



Answer Writing Focus Group 2023

Generic Booklet

Test Name/Code/No. : . 25.....

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Mobile No.		Date	14 / 08 / 2023

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.

Kindly also give comments on answers along with the score

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 discussion classes, solutions and best copies to make improvements.

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY :

EG = ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

ECN =

Start Writing Here

Q.1)

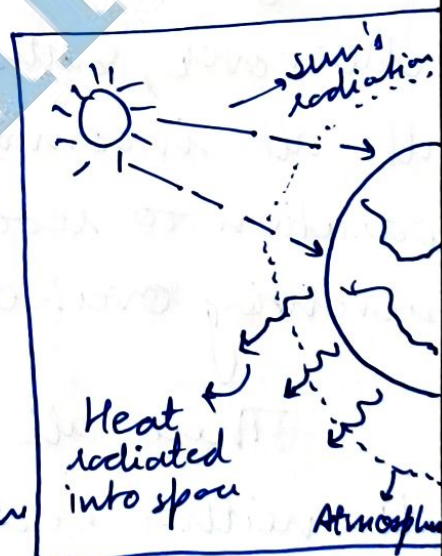
Heat Budget of the Earth refers to a balance b/w the incoming heat (from sun) and outgoing heat (radiated by Earth into space) which maintains the steady temperature on Earth.

Phenomena of Earth's temperature

1) There is a continuous exchange of heat.

↳ sun's heat penetrates atmosphere and heats up the Earth.

↳ Earth radiates some of that heat back into the open space.



2) However, all heat is not radiated back due to the presence

of greenhouse gases (Eg CO_2 , methane etc.) in Earth's atmosphere which absorb the outgoing infrared radiation and prevent some of it from escaping.

3) This phenomena, called the greenhouse effect maintains a steady temperature at Earth's surface, even at night.

4) Moreover, Earth's Ozone layer doesn't allow all incoming solar heat radiation to reach Earth, thus preventing overheating.

These all factors result in Earth neither heating up nor cooling down — leading to a habitable temperature on Earth.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.2)

Plate Tectonic Theory proposed by Alfred Wegener in 1912 is a theory regarding Earth's surface.

↳ Also called "continental drift theory", this theory states that Earth's crust is divided into tectonic plates (Eg) Eurasian plate, Australian plate etc.

↳ These plates are floating on top of Earth's molten magma.

↳ Convection currents in magma result in movements of these plates, leading to formation of convergent

boundaries ($\rightarrow \leftarrow$), divergent

boundaries ($\leftarrow \rightarrow$) or transform

boundaries ($\downarrow \uparrow$).

Formation of Himalayas

1) Millions of years ago, the Indian tectonic plate drifted and collided into the Eurasian plate.

2) As it collided, a subsidence took place and Eurasian plate went under it at the edge.



3) This convergent boundary led to upwelling of young fold mountains i.e. Himalayas.

Although this theory later got updated with seafloor spreading theory, it has its merits in explaining many geographical phenomena.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.3)

Ocean currents are continuous cyclical flow of ocean water from one point to another.

Eg → Canary current, Kuroshio current.

Factors playing role in formation of ocean currents:-

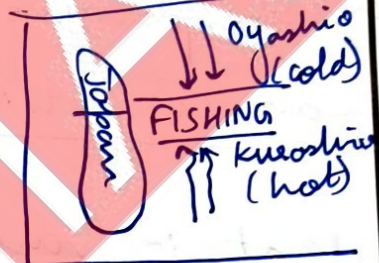
- 1) Heat :- Varied insolation of Sun at different points resulting in differential heating of ocean water.
- 2) Salinity :- Varying salinity between different points in the ocean.
- 3) Continental boundaries shape influences direction of ocean currents.
- 4) Wind movements also carry water along by providing directing force to ocean water.

Significance for human activities

1) Navigation in sea is easier along ocean currents. Eg Doldrums.

2) Fishing - Meeting of warm and cold ocean currents provides richest fishing grounds in the world.

Eg Oyashio (cold) & Kuroshio (hot) current near Japan.



3) Weather and climate of a place is influenced by ocean currents. Eg El Nino.

4) Coral reefs are found richly in cold ocean current regions.

Thus, ocean currents bear varied significance for human economy, climate and communication.

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Q.4)

Fold and Block are two primary types of geographical mountain landforms found on Earth :

Fold Mountains

1) They are formed due to subsidence of one tectonic plate under another.



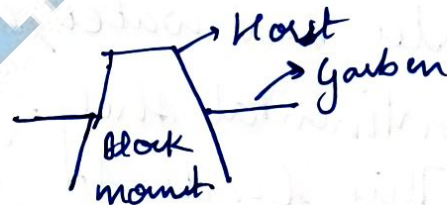
3) They generally have sharper peaks.

