

Answer Writing Focus Group 2023

Generic Booklet

Test Name/Code/No. : 2.4.....

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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	
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7	
Overall Grade/Score	

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.1)



Start Writing Here

(1)

Globalisation is a process of integration of country's economy with global economy and free flow of ideas, culture, people etc.

Opportunities

1. Access to global healthcare and best practices
2. Access to new modes of entertainment e.g. international movies.
3. Ability to connect with people all around the world through social media, travel.
4. New ways to tackle boredom

and use their talents and skills in productive and fulfilling way.

.2)

Challenges

1. Western lifestyles
 - i) Reducing savings
 - ii) Nuclear families leaving elderly to be uncared for — anxiety, depression
 - iii) children going abroad for studies and employment
 2. Western diets causing or aggravating lifestyle diseases e.g. diabetes, cardio-vascular disease
 3. Early retirements
 4. Decline in the values like respecting the elderly.
- There should be selective adoption of practices and values.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average				Good		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	

(2)

India has legacy of religious toleration where many religions coexisted peacefully in the past e.g. Jainism, Buddhism, Sikhism etc.

Different from West

1. History of crusades, prosecution of catholics and protestants by each other.
2. Mainly homogenous society in terms of religion, race etc
3. Idea of non violence in major religions e.g. Jainism, Buddhism - in India vs mass proselytization in west.
4. Concept of Monothemism unlike possibility of multiple Gods in Indian religions.

5. Organised system of religion
e.g. Church of England, Vatican,
Byzantine church connected
with rulers directly.

3)

Difference in Approach

1. Indian secularism means equal respect for all religions while western secularism is neutral to religion.
2. Indian secularism allows regulation and state intervention into secular religious activities which is not the case in west.
3. State is allowed to finance religious activities equitably.

Indian composite culture is inspired from best ideas from all religions.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

3) Continued movement by Government and civil society against female foeticide, gender discrimination etc. has been able to undo some of the adverse impacts of centuries old patriarchy.

But sex ratio at birth is still low because -

1. Violation of PCPNDT Act by doctors and technicians for petty sums.
2. Continued prevalence of patriarchy
 - i) Considering girls as burden
 - ii) Large dowries
 - iii) Preference for sons

3. Two children rule in some states for government jobs, candidature for political leaders
4. Illiteracy, lack of awareness, social pressure to give birth to son

More Women than Men

1. Rise in sex ratio
2. Improved nutrition
3. longer life expectancy of women than men—
 - i) Higher survival rates
 - ii) lower disease prevalence and vulnerability
 - iii) lower involvement in hazardous tasks.

Govt programs like Beti Bachao Beti Padhao are steps in this direction

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

4)

Refugees are people who are forced to migrate because of conflicts, war, persecution, disasters etc.

Challenges

1. Changing demography of the places of their arrival
e.g. Chin tribes and Rohingya from Myanmar.
2. Fight for resources with natives. e.g. vote bank politics in Assam, West Bengal.
3. Sons of soil attitude of native creating problems for the peaceful rehabilitation of refugees.
4. Drain on national resources

5)

5. security issues e.g. anti state actors posing as refugees or fueling dissatisfaction among refugees.
6. unsanitary and haphazard settlement in urban area.
7. Cultural clash.
8. Overpopulation
9. Influx of criminal elements.
10. Problem in tracking and documentation of refugees.
11. Diplomatic issues regarding repatriation, rehabilitation etc.
 India has not ratified any international agreement on refugees but still hosts lakhs of refugees e.g. Tamils, Bangladeshis etc.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

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5)

India is a diverse country in terms of geographical features, climate, religions, ethnicity etc.

Constitution makers preferred unity in diversity over uniformity.

Cultural Elements

1. Different dance forms e.g. classical dances like kuchipudi, kathak and folk dances e.g. Garba, Ghoomar
2. Different musical styles and instruments e.g. north Indian, carnatic, sufi, Indie pop etc.
3. Different Architectural styles e.g. Nagara, Dravida, Indo Sarcenic, Gothic churches of Goa.

4. Different food habits and use of different cooking styles and ingredients e.g. Mughlai, Rajasthani etc
5. Different religions, sects e.g. Vaishnavite, Shaivite, Muslims, Parasis -
6. Different painting styles e.g. Kangra and Pahadi paintings
7. Different customs, rituals during ceremonies like birth, marriage, death etc.
8. Different dressing styles in different regions, different castes, religions e.g. Women wearing shirts or long choli in Haryana.

Role in forging National Identity

1. Allaying fears of assimilation in minority community.
2. Emergence of composite culture without cultural appropriation
3. Enrichment of particular cultures and national identity through open exchange and borrowing of cultural ideas, beliefs.
4. Giving rise to tolerance and mutual understanding among communities.

Diversity in India has been acknowledged in multiple provisions e.g. language, institutions of minority etc. of constitution.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
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Q.6)

Marriage is considered to be a joining of two souls and by extension of two families, especially in a collectivist culture ^{like} of India.

Major changes

1. Rise in instances of love marriages relative to arranged marriages
2. Inter caste and interfaith marriages.
3. Gradual decline in cases of honour killings and dowry deaths.
4. Increase in the age of bride and groom

5. Lavish weddings e.g. destination weddings.
6. Decline in total fertility rate (~ 2.1)
7. Active seeking of family planning services
8. Live in relationships as an alternative or before marriage
9. LGBTQIA+ companionship.
10. Use of matrimonial websites and dating websites for finding spouses.

Factors

1. Globalisation bringing Western attitudes of freedom to choose

2. Improvement in socio-economic indicators especially of women e.g. literacy, incomes etc.

3. Government bringing favourable laws and judiciary playing proactive role in recognising individual rights e.g. right to privacy in Puttaswamy case

4. Global content through social media and OTT platforms.

5. Urbanisation, secularisation and modernisation breaking caste, religion taboos.

6. Economic growth, development and rising middle classes.

Women empowerment through this factors has altered marriage ecosystem.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

7) Tribal people are one of the marginalised sections in India. Their way of life has been in threat since advent of industrialisation in British India.

Major Issues

1. Prevalence of life threatening diseases e.g. sickle cell anaemia
2. Climate change and development induced adverse effects to forest ecosystem e.g. extinction, reduced productivity, Dengue etc
3. Threat of modern diseases wiping out the population of particularly vulnerable tribal groups who are isolated from mainstream.

4. Exploitation by unethical contractors, developers etc e.g. bonded labour, slavery.
5. Inability to exercise their rights due to illiteracy, poverty etc
6. Vulnerability to fall prey to extremists ideologies e.g. Left Wing Extremism, insurgency,
7. Displacement from their ancestral lands, forests etc leading to livelihood insecurity due to developmental projects, environmental preservation
8. Reliance on primitive technology and primitive methods to earn their living e.g. slash and burn agriculture.

9. Prevalence of superstitions, taboos harmful practices.

Government Initiatives

1. Forests rights Acts for traditional forest dwellers to ensure individual and community land rights.
2. Empowering of Gram Sabha in 5th and 6th schedule areas e.g. PESA Act.
3. Van Dhan Vihar Kendra for sale of forest produce (non timber)
4. National Commission for Scheduled Castes.
5. PVTG mission.

Tribal culture and identity should be preserved along with development

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
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