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Answer Writing Focus Group 2025 Generic Booklet

Test Name/Code/No. :

Name	Monika		
Email ID.			
Roll No.	1910077529		
Mobile No.		Date	29/07

Allotted Time : 60 Minutes

Key Objectives of the Program / कार्यक्रम के मुख्य उद्देश्य:

#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".

पाठ्यक्रम का कवरेज - प्रश्न प्रासंगिक स्थिर भाग और समाचार में संबंधित समकालीन मुद्दों को कवर करेंगे। यह उम्मीद की जाती है कि इन प्रश्नों का प्रयास करके छात्र अपने पाठ्यक्रम को व्यापक रूप से संशोधित करने में सक्षम होंगे। यह छात्र को यह समझने में सक्षम करेगा कि किस विषय पर ध्यान केंद्रित करना है। आइए कुएं में मेंढक न बनें - इस बात से अनजान कि "क्या पढ़ना है" या "क्या तैयार करना है"।

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

उत्तर लेखन अभ्यास - यह छात्रों को उत्तर लेखन अभ्यास प्रदान करेगा और उन्हें समय सीमा के भीतर पेपर को कवर करने की रणनीति बनाने में सक्षम करेगा।

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

प्रतिस्पर्धा में आगे रहें - उत्तर लेखन पर लेजर बीम फोकस और समग्र रूप से पाठ्यक्रम को कवर करने से छात्र प्रतिस्पर्धा में आगे रह सकेंगे।

Q. No.	Score
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
Composite Score	

NOTE : We only provide grading and not detailed evaluation in AWFG Tests for speed and guidance. No macro or micro comments are given. Comments, if any are solely at the discretion of the examiner. Only a relative, indicative composite score out of 10 will be provided to you. Students must aspire to reach the score of 9 in all the answers. A score of 9 means your answer was amongst the best in what the examiner checked. It does not correspond to 9 marks out of 10 in the actual Mains examination. Candidates must refer to solutions and best copies to make improvements.

हम केवल हम केवल AWFG परीक्षकों के लिए स्पीड और मार्गदर्शन के लिए अंक प्रदान करते हैं, और विस्तृत मूल्यांकन नहीं करते हैं। कोई भी व्यापक या सूक्ष्म टिप्पणियाँ नहीं दी जाती हैं। टिप्पणियाँ, यदि कोई हैं, तो यह पूरी तरह से परीक्षक के विवेक पर निर्भर करती हैं। आपको केवल एक सांकेतिक संयुक्त अंक 10 में से दिए जाएंगे। छात्रों को सभी उत्तरों में 9 अंक प्राप्त करने का प्रयास करना चाहिए। 9 अंक प्राप्त करने का मतलब है कि आपका उत्तर परीक्षक द्वारा जांचे गए सर्वश्रेष्ठ उत्तरों में से एक था। यह मुख्य परीक्षा में 10 में से 9 अंक के बराबर नहीं है। उम्मीदवारों को सुधार के लिए समाधान और सर्वोत्तम प्रतियों का संदर्भ लेना चाहिए।

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY :

EG = ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

ECN =

ANSWER WRITING FOCUS GROUP 2025

TEST #23 – (Test Code: 880063)

Instructions to Candidates -

- There are 7 Questions in this Question paper.
- All Questions are Compulsory.
- For all updates, please visit the noticeboard <https://forumias.com/blog/awfg2025/>

अभ्यर्थियों के लिए निर्देश -

- इस प्रश्न पत्र में 7 प्रश्न हैं।
- सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- सभी अपडेट के लिए कृपया नोटिसबोर्ड देखें – <https://forumias.com/blog/awfg2025/>

Allotted Time : 1 Hour

Total Marks : 95

Q.1) Examine the socio-cultural factors restricting women's access to public spaces in Indian cities. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

भारतीय शहरों में सार्वजनिक स्थानों तक महिलाओं की पहुँच को प्रतिबंधित करने वाले सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक कारकों का परीक्षण करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Q.2) Discuss how globalization impacts the elderly population in India, highlighting the associated opportunities and challenges. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

