



Answer Writing Focus Group 2023

Generic Booklet

 Test Name/Code/No. : ²⁵

Name	Piyusha		
Email ID.			
Roll No.	1910044723		
Mobile No.		Date	14/08/23

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".

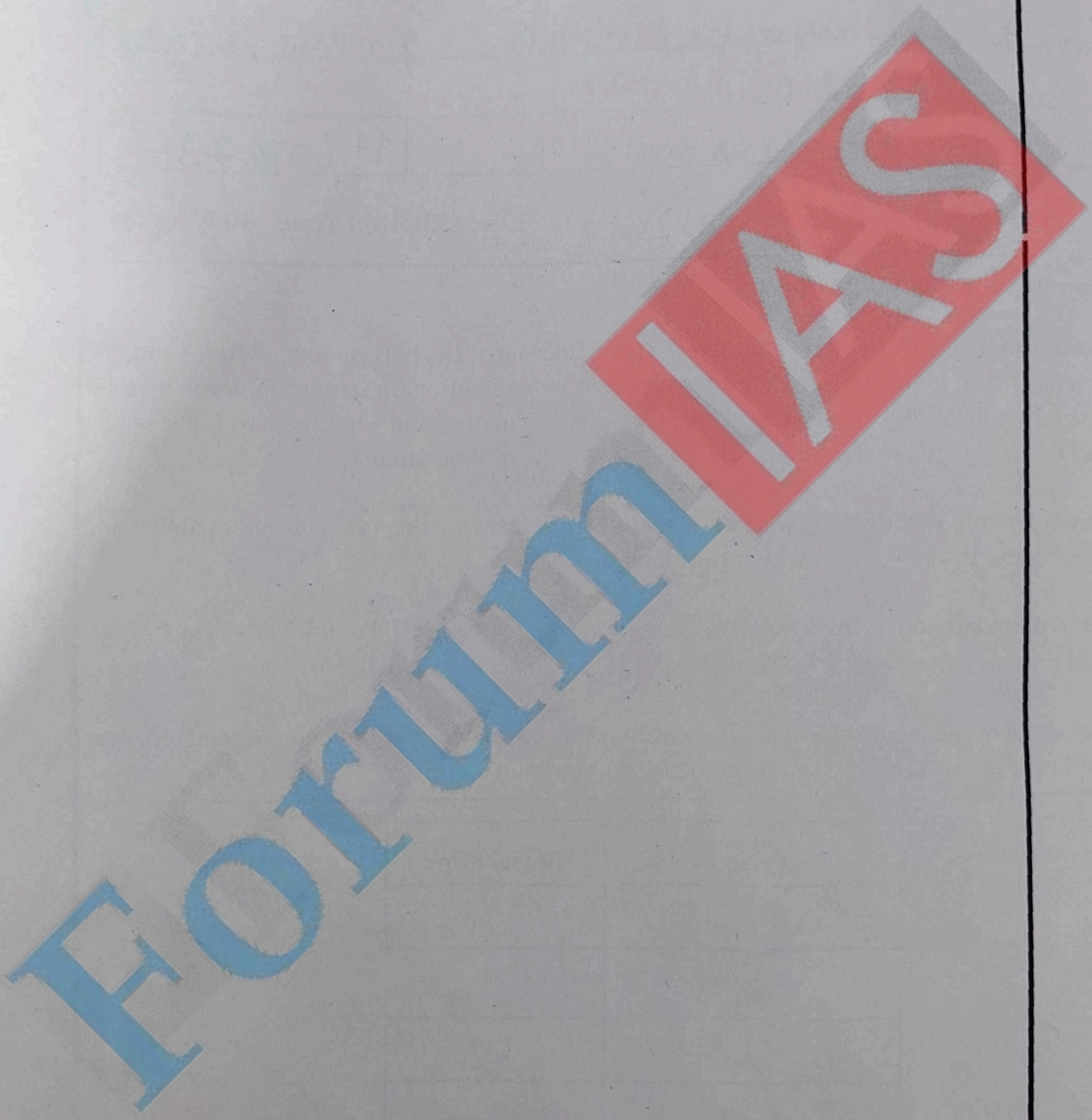
#2 Answer Writing Practice - It will provide students answer writing practice and enable them to strategize how to cover paper within time limit.

#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.

