



Answer Writing Focus Group 2023 Generic Booklet

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| Name | SRUTHI . R | | |
| Email ID. | | | |
| Roll No. | 1910122988 | | |
| Mobile No. | | Date | 10/6/23 |

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 | |

ANSWER WRITING FOCUS GROUP 2023

Important Instructions:

1. There are 7 questions given below. You must **attempt any 5 questions** in your own words. Efforts matter to us, even if you do not know the answer fully.
2. Your **answers to any question must not exceed 200 words or 2 sides** of a sheet.
3. The total time duration for completing the test is **1 Hour**.

For students giving the tests in online mode (i.e. not giving test at Forum Learning Centre) - Acceptable formats of Entrance Test/AWFG Submissions: (1) Kindly take a printout and submit answers in the designated Generic QCA Booklets (2) If you do not want to print the whole Generic Booklet, take print out of the first page only and attach it to your scanned PDF submission (3) You need to make sure that your Name, Email-ID, Phone number and ForumIAS roll number are mentioned in the first page of your answer sheet.

Q.1) Read the article given below and summarize it in your own words.

Feminist thought has been around for over a century now, bringing to light the lives and struggles of women and gender minorities. From the suffragettes of the early 1900s to the #MeToo movement in 2018, feminists have had a very hard time convincing the world that it is in fact, equal rights that they want, and not disproportionate “special treatment.” However, feminism has become a “bad word,” especially in the digital age, where there is an abundance of opinions on social media conflating it with “man-hating” or “/misandry.” Most people readily profess their commitment to “equality,” but shy away from identifying themselves as feminist. Feminists, both online and offline, continue to be dismissed, discredited and threatened with violence for demanding rights and speaking truth to power.

Today, women’s empowerment is on the development agenda of governments and civil society organisations around the world, and this is owed in large part to the relentless struggles undertaken by feminists over several decades. Both governments and corporations seem to now understand the importance of women’s empowerment, even as they continue to keep their distance from “radical feminists.” Nothing demonstrates this better than the case of the #MeToo movement, where, particularly the corporate sector, which had co-opted gender equality as a cause, showed that it would only care about women’s rights as long they were not asking for “too much.” Closer home, schemes such as Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao and the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana that have been introduced to benefit women in India, still look like stop-gap measures because they only target the most visible, material parts of gender disparity. They do not attempt to address the patriarchal structures that cause this disparity.

Historically, educators, researchers and students in women’s studies programmes in universities across the country have played a vital role in investigating how exclusionary structures operate and have suggested ways in which these structures can be dismantled. They have underscored that feminist methodology should not be restricted to a small niche of knowledge production. And, as a result of efforts by women and gender minorities within the academy, a larger number of researchers and activists have applied feminist methodology on disciplines ranging from labour economics to public health in the last decade. This lens is effective because it provides a more comprehensive, critical, and thorough understanding of social, political, economic, and cultural processes. Feminists have not restricted themselves to critiquing one structure of oppression (patriarchy) but have sought to understand how it functions in tandem with capitalism, caste structures, religion, and heteronormativity. For example, feminist researchers investigated reasons behind the steep reduction

of women in the waged labour force and the impact of informalisation of labour on women's access to consistent and fair remuneration.

However, while there is an increasing acknowledgement that multiple systems of oppression operate in tandem and affect women and gender minorities from different social locations differently, those who conduct and gain from research continue to be predominately cis-heterosexual, upper-caste, middle-class, able-bodied women. This limitation of dominant feminist circles has persisted since the start of the women's movement. However, it is being challenged in more public and creative ways by young Dalit, transgender and Adivasi feminist scholars and activists. On the other hand, there has been a resurgence of Savarna cis male backlash against the progress made by feminists. This has taken the form of protests by men's rights groups and intensified routine violence by cis men to sustain their dominance.

Q.2) Discuss the roles and impacts of ANY TWO of the below personalities on the Indian National Struggle.

- a. Mahatma Gandhi
- b. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- c. Subhas Chandra Bose

Q.3) 'The best summary of the philosophy of Indian constitution can be found in the preamble'. Elaborate.

Q.4) What are the various issues ailing the higher education sector in India? Suggest some measures to address the same.

Q.5) What can be the various reforms in the agriculture sector to address the aspirations and challenges of contemporary India?

Q.6) Illustrate how technology can become a threat to India's internal security? Highlight the measures that can be taken against such threats.

Q.7) Differentiate between any two:

- a. Private and public ethics
- b. Emotional Intelligence and Intelligence Quotient
- c. Empathy and Compassion

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4. Recently, the Gross Enrollment Rate in the higher Education institutions has increased which can lead to better development of India.

Issues ailing higher Education sector in India :

- ① Gender Disparity - The enrollment rate of women is very less around 48% compared to men rate.
- ② High Cost - The expenses required for higher education is very high.
- ③ RTI Act - The RTI Act extends only till the secondary education, hence lacks a legal support.
- ④ Job Opportunities - The job opportunities are comparatively less when compared to the number of students who get graduated.