वैश्वीकरण भारत में बुजुर्ग आबादी को कैसे प्रभावित करता है, इस पर चर्चा करें, तथा संबंधित अवसरों और चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Q.3) Explain the significance of population education in light of India's status as the world's most populous nation. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

दुनिया के सबसे अधिक आबादी वाले देश के रूप में भारत की स्थिति के आलोक में जनसंख्या शिक्षा के महत्व की व्याख्या करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Q.4) How does the assertion of linguistic identity impact the broader concept of Indian national identity? Explain using suitable arguments. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

भाषाई पहचान का दावा भारतीय राष्ट्रीय पहचान की व्यापक अवधारणा को कैसे प्रभावित करता है? उपयुक्त तर्कों का उपयोग करके समझाएं। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Q.5) Identify the major shifts in the institution of marriage in India over the past few decades. Also, analyse the factors that have driven these gradual transformations (15 Marks, 250 Words)

पिछले कुछ दशकों में भारत में विवाह संस्था में हुए प्रमुख बदलावों की पहचान करें। साथ ही, इन क्रमिक परिवर्तनों को प्रेरित करने वाले कारकों का विश्लेषण करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Q.6) Analyze the underlying causes of migration in India. Discuss the resulting impact of migration on both rural and urban societies. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

भारत में प्रवासन के अंतर्निहित कारणों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। ग्रामीण और शहरी समाजों पर इसके प्रभावों की चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Q.7) While Secularism is part of the basic structure of the constitution, it needs to become part of the basic structure of the society. Comment. Also, mention the various challenges to secularism in Indian society. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

जबकि धर्मनिरपेक्षता संविधान की बुनियादी संरचना का हिस्सा है, इसे समाज की बुनियादी संरचना का हिस्सा बनने की जरूरत है। टिप्पणी करें। साथ ही, भारतीय समाज में धर्मनिरपेक्षता के लिए विभिन्न चुनौतियों का उल्लेख करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

29/07

U.P.S.C.

Examine socio-cultural factors restricting women's access to public spaces in Indian cities

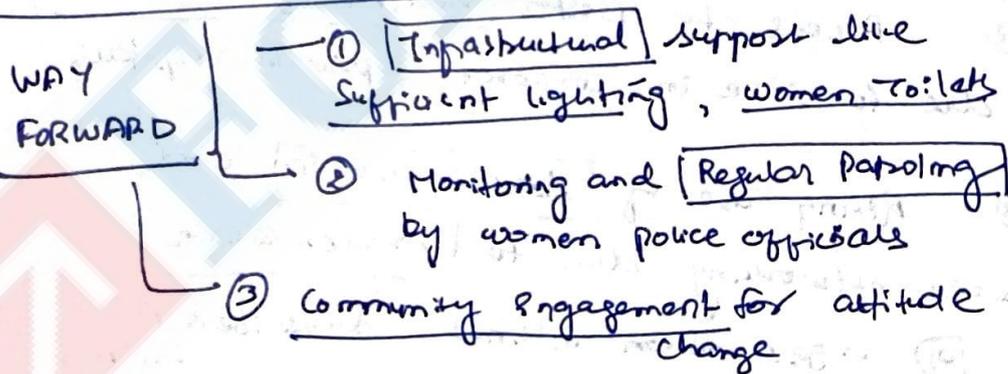
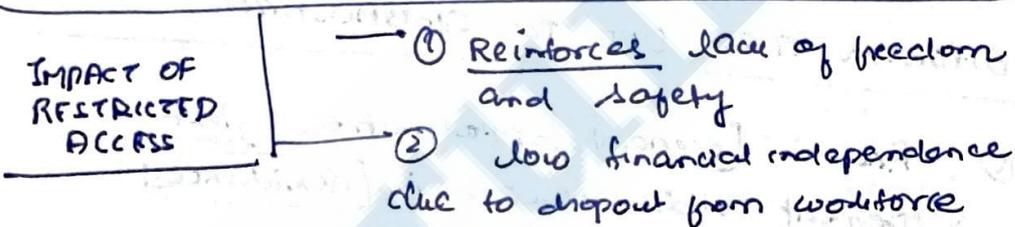
Despite improving female labor force participation rate (42% as per PLFS), the access to public spaces for women remains restricted owing to low mobility and public visibility of women