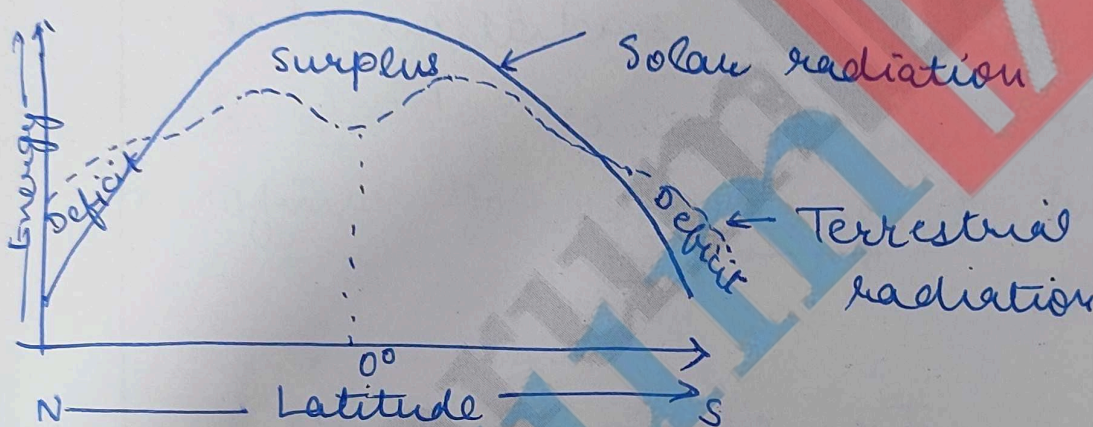
Q. No.	Grade/Score
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
Overall Grade/Score	

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Start Writing Here

Heat budget is accounting all incoming radiation from sun and outgoing radiation from earth's surface and atmosphere, which are balanced that's why earth neither cools nor heats —



1. Upper latitudes e.g. polar areas receive lesser radiation because of tilt and slanting rays of sun
2. Polar areas release more terrestrial radiation because of

albedo effect of ice.

2. Tropical areas receive more radiation thus heat because of direct rays on sun.

3. Equatorial region receives relatively less radiation due to continuous presence of clouds and large canopy of rainforest trees.

In recent years the average earth temperature started rising due to green house effect sending long wave radiations back to earth. This has also slowed down the heat circulation i.e. through winds and currents.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

2) Plate tectonic theory is based on the theory that earth surface is broken into many lithospheric plates which move on molten and weak mantle due to geo endogenic forces.

Types of Plate Movement Boundaries

- i) Convergent
- ii) Divergent
- iii) Transform

Formation of Himalaya

1. Movement of Indian plate towards Eurasian plate
2. Formation of convergent boundary

3. Continuous rise in height of Himalaya due to folding of Eurasian landmass, which is caused due to energy released after collision.

4. upliftment of oceanic plate of tethys sea due to subduction of Indian plate under it.

Plate tectonics also explains the reasons for disasters like earthquakes, land slides etc in the Himalayan region due to release of stress along faults, caused mainly due to plate collisions.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

3)

Ocean currents are movement of channels of ocean water in fixed directions. They can be likened to rivers in the oceans or conveyor belts.

Factors

- i) Gravity e.g. equatorial current and counter equatorial current
- ii) Salinity differences i.e. saline water is denser e.g.
- iii) Temperature differences - causing water to expand with the heat thus reducing density
- iv) Precipitation and surface run off the rivers adding water

Significance

1. Fishing grounds e.g. where cold and warm currents meet e.g. Oyashio and Kuroshio near Japan bank.
2. Promoting shipping e.g. Warm gulf current keeping East American ports open even in winter.
3. Regulating climate e.g. cold Canary current keeping equitable climate in coastal North Africa and shifting of peruvian current in El Nino years suppressing monsoon in India and Australia.
4. Formation of coastal deserts along cold ocean currents e.g. Great Sandy

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Formation of fold mountains and block mountains are through geomorphic process of uplifting and subsidence.

Differences

1. Block mountains are flatter on top than fold mountains.
2. Fold mountains are formed due to folding of crust and block mountains are due to faulting and then subsidence of surrounding areas or upliftment of the block.
3. Fold mountains are larger in scale than block mountains.
4. Fold mountains are mostly caused because of plate tectonic acting on larger areas e.g.

plate boundaries while block mountains can be formed of local faults.

