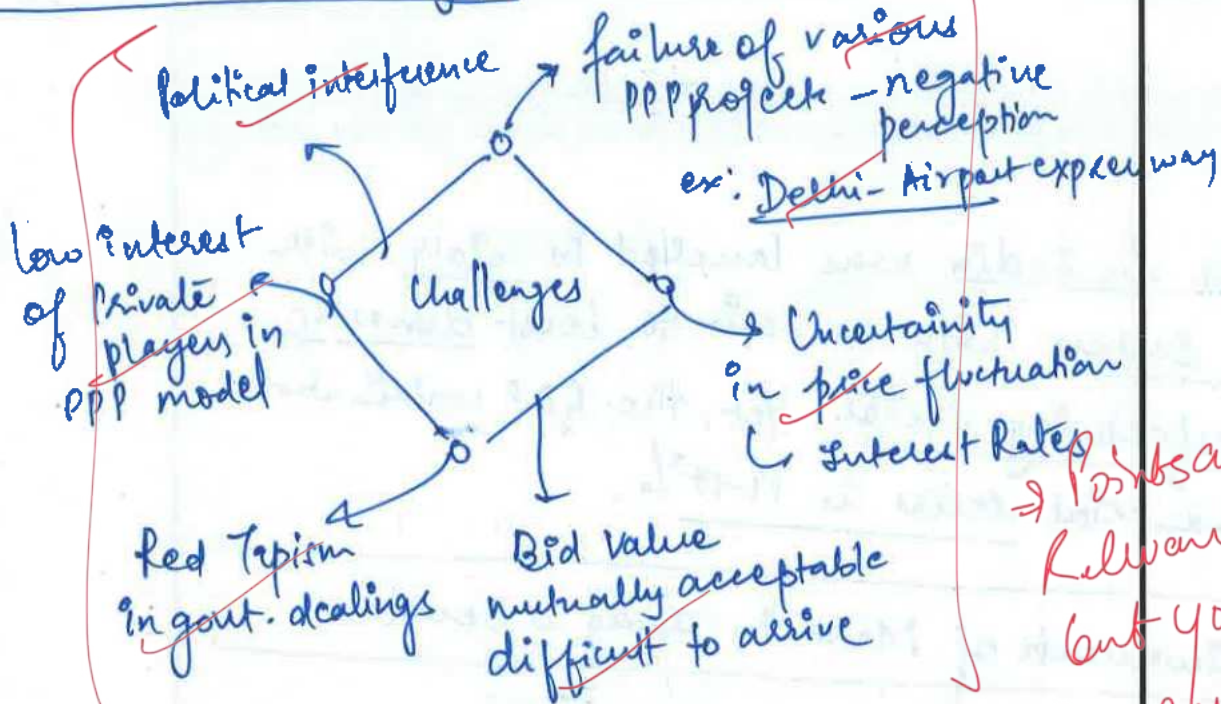


↳ ex: Delhi T3 Terminal  
↳ Rani Kamalapati Railway station → Bhopal  
↳ Gandhinagar station





## HAM has challenges



## Way forward

Recommendation of Kelkar committee should be implemented

HR than Committee → Recommendation to deepen bond Market

This will help to transition towards PPP 3.0

Points can be Elaborated more

### 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.14)** Over a decade since the launch of 'Make in India', significant hurdles remain in making in India. Discuss the statement and suggest further steps to promote domestic manufacturing.

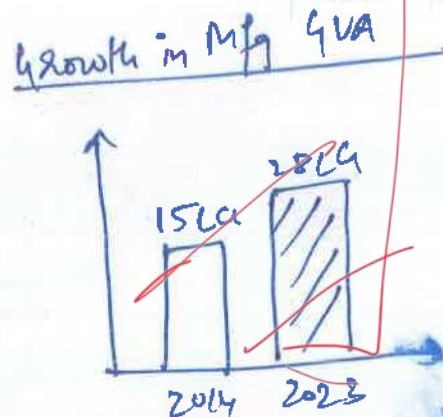
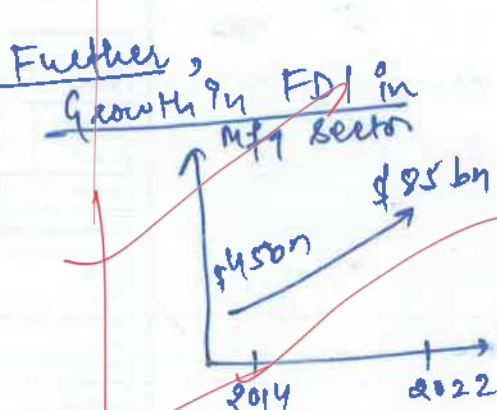
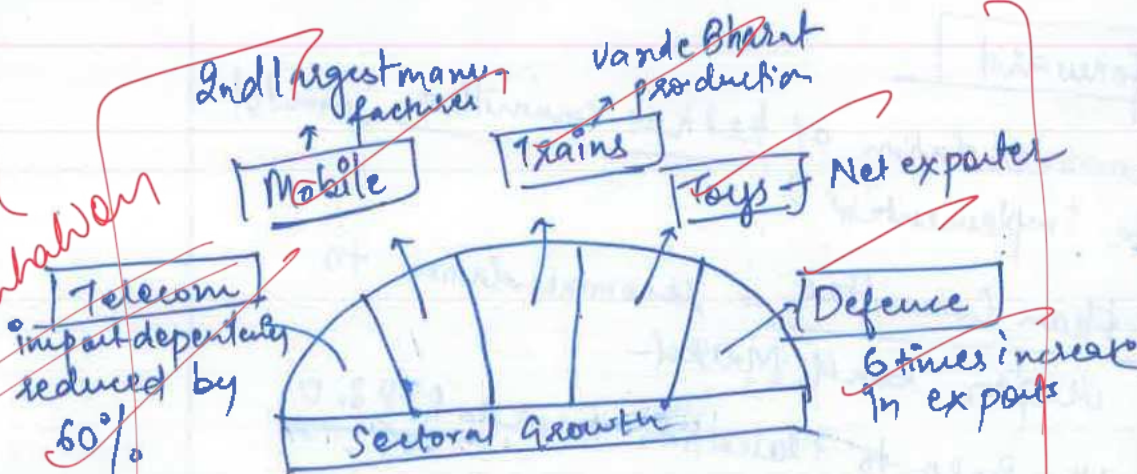
(15 marks, 250 words)