SOCIO-CULTURAL FACTORS RESTRICTING ACCESS

- ① **Safety** issues : The constant feeling and fear of safety among women
 - ①) NCRB: 85 rape cases registered every day
- ② **Patriarchal** mindset regarding allowing women to go out alone and lack of decision-making
 - ①) NFHS-5: less than 5% women take independent decisions
- ③ Lack of **Gender Inclusive Planning** as most urban spaces are designed for male
 - ①) Lack of **Sufficient** crgting

U.P.S.C.

- ④ Poor law enforcement and lack of
Police sensitisation
- ⑤ Absence of patrolling in
many cities at night
- ⑥ Lack of public visibility of women both
Cause and consequence → perpetuates access
restrictions
- ⑦ Moral policing and victim blaming
culture → Putting blame on women regarding
why she was late outside during Narayan case



To unleash the true potential
of Nari Shakti, India should take early efforts
to make the invisible visible so that
they can Retain the Night

U.P.S.C.

2.

How Globalisation Impacts elderly population in India, highlighting associated opportunities and challenges.

Globalisation entails interconnectedness due to integration of man, material and Ideas. It has led to changes in Indian society and population including elderly population who constitutes ~9% of total population (census)

OPPORTUNITIES DUE TO GLOBALISATION

- ① Rise in economic opportunities post retirement and increase in Remittances
- ② Access to better health infrastructures due to rise in corporate, private hospitals
- ③ Rising use of social media and better networking due to modernisation
 - (a) ~950 million internet subscribers in India
- ④ Increasing share of working women and role of grandparents in nurturing child
 - ↳ Better bonding with family

U.P.S.C.

- ⑤ Technological changes and remote access for services
 (a) Telemedicine for consulting

CHALLENGES DUE TO GLOBALISATION

- ① urbanisation of migration of family leading to Ruralisation of ageing
 (a) 75% old age in rural people
- ② Empty nest syndrome and mental health issues due to loneliness
- ③ Erosion of Traditional family support due to rise of nuclear families
 (a) ~50% families are nuclear now
- ④ Rise in crime rates against senior citizens in urban areas
 (a) Daylight murder of 2 old women in Chennai
- ⑤ Rising costs and Financial constraints
 (a) out of pocket expenditure on health and low pension
- ⑥ Health issues due to westernised food culture
 (a) 60% deaths in India due to cardiovascular

Globalisation is a double edged reality. Steps like Intergenerational homes for better bonding, Social security measures and reaping Silver dividend should be way forward

U.P.S.C.

Q2. Significance of population education in light of India's status as world most populous nation

As per UNFPA, India holds the golden window of demographic dividend till 2025-26 due to rise in youth population. It has become world's most populous nation with more than 1.3 billion people