4) They are more tectonically active.

5) Eg Himalayas.

Block mountains

They are formed by rising up of one small plate between two subsiding plates.



They have flat cliffs generally.

Comparatively tectonically stable.

Eg Vosges mountain.

Fold mountains appear predominantly along continent margins

↳ Eg Rockies, Andies etc.

↳ This is because generally, one plate subsides under another, and at the convergent boundary fold mountains are found.

↳ Thus, the subsiding plate goes lower and is generally submerged under sea water, as a part of continental shelf.

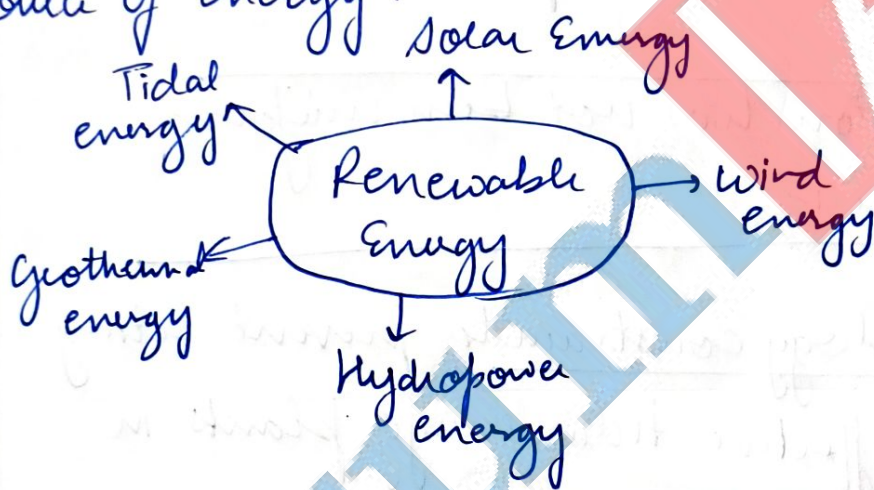
↳ This leads to fold mountains at continental margins.

Thus, fold & block mountain systems are massive geographic landforms on Earth.

Overall Grading (✓)

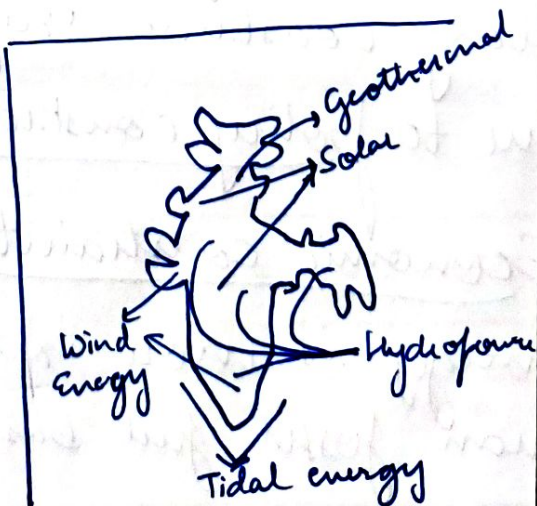
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Q.5) Renewable energy refers to those sources of electrical/mechanical energy whose raw materials can be replenished faster than their rate of consumption, resulting in a steady sustainable source of energy.



Immense potential in India's vast & diverse landscape

1) Hydropower potential due to the vast network of river systems present in India. Eg Ganga, Kaveri etc.



- 2) Wind energy potential along the coastal boundaries. Eg Kutch.
- 3) Tidal energy potential at the 7500 km long coastline.
- 4) Solar energy potential due to presence of tropical & subtropical climate.

Utilisation has not been uniform because :-

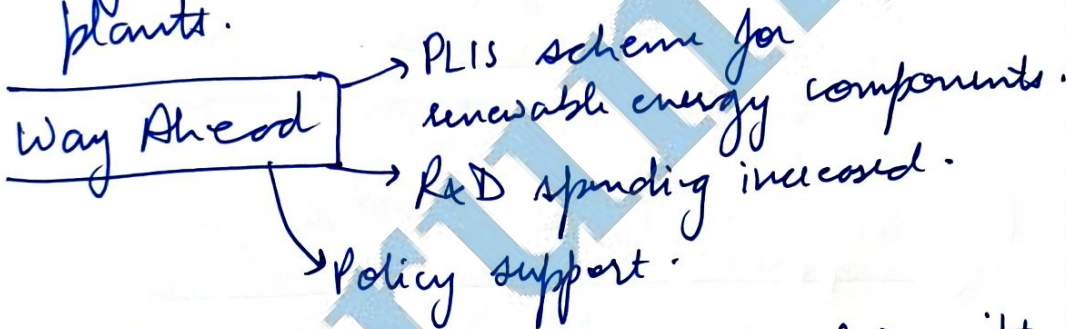
- 1) Technology constraints prevent setting up of effective tidal energy plants in India.
- 2) Wind Energy potential not exploited along coastline (except - Gujarat, T. Nadu) due to policy constraints.
- 3) Economic constraints as renewable energy is more expensive currently than fossil fuel based energy.