Reason of Fold Mountains along Continental Margins

1. Presence of plate boundaries e.g. oceanic plate, continental plate
2. Density difference between plates causing subduction of ocean plate under continental plate.
3. Presence of wider continental shelf and sediments - marine, riverine

heights of both fold and block mountains are dynamic and change through orogenic forces

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Renewable energy is of many types e.g. solar, wind, hydel, ocean thermal electric etc. It is the energy which is not dependent on depleting natural resources unlike conventional energy.

Vast and Geographical landscape

1. Total area of 32.87 lakh sq km of India.
2. Large coastline of ~ 7517 km
3. Many rivers and mountains e.g. Himalaya, Indus river system.
4. Large quantities of organic waste e.g. Agricultural residue, dung, sewage. etc.
5. Different climate zones. e.g. deserts.

Immense potential

1. Tropical location offering plenty of sunshine.

2. Coastal location offering potential for-

i) offshore and onshore wind energy.

ii) Tidal power

iii) Ocean thermal energy COTECH conversion.

iv) Wave energy.

3. Deserts like thar providing unencumbered land, clear skies, high temperatures in day and low temperatures in night, having potential for

- i) Solar energy
- ii) Wind energy.

4. Mountain ecosystem along with river having potential for hydel energy.

5. Hot springs e.g in Himachal having potential for Geothermal energy.

6. Large quantities of ^{organic} waste having potential for bioenergy e.g. bio gas, bio diesel etc.

Varying Utilisation

1. Potential of solar is utilised only in few states like Rajasthan, Gujrat, Tamilnadu etc.

2. Due to environmental concerns e.g. Great Indian Bustard in Thar

3. Unavailability of land.

4. Costly set up, advanced technology

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.6)

Automobile Industry in India is concentrated in the industrial zones of Rajasthan, Haryana, Karnataka, Maharashtra etc. e.g. Alwar, Mansarovar, Sanand.

Factors -

1. Locational factors e.g. near industrial zones, railways or freight corridors promoted by Govt
2. Near markets e.g. Gurgaon, Pune, Ahmedabad, Noida etc.
3. Near raw material producing areas i.e. iron and steel e.g. Karnataka, Maharashtra etc.
4. Adequate availability of land, power sources etc.

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India's potential to become Global Hub

1. Government investment and incentivisation through Production linked Incentive scheme (PLI), Automotive Mission Plan (2016-26)
2. Growing market inside India due to -
 - i) demographic dividend
 - ii) rising middle class
3. Investment and promotion of electric and hybrid vehicles e.g. FAME-II, SATAP, fuel cells., National Green Hydrogen Mission
4. Shifting of supply chains
 - i) China + 1 policy. of decoupling

ii) China moving up the value chain opening up space for India.

iii) Favourable trade agreements e.g. FTA with UAE, EPCA etc

5. Maturing of Indian automobile industry.

6. Foreign direct investment in the industry due to favourable environment.

Challenges

1. Platforms like Ola & Uber.
2. Focus on public transport to reduce GHG or Carbon footprint.

Automobile sectors contribution to GDP has risen to 7.1% and has still potential to rise.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average				Good		
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Presently India is a water stressed country with only 4% of world's water resources for around 18% of global population

Consequence of Uneven Distribution

1. Large areas of populous states like Rajasthan, Maharashtra have low precipitation and absence of perennial rivers.
2. Most rainfall in 3-4 months of monsoon with remaining months in dry spell.
3. High rainfall in some areas causing even floods e.g. Meghalaya

Inefficient management

1. Through pollution e.g. releasing of effluents, dead bodies, washing cloths.
2. Hydroelectric projects reducing ecological flow thus impacting buffering capacity of river.
3. Wastage of water e.g. flooding of fields for cultivation, low recycling, reuse etc.
4. Growing water intensive crops in arid and semi arid regions e.g. Punjab, Haryana e.g. Rice, sugarcane
5. Inefficient utilisation of river

water resulting in ~~excess~~ ^{excess} runoff to oceans and seas.

6. Over exploitation of groundwater e.g in Rajasthan, Haryana many aquifer are in critical stage.

7. Reduced recharge of aquifers due to concretisation, reclamation and encroachment of water channels and wetlands.

Way Ahead

1. Linings of rivers and expansion of canal networks.
2. Following LIFE approach in daily life
3. Recharge, Recycle, Reuse, Water harvesting

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
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