SIGNIFICANCE OF POPULATION EDUCATION

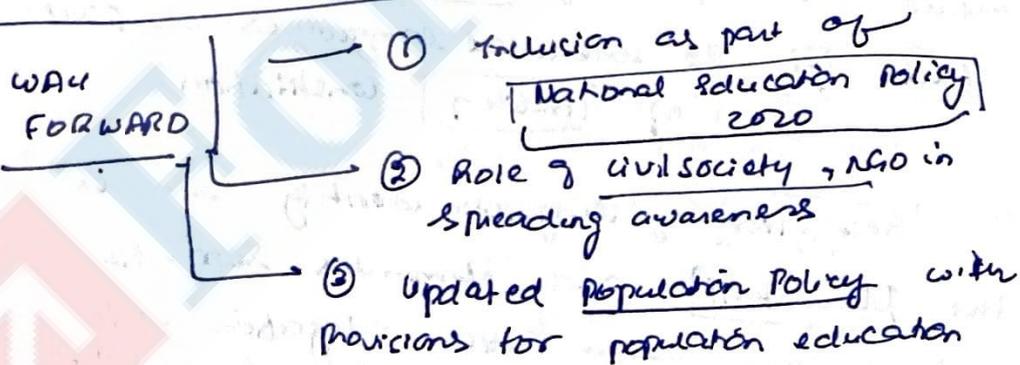
- ① Human capital formation and development of capabilities to widen choices
↳ AK Sen approach for poverty alleviation
- ② Better employability
↳ less than 46% Indian graduates are employable (NASSCOM)
- ③ Gender Equality and Social Justice by fulfilling goals of SDG 5, 10
- ④ Constitutional Morality and Fundamental Right of education ↳ Article 21 (Right to free education)

U.P.S.C.

- (5) Informed decision making for future planning
- (6) National Population Policy aims for informed family planning
- (7) Leads to sustainable development as rise in population impacts pressure on resources

CONSTRAINTS ON POPULATION EDUCATION

- (1) Lack of integration in regular academic curriculum
- (2) Social Taboo and Stigma with respect to family planning, sex education
- (3) Ineffective monitoring mechanisms



Population education would empower youth and women to make choices based on full information hence improves individual well being in alignment with national well being

प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

U.P.S.C.

4.

How does assertion of linguistic identity impact broader concept of national identity? Explain using suitable examples.

The formation of Linguistic States under State Reorganisation Act 1956 gave higher assertiveness of linguistic identity to people. This has led to unity in diversity due to impact on national identity too.

IMPACT OF LINGUISTIC IDENTITY ON NATIONAL IDENTITY

① Both complement each other as linguistic culture forms part of Indian rich, pluralistic culture. 22 scheduled languages as part of Indian constitution.

② Recognition of linguistic identity reduces the discontent and eliminates separatist tendencies → better integration with national identity.

③ higher human development → national growth.

(a) states like Kerala saw better education and health indicators due to 1956 act → high starts in HDI.

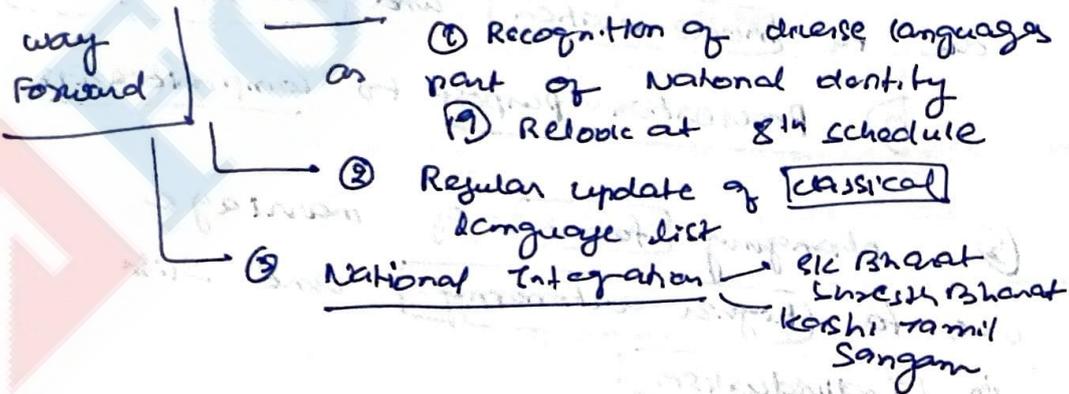
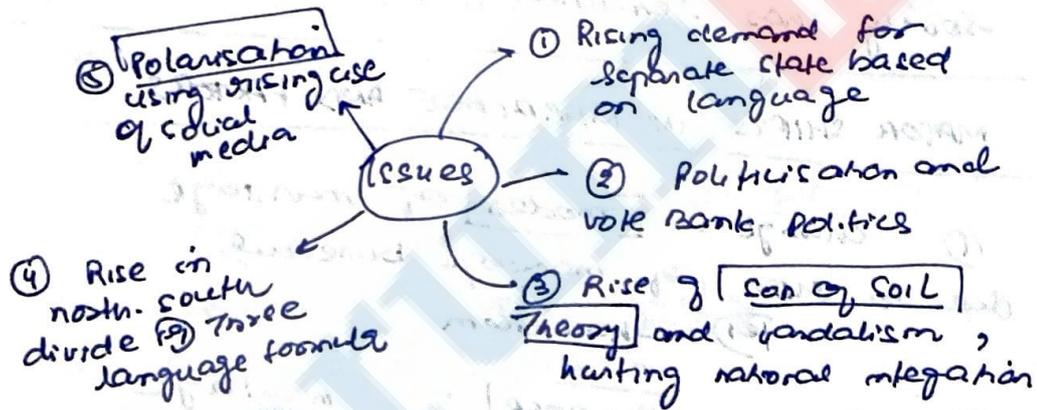
प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