'मेक इन इंडिया' की शुरुआत के एक दशक से भी ज्यादा समय बाद, भारत में निर्माण (मेकिंग इन इंडिया) में कई बड़ी बाधाएँ हैं। इस कथन पर चर्चा कीजिए और घरेलू विनिर्माण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए आगे क्या कदम उठाने चाहिए, इसका सुझाव दीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Make in India was launched in 2014 with 27 sectors with an aim to boost domestic manufacturing sector. Yet, the GDP contribution of Industrial sector is 14-17%. *Intro goes facts and disruption*

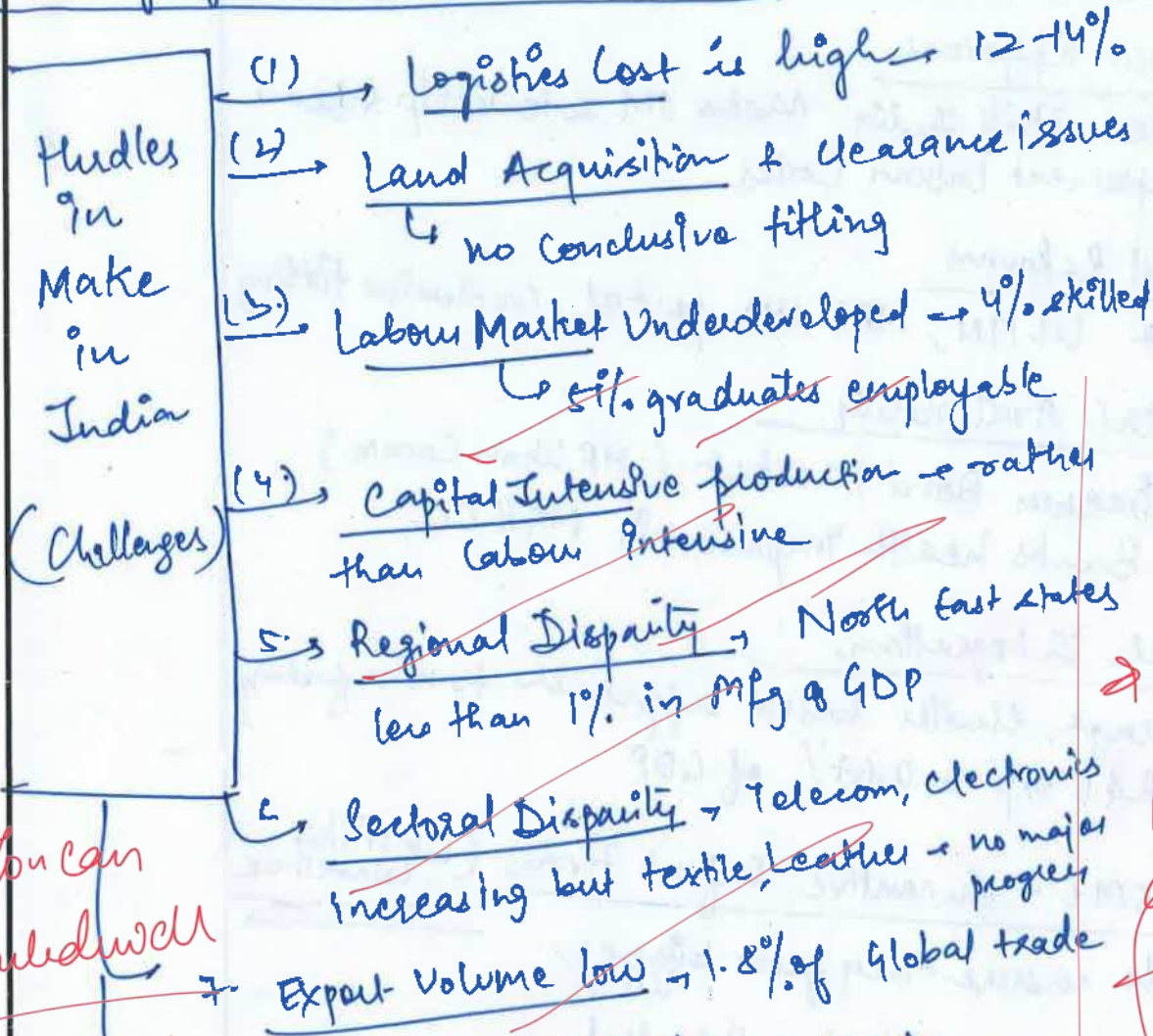
Achievements of Make in India - Decade







## Significant hurdles remain



You can subdivide

→ Right Reason given

- (1) Govt Policy
- (2) Land policy
- (3) Global
- (4) SEZ → service focused (Baba Kalyani committee)
- (5) MSMEs → swamps → 99% of MSMEs are micro.