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Measures to be Taken :

- ① The New Education Policy address certain issues in higher education such as providing provisions of leaving inbetween.
- ② 'Pay while studying' approach can be used to address the financial constraints of students.
- ③ Incentivise the vulnerable sections by providing concession, scholarships etc.
- ④ Increase Job Opportunities
- ⑤ Upgrade the syllabus based on the requirements of jobs.

The Government of India is focusing on improving education sector to reap the Demographic Dividend and provide a equitable and sustainable growth.

Overall Grading (√)

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

5. Agriculture Sector :

Agriculture sector plays a vital role in India whereas it provides 50% of the employment share even though the share of GDP is 15%.

Challenges in Agriculture Sector :

- ① Disguised Unemployment - leads to Zero profit situation.
- ② Monocropping pattern of agriculture
- ③ Degrading land quality and stagnation in rate of output per hectare.
- ④ High dependency on Rainfall and low cost for output.

Various Reforms in agriculture sector :

- ① The monocropping pattern can be altered and agriculture can be substantiated by Mixed Farming



which includes Husbandary, Bee Hiving etc.

- ② Technology introduction in farms
- ③ Expand water Irrigation to other parts of country. eg: Government Irrigation Policy
- ④ The 2nd Green Revolution not to be concentrated on two crops and to focus on all over India.
- ⑤ Provide a Export policy for agriculture to prevent the government ban on agriculture export to ensure farmer's Income.
- ⑥ Support Natural Farming, organic farming. eg: The government providing incentives to farmers adopting Natural farming.
- ⑦ Create Employment opportunities.

Food security needs to be ensured in India for a stable and sustainable development.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

6. The Growth of Technology in India has the ability to reach last mile, provide inclusive growth etc. But they all provide a threat to India's Internal Security.

Threats: The definition of a nation-state with boundaries is defeated, where the technology is spread globally.

- ① Endangered the privacy of Individual.
- ② possibility of Violence.
- ③ affect Nation's security.
- ④ Due to Lack of Awareness affect masses.

Measures to be taken:

- ① Inclusive Data protection policy to address technological issues related to Data.
- ② Government overview on the import and export of technological goods.

- ③ Prevent the misuse by spreading awareness among people.
- ④ Proper Approval Mechanism before introduction of Technology.
- ⑤ Strict laws to overview the companies, sale of product etc.
- ⑥ Surveillance, to prevent the misuse of technology.
- ⑦ Constant upgradation to block the access to codes.

Technology cannot be removed due to their threat, instead need to be regulated. The European Union has introduced a Data Regulation law to address technological issues. India can follow similar standards.

Overall Grading (✓)

| Poor | | | Average | | | Good | | |
|------|---|---|---------|---|---|------|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
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This Generic OCA booklet can be used to attempt AWFG Entrance Test. Free download : <https://go.ForumIAS.com/23e>

⑤ 'The Best summary of the Philosophy of Indian Constitution can be found in preamble'

"The Preamble is the key to the Minds of the makers of the Constitution"

The Preamble is adopted from the American constitutions which reflects the aspirations of Constitution makers.

Preamble:

The preamble is a inclusive document which shows various dynamics of India.

It explains:

① Authority of Constitution - That the power

of the constitution is derived from the people of India by a phrase

"We the people of India"

② Ideals of State and Aspiration of People

The Indian state Nature to be Republic, Democratic, Sovereign, Socialistic, secular

and the goal should be to provide Justice, Liberty, Equality, Fraternity, Unity among individuals.

③ Date of Adoption

Though the preamble is not legally enforceable, it reflects the state envisaged by the makers. The Preamble is an important part of the Indian Constitution.

The Supreme Court in Kesavananda Bharati Case 1973 uphold that Preamble is a basic part of the Constitution and it reflects the Ideals and aspirations of the people.

Overall Grading (√)

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

2. Indian National struggle :

a) MAHATMA GANDHI :

Role : The arrival of Mahatma Gandhi in 1906 shifted the National struggle from a class movement to a Mass Movement.

• His approach of Ahimsa impacted not just India but the ideology had a effect on whole world.

Impacts

① Inclusion of classes and Vulnerable Groups such as farmers, women, lower class etc.

② Focus on indigenous Industries and Khadi.

③ Promoted ideology such as Truth, Non-violence which were largely adopted by people.

④ Focused on Constructive Works which improved livelihood of poor.

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⑥ Dr. B.R. Ambedkar :

Role : The approach of B.R. Ambedkar brought drastic changes in life of Untouchables. His contribution in Indian struggle represented the voice of the Vulnerable Section of society.

Impact :

- ① Affected the rigidity in Caste system
- ② Political aspirations to the Dalit community.
- ③ Impacted the Indian society, by bringing social mobility.
- ④ The Idea of Reservation
- ⑤ Supported the upliftment of Dalit and gave importance to Education.
- ⑥ Member of Constituent Assembly.

Overall Grading (✓)

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