U.P.S.C.

इस भाग में
कुछ ना लिखें
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in this part)

- ④ Rise of linguistic Political parties and strengthening of democracy
 - ① Regional Political parties like DMK, AIADMK
 - ↳ cooperative federalism
- ⑤ Better administration and efficiencies in governance → nation building

ISSUES DUE TO LINGUISTIC IDENTITY



Linguistic identity poses challenge to national identity, however Balancing both would lead to 'Akhad Bhaat'

U.P.S.C.

5- Identify major shifts in Institution of marriage over past few decades. Analyse factors that drove these gradual transformations.

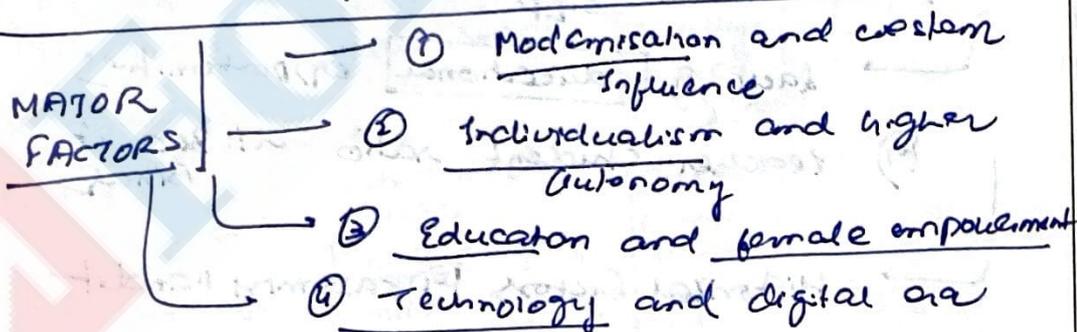
Marriage as an institution has undergone changes from immutable, sacrosanct to partnership-based, dissolvable mechanism. However, the core idea of marriage of Indian society has remained intact.

MAJOR SHIFTS IN MARRIAGE AND FACTORS

- ① change in modes of marriage due to rise of marriage bureaus
(es) Shaadi.com
- ② Evolving purpose of marriage due to modernisation and western influence
- ③ Procreation purpose to companionship
- ④ changing forms of marriage due to higher autonomy and rise in individualism
- ⑤ live in Relationship before actually getting married

U.P.S.C.

- ④ Commodification of marriage due to conspicuous consumption culture
 a) Grand wedding of South India
- ⑤ Enhanced decision making of youth in deciding who to marry → love marriages
 a) More than 2% are love marriage now
- ⑥ Modernisation and Rise of Inter-caste marriages
 a) 10% share of inter-caste marriage now
- ⑦ New concepts of DINK (Double Income No Income)
- ⑧ Increase in average age of marriage due to delayed marriages



The Indian marriage despite moving towards modernisation has maintained the sanctity of marriage in many forms

U.P.S.C.

Q.6.