## Steps to promote Domestic Mfg

### ① Labour Reforms

- ↳ like Skill India, Make PM Internship Scheme
- ↳ implement Labour Codes

### ② Land Reforms

- ↳ like ULPIN, NAKSHA portal, conclusive titling

### ③ Capital Availability

- ↳ Deepen Bond Market (HR Khan Comm.)
- ↳ Banks health improve via NARCL

### ④ Tech Integration

- ↳ through cluster based approach to manufacturing
- ↳ R&D exp. = 0.67% of GDP

### ⑤

### MSME - Incentive Infant Firms (Uk Singh Committee)

- ↳ to ensure they grow bigger

### ⑥

### Better FTAs & Export Potential

- ↳ as suggested by Surjeet Bhatia Committee

All this will ensure 'Make in India', 'Make for World' dream realisation.

*Concluded with keywords*

*Submission can be better*

#### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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Q.15) Compare the powers and roles of the Rajya Sabha with those of the State Legislative Councils. Is having a Legislative Council as the second chamber of the State Legislature justified in the present context? (15 marks, 250 words)

राज्य सभा की शक्तियों और भूमिकाओं की तुलना राज्य विधान परिषदों से कीजिए। क्या वर्तमान संदर्भ में राज्य विधानमंडल के दूसरे सदन के रूप में विधान परिषद का होना प्रासंगिक है? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Rajya Sabha (see article 80) → is the council of states in the Indian parliamentary system. State legislative council are second chamber in the Bicameral setup of legislature. Both play key role in ensuring Indian political system remain democratic & fair.

Intro given contrast on both houses

Rajya Sabha	State Legislative Council
→ Created by <u>Constitution</u>	Created by the <u>Parliament</u> based on state request
→ Indirect Election through <u>State legislature</u> → Federal Role	→ electoral college is setup for elections ex: Teachers ↳ students ↳ MLAs etc. → 100 seats Role → Companion
→ Nomination is made by the <u>President</u> (12 seats)	Nomination by the <u>governor</u> of the state is direct
→ <u>VP heads the RS</u>	→ <u>Speaker</u> chairman elected by the council (elections)



## Rajya Sabha

→ ~~wide~~ powers in ~~ordinary bill process~~

Equal rights as Lok Sabha

→ LS cannot overpower

Power to of Members to participate in President Election (elected)

→ Right to approve Emergency (352)

→ Cannot be dissolved by Parliament

## State Council

→ ~~lower~~ power  
↳ state legislative assembly has more powers (veto) in ordinary bills

→ members don't participate in ~~president~~ election

→ No such right

→ Can be dissolved by the Parliament

⇒ Assembly

can overpower at short interval

## Legislative Council Justified

- ① Prevent Hasty decision of legislative assembly
- ② Check on Majoritarian govt.
- ③ Sets government Accountability → through questions
- ④ Intellectual debates → strengthened
- ⑤ Expertise & Experience of members can be utilized.

⇒ Good

and

useful

arguments





## Legislative Assembly not Justified

- ① Back door entry for retired politicians
- ② Burden of resources of state  $\rightarrow$  Salaries  
Allowances
- ③ Non seriousness of nominated candidates
- ④ Supremacy of legislative assembly  
 $\rightarrow$  no real power in ordinary Bills  
State Ratification
- ⑤ Criminalization  $\rightarrow$  cases of MPs with  
Criminal charges increased

Hence,

- (1) It is on state to decide based on  
needs (Maharashtra, Karnataka)
- (2) More powers can be given to ensure  
better parliamentary & bicameral setup

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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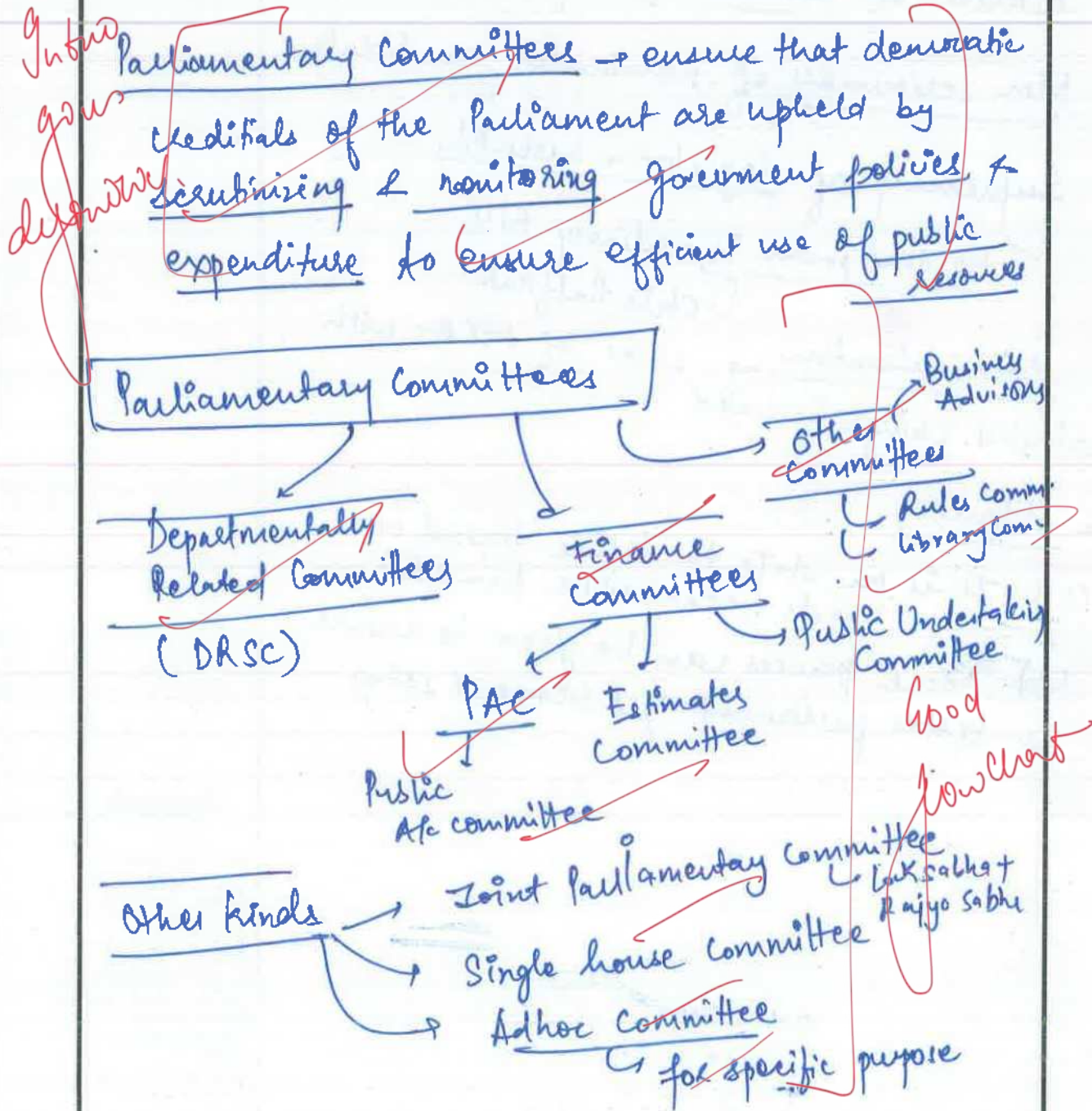
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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.16) "Parliamentary democracy would be incomplete without Parliamentary committees." In light of the statement, examine the role of the Public Accounts Committee in establishing financial accountability of the executive. (15 marks, 250 words)

