Student Performance Report
Test-02: Economics

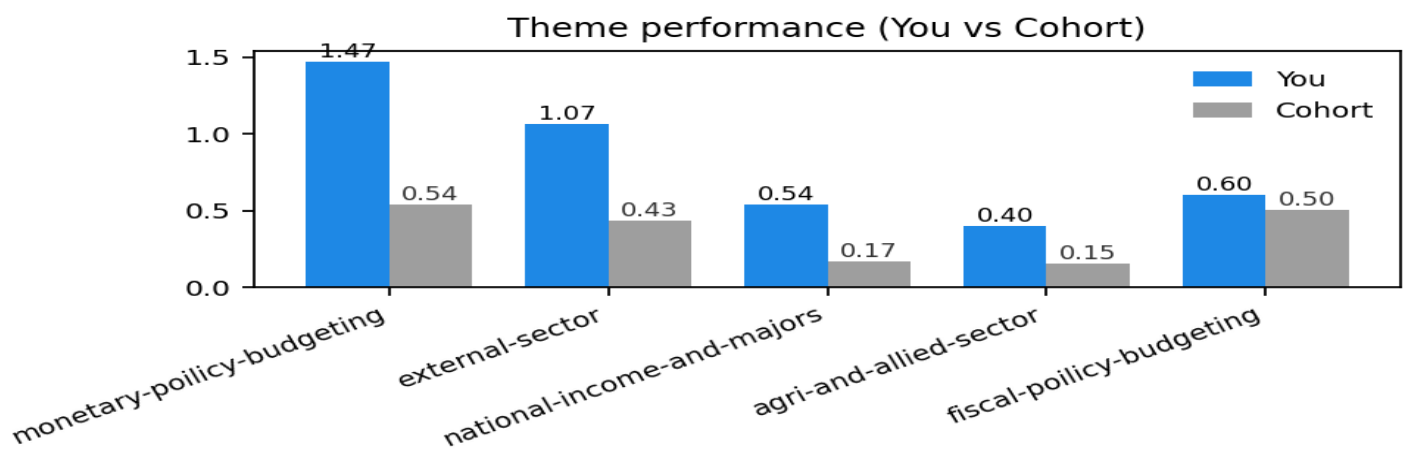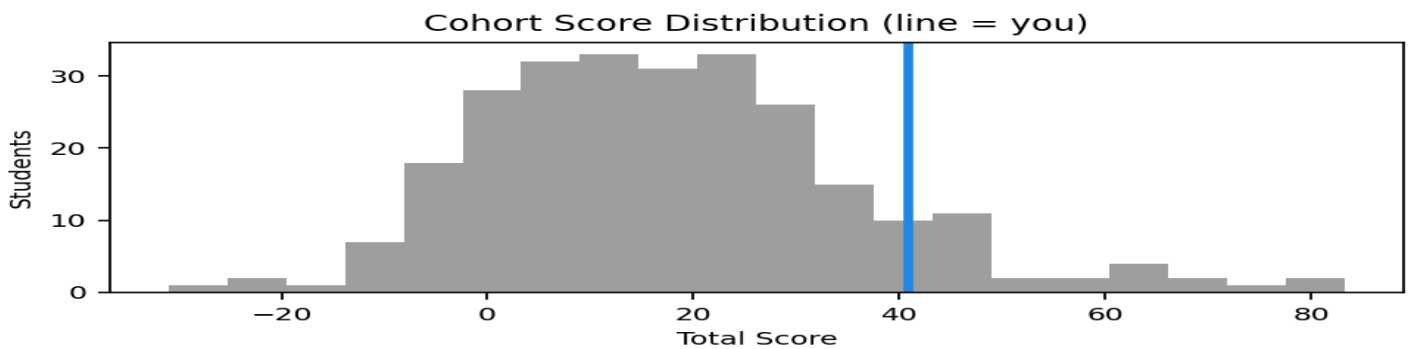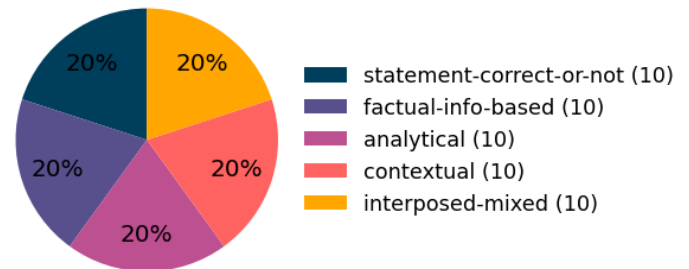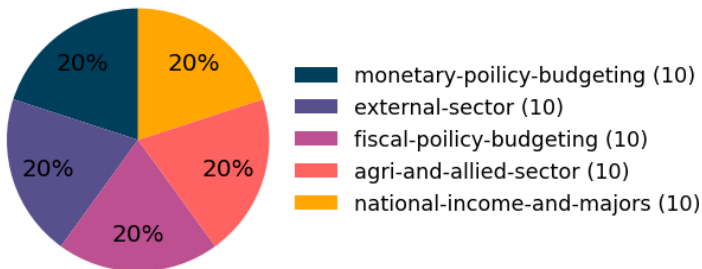**Name:** Specimen Copy   **Email:** specimencopy@ksgindia.com