Analyse underlying causes of Migration in India.
Discuss resulting impact of migration on
Both Rural and urban societies

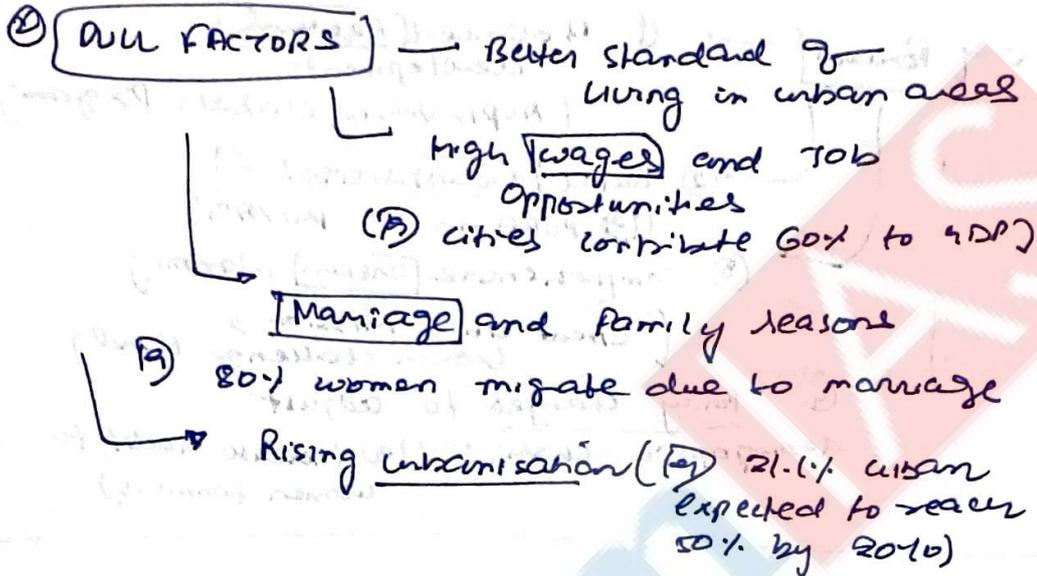
As per census 2011, total number
of inter-state migrants in India is 4.4 crore
As per PUS, Migration rate in India is 28.9%
These could be owing to various factors

CAUSES OF MIGRATION IN INDIA

① PUSH FACTORS

- ↳ Lack of job opportunities
- ↳ Disguised unemployment in rural
- ↳ (a) 46% workforce contributing in 18% of GDP
- ↳ Lack of educational opportunities
- ↳ (b) teacher-student ratio is 1:300 in Bihar
- ↳ Historical factors (i) Kashmiri Pandit
- ↳ Disaster induced
 - ↳ (A) Migration from north Bihar due to floods
- ↳ Displacement induced

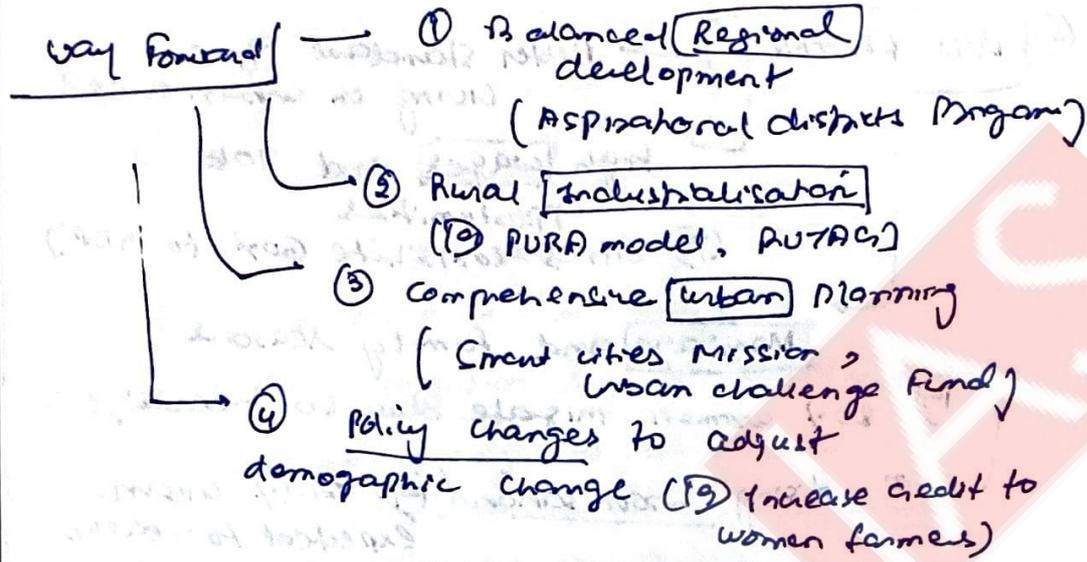
U.P.S.C.