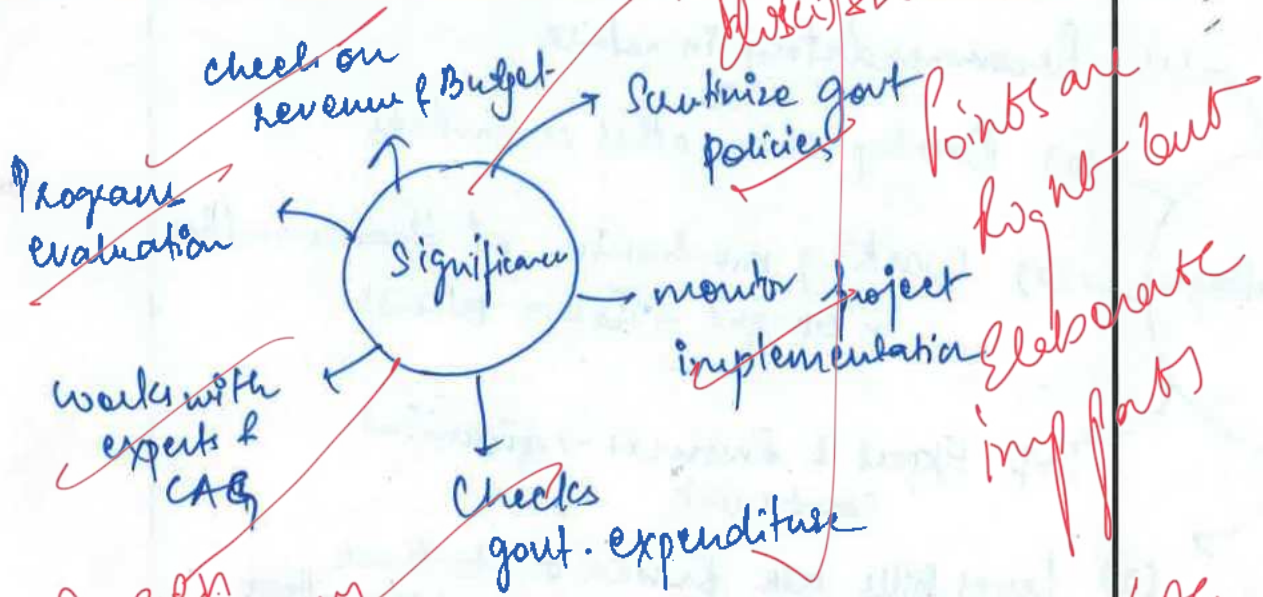
"संसदीय समितियों के बिना संसदीय लोकतंत्र अधूरा होगा।" कथन के आलोक में, कार्यपालिका के लिए वित्तीय जवाबदेही स्थापित करने में लोक लेखा समिति की भूमिका का परीक्षण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)



