



Answer Writing Focus Group Generic Booklet Entrance Test

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Allotted Time : 60 Minutes

Key Objectives of the Program:

#1 Coverage of Syllabus – The questions will cover relevant static portion and related contemporary issues in the news. It is expected that student by attempting these questions will be able to revise their syllabus holistically. It will enable student to understand what topic to focus upon. Let's not be a frog in the well – unaware of "what to study" or "what to prepare".

#2 Answer Writing Practice – It will provide students answer writing practice and enable them to strategize how to cover paper within time limit.

#3 Detailed Discussion of the Test– The Answer Writing Sessions will follow with Test Discussion that will augment to your knowledge. Make notes, and cover the syllabus.

#4 Stay ahead of the competition – Laser Beam focus on answer writing and covering syllabus holistically will enable student stay ahead of the competition.

Q. No.	Grade/Score
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
Overall Grade/Score	

Ans 1

Culture is the heritage that people share in a spatio-temporal setting, which can be transmitted down through generations socially.

The recent wave of globalisation has put pressure on local culture and has led to cultural globalisation.

Erosion of local identities

- * Breakdown of joint family values leading to nuclearisation.
- * breakdown of traditional values like obedience, collectivity, with more focus on freedom and individuality.
- * Questioning of religious values
- * Trend towards love marriages from arranged marriages

* Towards homogenised English language.

* Traditional female values to modern independent women.

Although, cultural globalisation has led to break down of traditional value, it has been liberating in many sense especially for the women, younger generation and the vulnerable class.

Conversely, local identities have also exerted pressure on global values leading to

'globalisation' → mix of ethnic

wear with jeans, global appeal of bollywood etc

Ans 2 Caste system, more specifically untouchability although expressly prohibited by the constitution has found manifestation in myriad ways.

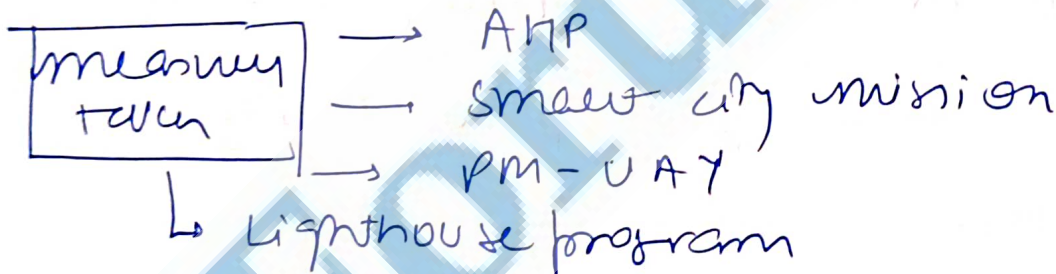
Cities which owing to the anonymity could dismantle caste discrimination has not been able to do so. According to Pew Research, discrimination is low in social space, but in personal and office space it still continues.

It also led to ghettos and private gated homogenised communities dwelling, which has increased the chances of polarisation → Gullyraj

Urbanisation if utilitarily ~~is~~ sustainable, inclusively planned can help mitigate

it.

- ① Social space for comingling of all caste and communities, for community halls, park → etc.
- ② Affordable housing for all which has a healthy mix of all caste and communities.
- ③ Focus on deghettoisation.
- ④ Reforms in urban local governance



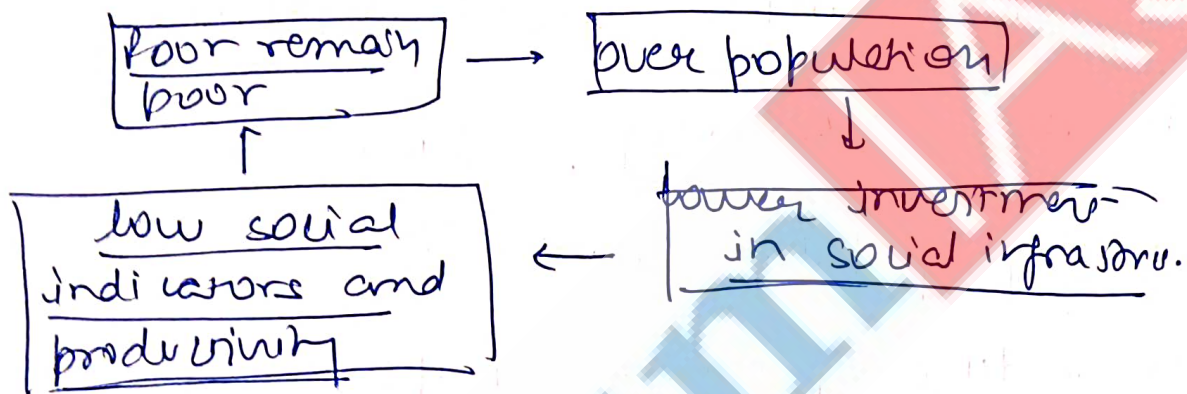
But this might be not enough alone, focus should be on awareness generation through ICE and

instilling a sense of camaraderie among people.

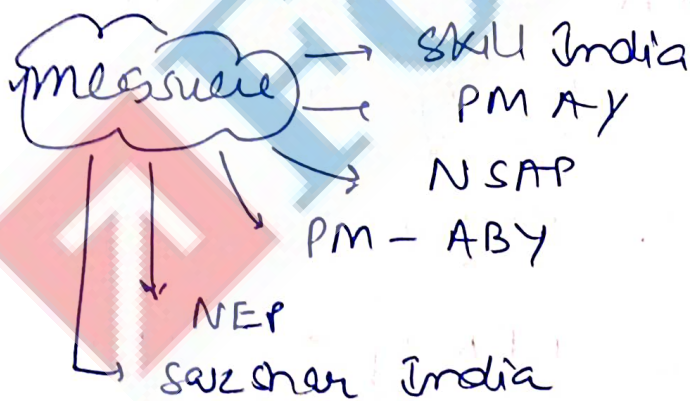
Thomas Malthus was the pioneer in correlation between poverty and overpopulation, which would have a debilitating effect on the whole world.