IMPACT OF MIGRATION

Rural		Urban	
Positive	Negative	Positive	Negative
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① Rise in Remittances ② Increase in rural wages due to artificial prosperity (e.g. MGNREGA) ③ Feminisation of agriculture and rising women participation in rural areas ④ Reverse migration and rise of rural enterprises 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① Perpetual urban-rural divide ② Lack of investment in rural ③ Breaking of familial bonds (e.g. empty nest syndrome) ④ Demographic imbalance ⑤ Lopsided development (e.g. Hyderabad) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① Labor supply (skilled in Bangalore) ② Higher economic growth due to rise in consumption ③ Cultural diversity ④ Anonymity and castelessness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① Urban Sprawl ② Environmental Pollution ③ Informal jobs (~52%) ④ Slum dwelling (Mumbai ~41%)

U.P.S.C.



As India moves towards
Lifestyle Bharat @ 2047, it is important that
State specific migration policies cater to interest
of migrants and follow right based approach
along with Balanced Regional development

प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

U.P.S.C.

इस भाग में
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Q7

While secularism is part of Basic Structure of constitution, it needs to part of Basic Structure of society. Comment on various challenges

Secularism entails equal respect to all religions of society and it was granted Basic Structure status under SR Bommaraju Case (1954)

WHY
PART OF SOCIETY BASIC STRUCTURE

- ① For better social cohesion
- ② To fulfill constitutional morality
(Article 25, 29, 30)
- ③ To preserve Unity in Diversity
(India home to origin of many religions like Buddhism, Jainism, Sikhism)
- ④ To uphold the spirit of 'Sarva Dharma Sambhava'
- ⑤ To reduce rising polarisation and religious intolerance (eg) Nagpur Riots
- ⑥ To maintain the historical legacy
(eg) Participation of Hindu-Muslim in 1857 Revolt

U.P.S.C.

Major challenges to Secularism

① Economic deprivation

↳ Sachar committee report highlighted lack of economic development among muslims

② Rising Polarisation due to social media

↳ spread of fake news during Delhi Riots

③ Hate Speech and Polarisation

↳ Nupur Sharma case

④ Poor law enforcement and inaction by police

↳ Nagpur Riots

⑤ Rise of Hindu Pop culture and

provocative music

↳ Anti-Muslim songs on Youtube during processions

⑥ Perceived discrimination

↳ Anti-Sikh Riots and operation Bluestar

⑦ Legal Inconsistencies and Policy Issues

↳ uniform civil code in Uttarakhand

Anti-conversion laws (love jihad)

U.P.S.C.

WAY FORWARD

- ① value education to develop values
like Tolerance (National Education Policy)
- ② Interfaith engagement (2nd ARC)
- ③ National Council for communal
harmony as institutional reform
- ④ Economic Empowerment and human
development (B) Nai Roshni, Siyo Parli)
- ⑤ Electoral reforms for hate speech
accountability (Poonawala Judgement)

To uphold Gandhian vision
and spirit of Sarva Dharma Sambhava, it is
important to follow 'Sabka Saath Sabka
Bhala'.