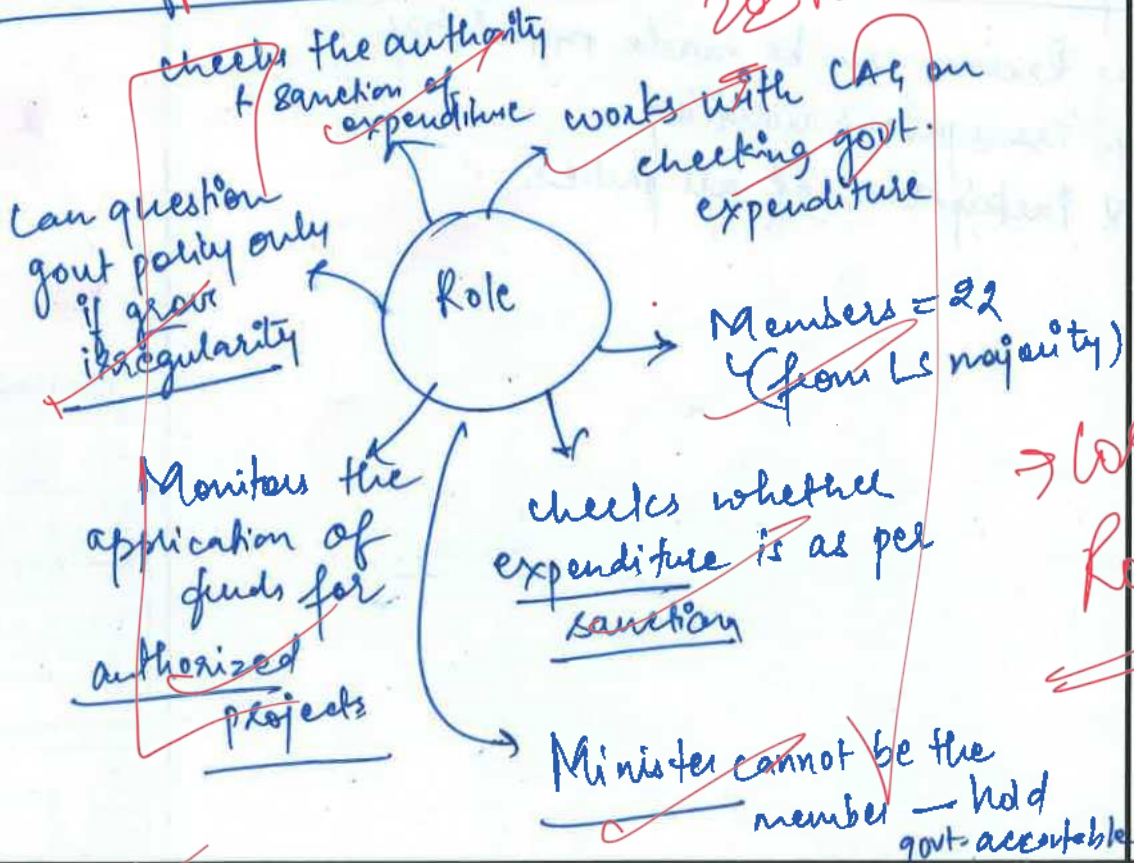




## Parliamentary Democracy incomplete without Parliamentary Comm.



## Role of Public Acc Committee → 1919





## Challenges to estb. financial Accountability

- Challenges
- (1) Recommendatory in nature
  - (2) Overlap with other committees
  - (3) Working mechanism of the committee  
in opaque → no live telecast
  - (4) Expert & Resources → financial constraint
  - (5) Lower Bills are passed on to these committees

### Way forward

- (1) Recomm. can be made mandatory
- (2) Transparent working
- (3) Participation of all parties

Fair Suggestion

6.26

Elaborate Points

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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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.17) Compare and contrast the pardoning powers of the Presidents of India and the USA. Also, critically examine the vesting of pardoning power in the executive. (15 marks, 250 words)

भारत और अमेरिका के राष्ट्रपतियों की क्षमादान शक्तियों की तुलना और अंतर कीजिए। साथ ही, कार्यपालिका में क्षमादान शक्ति के निहित होने का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

~~fault~~ ~~contrast~~ To ensure the rights of the individual are preserved & miscarriage of justice is avoided pardoning powers are given to presidents ~~Art 72~~

**Pardoning powers**

- To let the person free from all charges
- Completely absolving the charges & letting the person punishment pardoned

**Aim**

- Ensure no Judicial Error
- Prevent miscarriage of Justice
- Right of Individual (Art 21)

**Pardoning powers**

Indian President	US president
→ Aid and advice of Council of ministers	Individual discretionary Rights.
→ Narrow Scope	→ wider Scope

~~points are disorganized~~

~~relevant~~



## India Pres.

## US Pres.

- can be exercised in case of death sentence on state law
- Malafide decision → Judicial Review is possible
- President has the right to reject the application
- Court Martial pardoning allowed

- Cannot take decision of pardon on state law → only allowed for federal law

- No Judicial Review

- Same rights exist here as well.

- He can also pardon military cases.

→ Good points in comparison

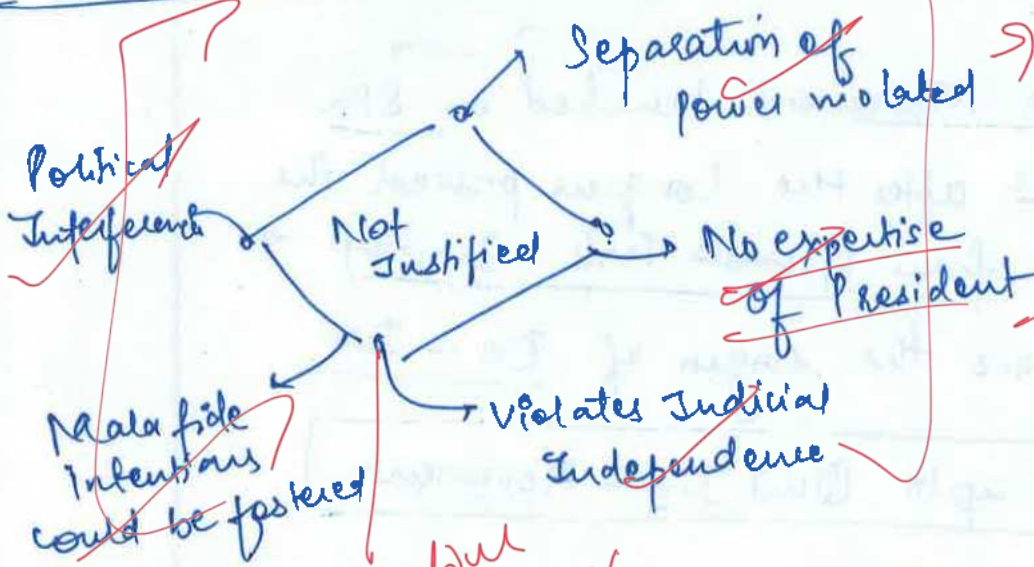
## Pardoning <sup>Power</sup> on Executives