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4) Manufacturing dependence on China for major components (Eg:- photovoltaics used in solar energy).

5) Environmental constraints in implementing hydropower projects.
Eg) Namoda Bachoo Andolan.

6) Existing ecosystem of huge network of coal-based thermal power plants.



Renewable energy is in line with PM Modi's LIFE (Lifestyle for Environment) approach.

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Q.6)

Automobile industry is the industry that deals with manufacture of automobiles like cars, scooters, tractors etc. used as modes of transportation.

Factors determining geographical distribution of this industry in India

1) Policy support of the government through schemes like PLIS, FAME, automobile parks.

↳ Gurugram Manuti Udyog.

2) Domestic market of automobiles produced. ↳ Tractor production in Haryana due to green revolution belt.

3) Labour :- availability of cheap but skilled labour.

- 4) Industry ecosystem with presence of ancillary industries dealing with automobile spares. Eg automobile parks.
- 5) State investment support to major companies for production within their boundaries. Eg cheap land.
- 6) Transportability of finished product to showrooms or export hubs via railways, roadways etc.

India's potential to emerge as global hub for automobile manufacturing-

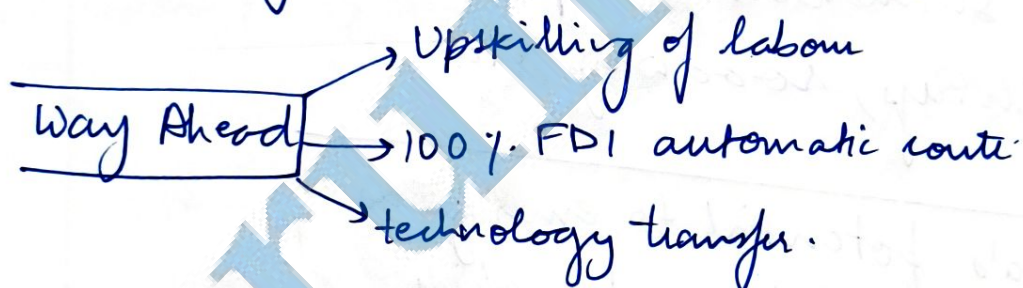
- 1) Existing ecosystem as India is world's largest manufacturer of tractors & two-wheelers.
- 2) E-V sector - Electric vehicles through

policy support. Eg FAME II, PLIS.

3) Semiconductor chips as India in process of setting up domestic fab units. Eg Micron investment, DLIS.

4) Export promotion through India's FTAs, and scheme of "Make in India".

5) Raw materials as India has huge resources of iron & steel. Eg Bhilai plant.



Thus, India's demographic dividend can provide the hands for world's largest automobile ecosystem.

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This Generic OCA booklet can be used to attempt all AWFG Tests. Free download : <https://go.ForumIAS.com/awfg-qca>

Q.7)

More than 70% districts in India are water-stressed, despite presence of huge river basins. Frequent droughts and water shortages are observed.

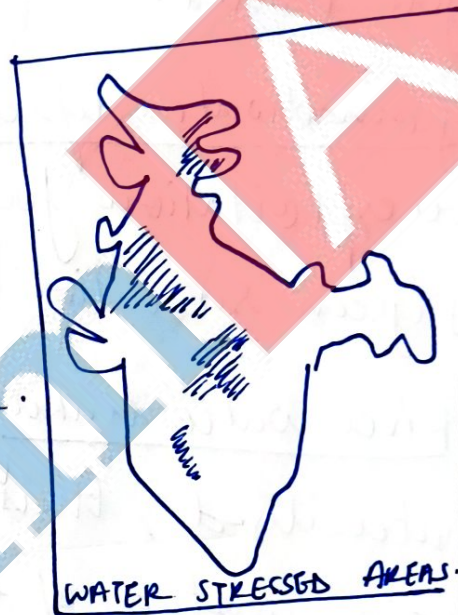
Uneven distribution

1) Great India desert i.e. Thar desert with perennial water shortage.
 [Eg] Rajasthan.