Total marks: 40.76   **Attempts:** 39   **Correct:** 25   **Negatives:** 14

Theme distribution

- monetary-poilicy-budgeting (10)
- external-sector (10)
- fiscal-poilicy-budgeting (10)
- agri-and-allied-sector (10)
- national-income-and-majors (10)

Type distribution

- statement-correct-or-not (10)
- factual-info-based (10)
- analytical (10)
- contextual (10)
- interposed-mixed (10)

Cohort Score Distribution (line = you)

Theme performance (You vs Cohort)

Theme	You	Cohort
monetary-poilicy-budgeting	1.47	0.54
external-sector	1.07	0.43
national-income-and-majors	0.54	0.17
agri-and-allied-sector	0.40	0.15
fiscal-poilicy-budgeting	0.60	0.50
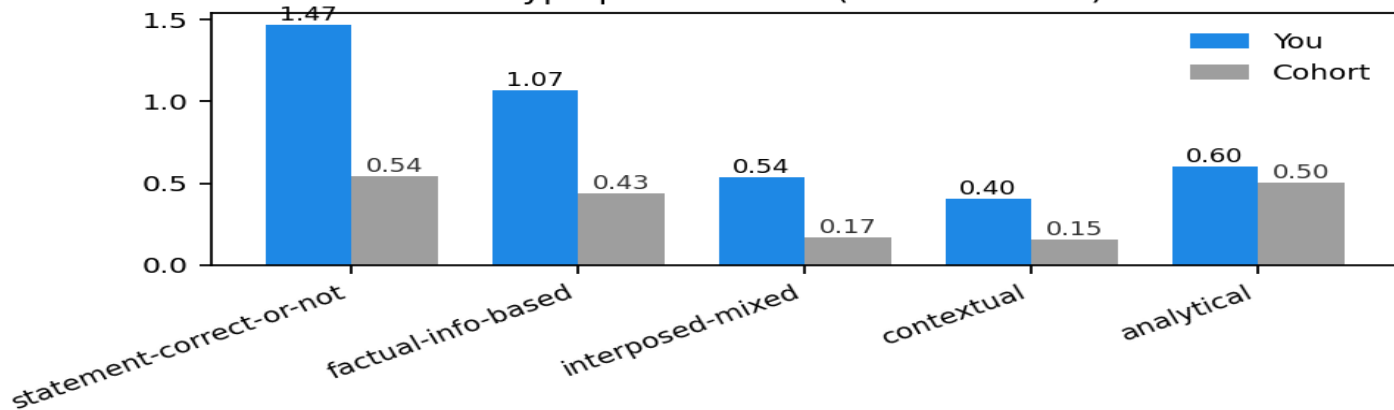
High-Accuracy Questions — Benchmark Yourself

These questions had the highest correct response rate in the cohort.
Check how you performed compared to others.

Question	Correct answers (cohort)	Your response
Q7	193	Right
Q22	188	Right
Q5	162	Right
Q14	159	Right
Q3	158	Right
Q11	144	Right
Q18	133	Right
Q26	119	Right
Q2	114	Right
Q32	109	Wrong

PT Shala: Final Exam Result Analysis
4th October 2025

Student Name:	SpecimenCopy
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Format - Statements in correct or not [Theme - Executive]				
Q No.	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5
Marks	2	2	2	-0.66	-0.66
Q No.	Q6	Q7	Q8	Q9	Q10
Marks	-0.66	-0.66	-0.66	2	0

Format – Factual (Theme - Local Self-Government in India)				
Q No.	Q11	Q12	Q13	Q14	Q15
Marks	-0.66	2	-0.66	0	-0.66
Q No.	Q16	Q17	Q18	Q19	Q20
Marks	-0.66	-0.66	2	2	-0.66

Format – Analytical Question based on Reasoning & Understanding (Theme – Doctrines & principles of the Indian Constitution)				
Q No.	Q21	Q22	Q23	Q24	Q25
Marks	2	2	2	2	2
Q No.	Q26	Q27	Q28	Q29	Q30
Marks	-0.66	2	-0.66	0	2

Format – contextual – with reference to (Theme – parliament & related institutions)				
Q No.	Q31	Q32	Q33	Q34	Q35
Marks	2	-0.66	-0.66	0	-0.66
Q No.	Q36	Q37	Q38	Q39	Q40
Marks	2	-0.66	2	-0.66	-0.66