But we must realise Correlation is not causation. China an equally populous country has been able to reduce poverty inspite of huge population. The reduction in population ~~came~~ poverty in India came along ~~with~~ when India's population was already huge (2005-2020). Anyway, India has reached the TFR of 2.1 (NIRFS) that is the replacement which will continue to slide down.

It is only when proper investment is not made in the social infrastructure in terms of schools, education, health skill, that we enter in a vicious cycle.



A huge population can be a boon if proper investment can be made



We must focus on transforming our demography into demographic dividend.

The LPG reforms was a transformational point in the economic paradigm of India. (1991).

It had an impact on the migration pattern

Internal (within India)

- * We saw labour moving from rural to urban areas.
- * Tier-II cities saw increased migration due to setting up of BPOs, computer centres and small scale industries.
- * Large villages also saw migration as factories came up.
- * Migration towards villages as agricultural labour lowered, ~~and~~ as more people moved towards industries. (eg. in Punjab).

External (outside India)

We saw migration towards more developed countries like USA and

Migration to the guy countries also increased.

NREs increased with the liberalized remittances scheme.

Drivers of migration

Push factors → Lack of jobs and opportunities in villages.

→ Lack of amenities and 'urban culture' in small towns and villages

→ increasing pressure on land.

Pull factors → promise of higher wage

→ Better amenities

→ better urban and recreational culture

→ Employment opportunities

Thus, migration played an important role in the growth story of India

Ans Regionalism is the upsurge of local identities of a person in terms of place, culture and values.

Regionalism can be seen in the creation of linguistic state in 1956, social movements in Telangana and vote for creation of separate states.

It can be means of preserving and celebrating local culture and identities

* movement for creation of Uttarakhand and Jharkhand for development of the region and preservation of hill and tribal culture simultaneously

* Movement for creation of Telangana was also outcome of upsurge of regionalism to protect the regional culture of the interior region.

Movements for creation of new states for preserving local identities and values → Saurashtra, Machhalpura, Halepi Pradesh, Puwam-chal, Baher valley.

Can also become a challenge for national unity

They can also acquire secessionist tendencies moving towards terrorism and other obscurationist tendencies.

for eg → Movement for separate Punjab led to birth of Khalistan movement

In Anam, during the phase of movement (before Anam Award), Bengali speaking muslims were discriminated against.

We have a full blown insurgency
in Kashmir and Nagaland.

which has become a challenge.

Thus, regionalism needs to be
maintained with nimbleness and
def+.

According to ARC II report we
must engage with people with
genuine concerns and employ
innovative solutions like the schedule
VI, and V, Article 371, a U
like PESA, FRA and others.

Violent activities must be met with
force and negotiations should
be with more some elements.

Ans 6

The women movement in India started with the publishing of 'Towards Equality' report in 1970s.

Since then there have been economic, social and political movements for equal rights and privileges.

for constitution of SEWA, against rape in Mathura, movement against dowry deaths, against Mirbhaya rape etc.

The results were encouraging as well as it led to establishment of SHGs, NGOs, government committees, bodies and laws like Domestic Violence Act, juvenile justice (amendment act etc.)

But the movement has been as the domination of upper caste movement .. in terms of leadership, organisation ~~and~~, results and agenda.

The participation of lower caste women has been there but they have not been able to get caste specific results in terms of social abolition of discrimination — all social, economic and political.

Thus now we are seeing caste based movements led by women which are blurring the boundary between caste and gender. Tej Dalit Panthers.

These movements have been celebrated as doing a disservice to the global sisterhood solidarity

But it must be understood that solidarity can only be achieved when intra-gender distinctions are abolished.

This initiative should come from within women movement to accommodate the caste specific demands of their sisters. Not doing so ~~is~~ does not auger well for the ~~the~~ future of women's movement in India.

Ans 7

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emerged in
a context and time specific space.

i.e. medieval Europe, primarily
focused on separation of State and
Church.

It has been looted by India and indigen-
ised into a principled distance model
(Rajeev Bhargava). It has been enshrined
in the Constitution in the Preamble
and in fundamental Rights (Article
25-29,30)

Despite this, it remains a persistent
and calamity phenomena i.e. highly
contested.

* No overarching philosophy - It has been
moulded and used according to
political exigencies by the parties,

in terms of vote bank politics.

- * Minority Appeasement - Change is levied by the opposition on the government in power
- * Trust deficit among major communities - which lead to viewing of secularism as an eyewash.
- * Rising majoritarianism - which has led to consolidation and polarisation in religious terms. Change of minority appeasement is levied on secularism.
- * 'Us' vs 'Them' - phenomena, which has led to communal riots
↳ Recent mehat - Nuh riot.

According to TN Madan, the concept of secularism has not worked in the Indian context because it was a foreign concept. We must focus on developing tolerance.

Ashutosh Varshney, has argued for social constructionism - which focuses on dialogue and communication between communities to bridge the trust deficit.

The government should focus on deghettoisation and establishing community space for all communities.

India can only achieve unity in diversity if it is underpinned by 'organic solidarity'.