2) Ladakh as cold desert.

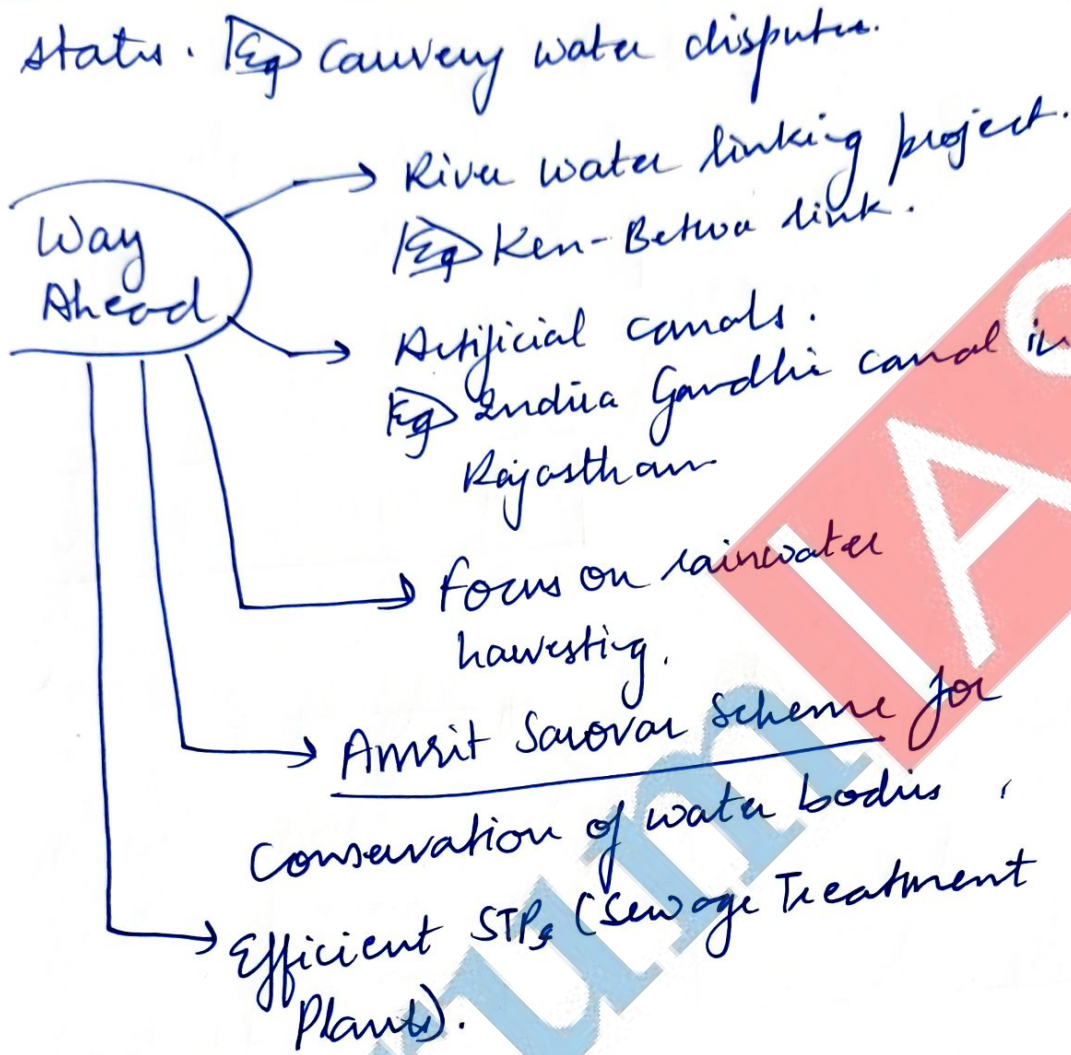
3) Rain shadow zone due to western ghats in Peninsular India.

4) Lack of river basins in central Indian plateau.
 [Eg] Madhya Pradesh parts.



Inefficient management

- 1) Rainwater harvesting not widely practised. Thus, 80% of rainwater gets wasted.
- 2) Groundwater depletion due to overexploitation for agriculture.
Eg Green revolution areas.
- 3) River water linking projects not materialised, thus ~~is~~ leading to major wastage of seasonal river water upsurges.
- 4) Recycling and treatment of wastewater not efficient. Only 35% is treated.
- 5) Pollution of freshwater resources.
Eg Yamuna pollution.
- 6) Water disputes stuck between various



India has the world's largest population. Thus, best models from Israel & Australia can be utilised for efficient water use.

Overall Grading (√)

Poor			Average			Good		
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