Format – factual/article-based questions (Theme – Interposed)				
Q No.	Q41	Q42	Q43	Q44	Q45
Marks	2	2	-0.66	-0.66	2
Q No.	Q46	Q47	Q48	Q49	Q50
Marks	0	0	0	2	2

Total Questions Attempted	43	Total Negative Attempts	21
Total Marks		30.139999999999997	

INDICATIVE MATERIAL

Prehistoric Period & Indus Valley Civilisation

The prehistoric phase of India begins with the Palaeolithic culture of hunter-gatherers, moves through Mesolithic microlithic traditions, and culminates in the Neolithic-Chalcolithic transition that laid the foundation of settled agriculture and metallurgy. Out of this long prehistoric continuum emerged the Indus Valley Civilisation (c. 2600-1900 BCE), a fully urban Bronze-Age culture stretching across the north-western subcontinent Sindh, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, and Gujarat—covering nearly 1.3 million sq km. Major sites such as Harappa, Mohenjodaro, Kalibangan, Dholavira, Rakhigarhi and Lothal reveal a remarkable uniformity of planning, indicating a centralised civic authority. Cities followed a grid pattern with broad north-south and east-west streets, an elaborate underground drainage system, and baked-brick houses equipped with bathrooms, soak-pits, and private wells. The citadel (acropolis) housed public buildings like the Great Bath and granaries, symbolising collective ritual and administrative organisation, while the lower town accommodated artisans and merchants who lived amid a flourishing craft economy of bead-making, metallurgy, pottery, and seal-engraving.

Economic life rested on surplus agriculture wheat, barley, pulses, and cotton, the latter being the earliest recorded use of cotton textiles in the world. A network of internal and external trade connected the Indus towns with Mesopotamia through ports such as Lothal, whose dockyard represents India's earliest example of maritime engineering. The standardisation of weights and measures points to an advanced commercial ethos and proto-bureaucratic control. Politically, the absence of palaces or large temples suggests a secular and corporate form of governance rather than a theocratic or monarchical order. Society appeared urban and class-based, with occupational specialisation but no evidence of rigid caste stratification.

Religious life reflected animism and fertility worship rather than organised priesthood. The male deity on seals, seated cross-legged and surrounded by animals, has been identified as a proto-form of Pashupati Mahadeva, while female terracotta figurines evoke the Mother Goddess cult. Trees, animals, and the phallus symbol were revered as manifestations of fertility and regeneration. The undeciphered pictographic script and the ubiquitous seals featuring motifs such as the unicorn and bull—functioned as both administrative and religious devices. The decline after 1900 BCE appears gradual, caused by tectonic disturbances, shifting river courses (notably the drying of the Saraswati), ecological degradation, and loss of long-distance trade rather than abrupt invasion.

The Indus Civilisation thus represents the earliest urban experiment in South Asia, preceding the Gangetic political states by a millennium. Its scientific town-planning, standard bricks, and drainage systems testify to rational civic administration; its art and symbols carried forward into later Indian iconography.

Vedic and Later Vedic Age

The Vedic Age (c. 1500-600 BCE) marks the transition from the post-Harappan world to the Indo-Aryan cultural phase in north-western India. The Rigvedic period (1500-1000 BCE), known through the hymns of the Rigveda, reflects a semi-nomadic, pastoral society settled along the Saraswati and Indus river valleys, where cattle were the chief measure of wealth and the central element of ritual sacrifice. The early Vedic people revered natural forces Agni (fire), Indra (thunder), Varuna (cosmic order), and Surya (sun) personified as deities symbolising the harmony of nature and society. Their religious worldview revolved around "Rita", the cosmic order governing both the universe and moral conduct, and "Dharma", the obligation of each individual towards self and society. (UPSC 2011). There were no temples or idols; worship was performed through yajnas (sacrifices) accompanied by hymns and offerings. This phase thus reveals an anthropomorphic but non-idolatrous religion, free from rigid hierarchy and priestly dominance.

Socially, the Rigvedic society was tribal and egalitarian, organised into patriarchal families grouped as grama (village) and jana (tribe). The varna system existed in embryonic form primarily a division of labour rather than birth-based hierarchy with Brahmins (priests), Kshatriyas (warriors), Vaishyas (producers), and Shudras (servants) evolving gradually. Women enjoyed respectable status, education, and access to the sabha and samiti (assemblies). The economy was primarily pastoral but supplemented by barley cultivation and later rice. Iron (shyama ayas) was unknown in the Rigvedic period.