Not Justified



Hence,

- (1) Use only in limited cases
- (2) Expert advice should be taken
- (3) Justice & Dignity of Individual respected

2nd part is not well Elaborated

**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.18) Trace the events that led to the Quit India Movement. Point out its results. (15 Marks, 250 words)

भारत छोड़ो आंदोलन के लिए उत्तरदायी घटनाओं का पता लगाएँ। इसके परिणामों पर प्रकाश डालें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Quit India Movement launched on 8th Aug 1942 after the Congress passed the resolution from Gowalia Tank, Bombay.  
Gandhiji gave the slogan of Do or Die

Intensified  
disruptive  
with  
thunder

Events led up to Quit India Movement-

- ① → for World War II → & its economic impact in India → rising prices, starvation
- ② → Threat of Japanese Invasion → air raids in Bengal created panic
- ③ → Atlantic Charter (1941) → and denial of freedom to colonies of British
- ④ → Fall of Singapore (1942) → broke the myth of British superiority
- ⑤ → Burma Campaign (1942) → INA supported by the masses
- ⑥ → Gandhi's changed Attitude → due to British indifference attitude

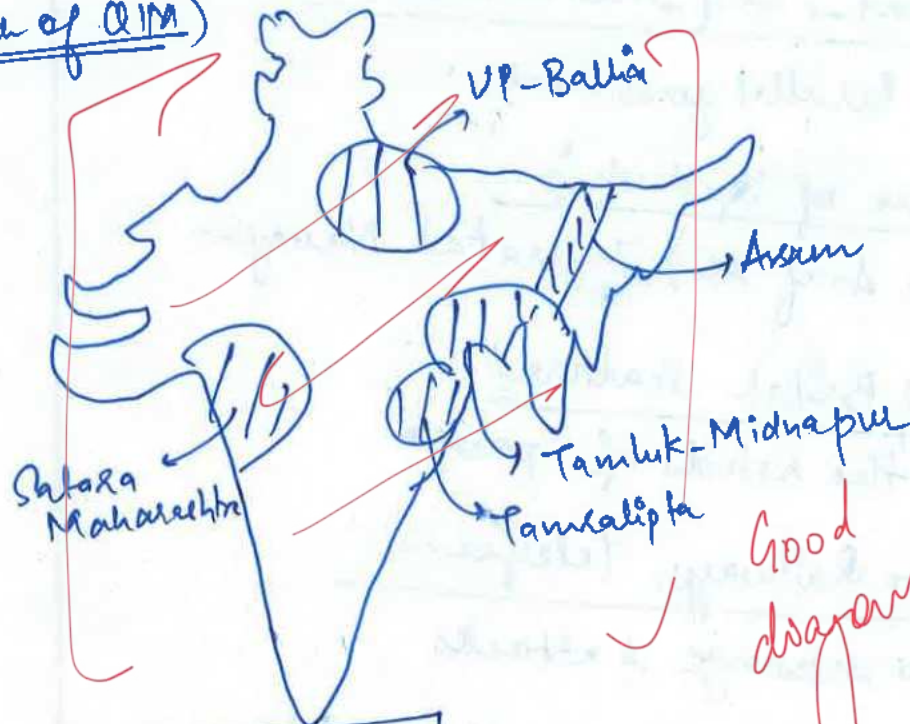
→ Rights  
Events  
liberal



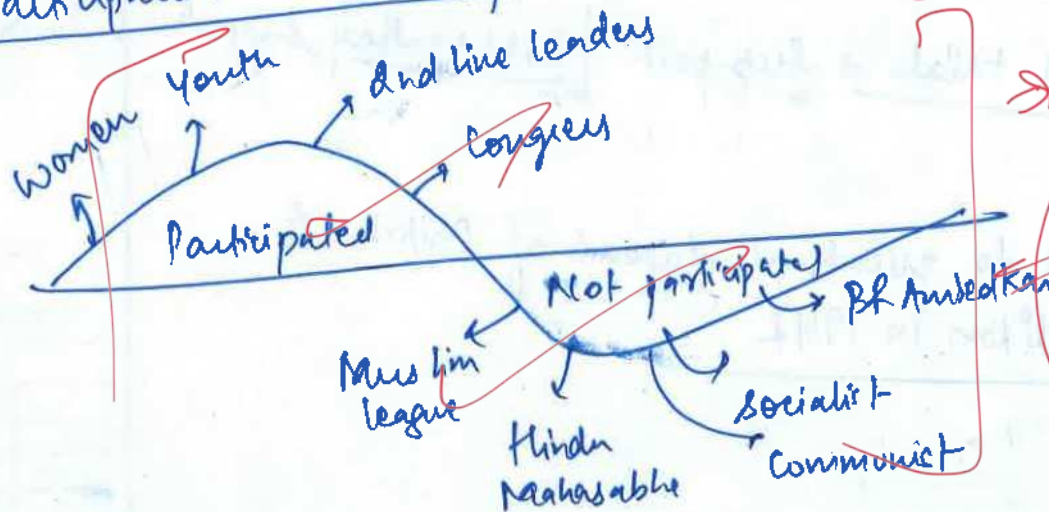


## Quit India Movement

### Reach of QIM



### Participation in QIM



### Methods Used

- underground Activity (Vishva Mahila)
- Parallel govt (Ballia → UP)
- Sabotage on Railways
- Attack police station
- Flag hoisting

Relevant



## Results of AIM

- ① Self govt → Self Determination  
through parallel government.
- ② 2nd line of leadership  
↳ Asma Asaf Ali, Jayprakash Narayan
- ③ Fear of British scattered  
↳ from the minds of people
- ④ Harm to Railways, Telegram  
↳ due to sabotage & attacks
- ⑤ Boost to Nationalist's Sentiments
- ⑥ INA trials → support | AIM military support