The Later Vedic period (1000-600 BCE) witnessed expansion eastward into the Ganga-Yamuna plains, aided by the use of iron tools and plough agriculture. This agrarian base led to the rise of permanent settlements, surplus production, and the growth of social stratification. The king (rajan) became more powerful, and hereditary monarchy replaced tribal chieftainship. Rituals became more complex, leading to Brahminical dominance and the formalisation of the varna system into a rigid social order. The religious sphere saw the emergence of Upanishadic philosophy, which shifted focus from ritualism to introspection and metaphysical inquiry into the Brahman (universal soul) and Atman (individual soul). This

INDICATIVE MATERIAL

POLITY & GOVERNANCE

Inclusion of 179 Communities in SC/ST/OBC Lists

The Union Cabinet in March 2025 approved the inclusion of 179 communities across 17 States and Union Territories into the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and OBC lists. This move was based on recommendations from State governments and cleared through the multi-stage process involving the Registrar General of India and the National Commissions (NCBC and NCST). The change will be implemented through an amendment to the Presidential Orders issued under Articles 341 and 342 of the Constitution. The decision marks one of the largest inclusions in recent years, aiming to extend affirmative action benefits to marginalized groups that were previously excluded. For Prelims, candidates should recall the constitutional procedure for inclusion/exclusion, the difference between Presidential Orders and State recommendations, and the role of Parliament in modifying these lists.

Ad Hoc Judges in High Courts (Article 224-A)

The Supreme Court has urged High Courts and State governments to make greater use of Article 224-A of the Constitution to appoint ad hoc judges to reduce the pendency of cases. The provision allows the Chief Justice of a High Court, with the President's approval, to request retired judges to temporarily serve on the bench. These judges have the same powers as sitting judges but cannot take up new assignments after their tenure. The issue gained prominence after rising vacancy levels and delays in appointments through the collegium system. From an exam perspective, this topic links to Articles 217, 224, and 224-A, judicial independence, and judicial reforms in India.

Birthright Citizenship Debate

The debate on whether India should revert to jus soli (citizenship by birth) gained momentum after recent court rulings on the Citizenship Act, 1955. Under the post-2004 amendment, citizenship by birth is restricted if either parent is an illegal migrant. The issue resurfaced amid concerns over stateless persons and demographic anxieties in border States. The debate contrasts the inclusive spirit of the Constitution's Articles 5–11 with the security-driven amendments of later years. Students should link this topic with the evolution of citizenship laws, the 2003 and 2004 amendments, and current debates around CAA (2019).

Uttarakhand's Uniform Civil Code (2025)

Uttarakhand became the first State to operationalize a Uniform Civil Code (UCC), standardizing personal laws related to marriage, divorce, adoption, inheritance, and maintenance. The law excludes Scheduled Tribes but brings uniformity for all other citizens, ensuring equal rights for women and digital registration of marriages. This fulfills the Directive Principle under Article 44 but also ignites debates over federalism and cultural autonomy. It is a crucial development for Prelims as it integrates constitutional principles, gender justice, and secular governance.

Sub-classification within SC/ST Quotas

In State of Punjab v. Davinder Singh (2024), the Supreme Court upheld the power of States to sub-classify within Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to ensure equitable benefit distribution. This enables targeted reservations for the most backward among SCs/STs. It reaffirmed the principle of "substantive equality" under Article 14 and clarified that sub-classification does not violate the equality clause. The judgment could reshape reservation policies, making it a potential question under Articles 14, 15(4), 16(4), and 342-A.

SOCIAL ISSUES

Universal Health Coverage (UHC) and Ayushman Bharat Integration

India's progress toward Universal Health Coverage has accelerated through the integration of Ayushman Bharat – PM Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY) with the Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission (ABDM). This integration aims to provide digital health records, improve portability, and strengthen insurance coverage for over 60 crore people. The government's emphasis on digital health infrastructure and the creation of ABHA IDs marks a shift toward data-driven governance. It aligns with SDG 3.8 on universal health access. For Prelims, this topic combines policy evolution, public health financing, and digital health innovations.

Unified Pension Scheme (UPS 2025)

The Centre announced a hybrid pension system combining the benefits of the Old Pension Scheme (defined benefits) and the New Pension Scheme (market-linked). The Unified Pension Scheme guarantees 50% of the last drawn salary as pension while allowing additional NPS-type returns. It will be optional for States and regulated under the PFRDA Act, 2013. The scheme addresses growing discontent among government employees regarding uncertain post-retirement security. It links to fiscal sustainability, public service motivation, and Centre–State financial relations.

Supreme Court Orders Ban on Manual Scavenging

Reaffirming the constitutional dignity of labour, the Supreme Court ordered a complete end to manual scavenging within six months, directing the Centre to ensure mechanization of sewer cleaning. It also mandated ₹30 lakh compensation for every death in such work. The judgment