→ V. Good  
Analysis & points

675

This led to eventual defeat of British & Partition in 1947

concluded  
with signature

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	(G)	(A)	(P)
AWIS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
CD & VA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
S & F	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
P & R	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

TOTAL MARKS





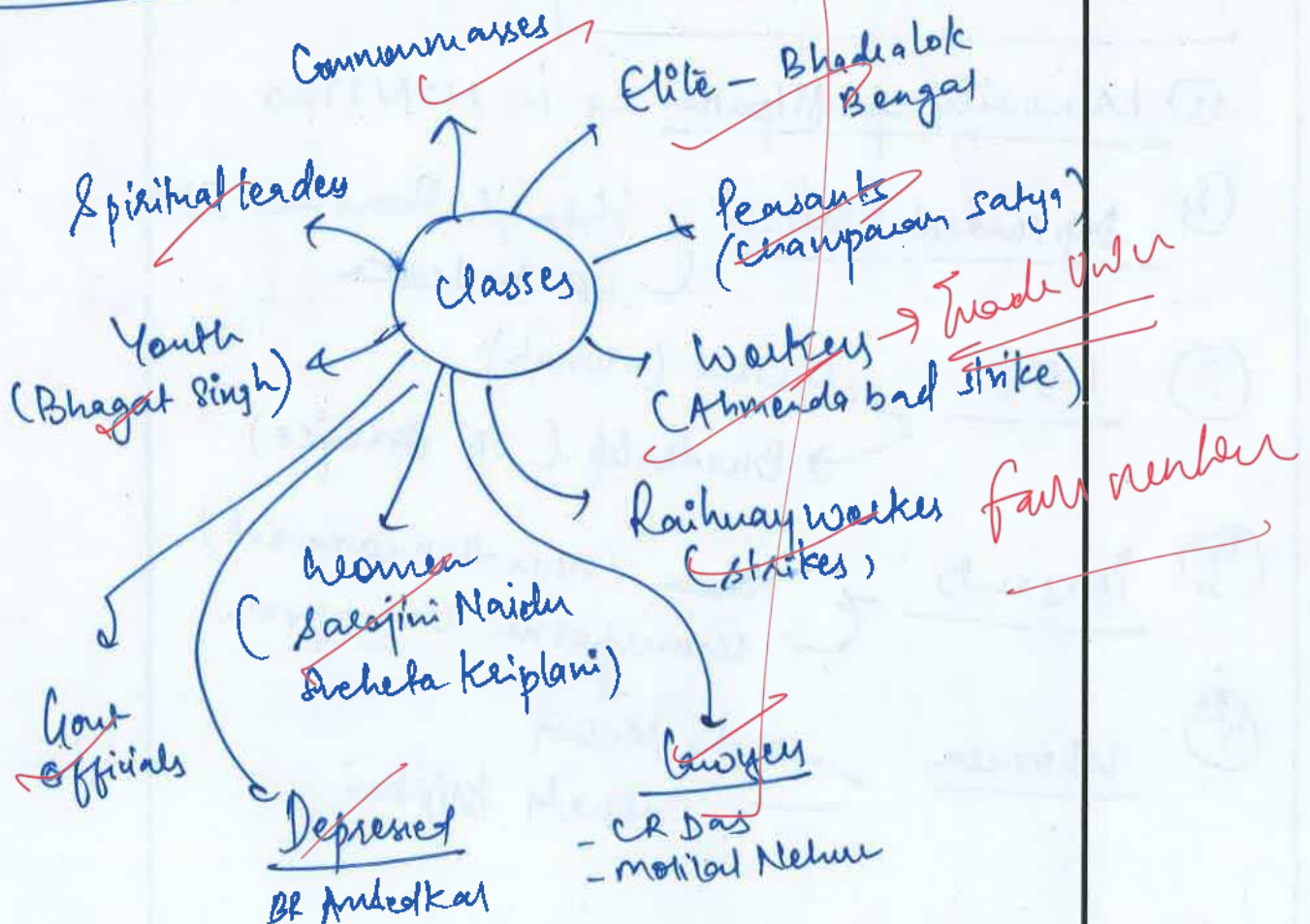
**Q.19)** Do you think that the Indian National Movement was a 'multi class movement' which represented the anti-imperialist interests of all classes and strata? Give reasons in support of your answer.  
(15 Marks, 250 words)

क्या आप मानते हैं कि भारतीय राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन एक 'बहु-वर्गीय आंदोलन' था जो सभी वर्गों और तबकों के साम्राज्यवाद-विरोधी हितों का प्रतिनिधित्व करता था? अपने उत्तर के समर्थन में तर्क दीजिए।  
(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Indian National Movement → was a long  
Journey from 1857 to 1947 which included  
various classes & strata.

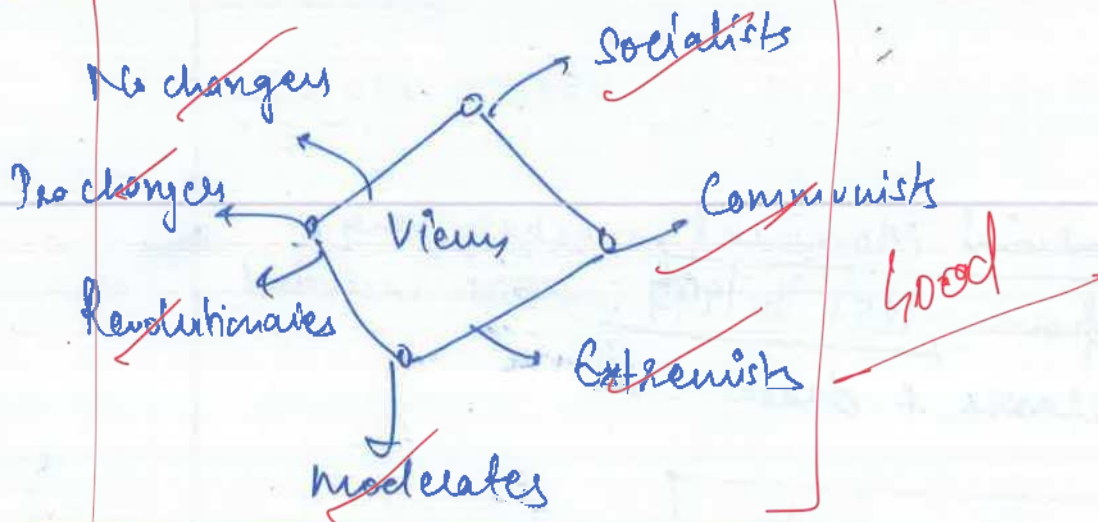
India's  
discipline

Multi class Movement





## Various strata & Voices



## Various classes & strata

- ① Minority participation → in NCM 1920
- ② Depressed classes → through Poona Pact 1934  
↳ Dr Ambedkar
- ③ Elites → Muslim (Jinnah)  
↳ Bhadrak (IN Banerjee)
- ④ Peasants → Kisan (Awadh movement)  
↳ Champaran Satyagrah
- ⑤ Women → Usha Mehta  
↳ Sathya Kripalani

You have  
Just given  
disruption

pleasure

can  
on

fair  
love  
demand

Analysis  
we can  
meet claim

now  
or  
not





⑥ Revolutionary & Youth  
↳ Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev

⑦ Lawyers → Ch Das, Motilal Nehru

⑧ Workers → Railway strikes

This is  
not free  
love  
demand

This led to

led to freedom  
in 1947

Unified attempt  
to get freedom

Result

Psychological  
defeat of  
British

Nationalistic  
sentiments

'strong Constitution'  
(Inclusive)

40%

Please focus on understand i.e. Analyses

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	
----------------	--

### **Why it was multi-class:**

Peasants & workers – Participated in movements like the Indigo revolt, Tebhaga, Telangana struggle, strikes during Non-Cooperation and Civil Disobedience movements.

Middle class intelligentsia – Provided leadership through the Congress, moderates, extremists, and Gandhian movements.

Business class – Supported swadeshi, backed Congress in later phases (e.g., Bombay Plan, financial support to the movement).

Women – Actively participated in Gandhian mass struggles (e.g., Salt Satyagraha, Quit India).

Students & youth – Joined revolutionary movements, Congress volunteer corps, and protests.

Princes & elites – Some offered conditional support, though many sided with the British.

### **Limitations / Contradictions:**

The interests of different classes often clashed (e.g., rich peasants vs. landless labourers, capitalists vs. workers).

Congress leadership was dominated by the upper/middle classes, and peasant/worker struggles were sometimes restrained to prevent racial or communal tensions.

Not all sections were equally mobilized—tribals, Dalits, and some minority groups had limited or hesitant participation due to social exclusion and discrimination.





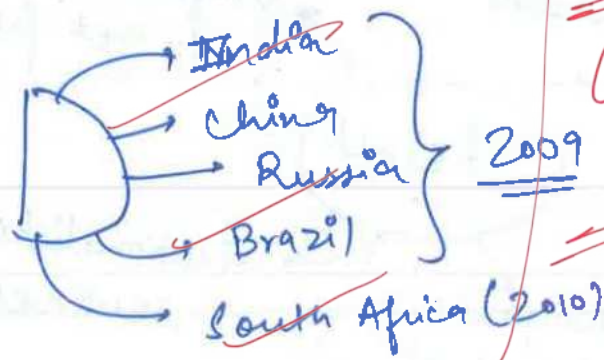
Q.20) While the expansion of BRICS offers new opportunities, realizing its full potential will require concerted efforts from member states to address internal contradictions and foster meaningful cooperation. Elaborate. (15 marks, 250 words)

जबकि ब्रिक्स का विस्तार नए अवसर प्रदान करता है, इसकी पूरी क्षमता का एहसास करने के लिए आंतरिक विरोधाभासों को दूर करने और सार्थक सहयोग को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सदस्य राष्ट्रों से ठोस प्रयासों की आवश्यकता होगी। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

BRICS is the grouping of emerging economies of the world → this provide an alternative to Unipolar & dominant structure of geoeconomics

India is disruptive

BRICS member (Original)



2009  
Goldman Sachs

New Members



fact → You can grow through digital

New Opportunities

- ① New membership & reach to more countries
  - ② Economic opportunities amidst trade protectionism
- 2x wider market

- ③ opportunities to alter Unipolar world order
- ④ Voice over global south concerns
- ⑤ Trade & Geopolitical integration enhancement

→ Contextual

Full potential → efforts required

- ① Mutual Disputes Resolution  
↳ ex: India - China LAE
- ② Global Sanction on Russia  
↳ efforts req. to convince west to Balance the geopolitical scenario
- ③ China's Assertiveness  
↳ needs to be checked
- ④ US trade Protectionist measures  
↳ counter it
- ⑤ Reforms in UNSC → for inclusive world order
- ⑥ Fight Against Terrorism

→ China's Assertiveness

→ Lack of Consensus  
→ Alternate Currency

Valid Challenges





## Internal Contradiction

- Blw Ind - China → <sup>IAE</sup> Assertiveness
- Blw Iran - UAE → middle east crisis
- Blw Egypt - Ethiopia

Hence, meaningful cooperation is required

for Inclusive world order

↓  
Add suggestions

→ Consensus

→ Confidence Building

(6.25)

Points can be more descriptive

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	(G)	(A)	(P)
AWTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
CD & VA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
S & F	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
P & R	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

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		

\* Subject to change without prior notice.



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