

**Answer Writing Focus Group 2023****Generic Booklet**

Test Name/Code/No. : ...26.....

Name	Tharun Teja		
Email ID.			
Roll No.	1910085099		
Mobile No.		Date	16/08/23

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.	Score
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
Composite Score	

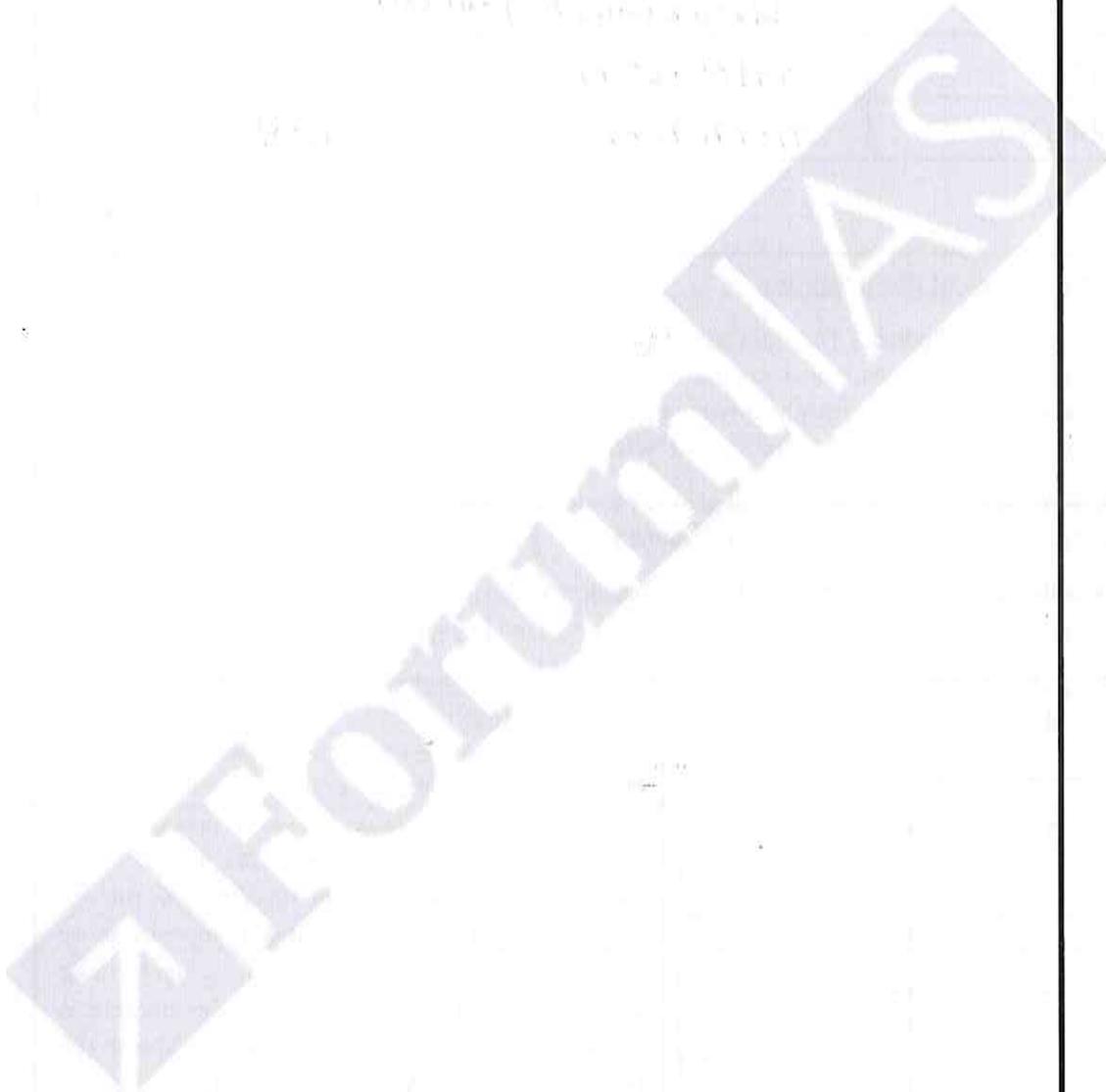
NOTE : We only provide grading and not detailed evaluation in AWFG Tests for speed and guidance. No macro or micro comments are given. Comments, if any are solely at the discretion of the examiner . Only a relative, indicative composite score out of 10 will be provided to you. Students must aspire to 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 =

PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK



Start Writing Here

Q.1)

Earthquakes refer to the sudden movement of earth leading to high damage to public infrastructure and lives (Turkey Earthquake, 2023)

Factors responsible :-

Natural :-

- 1) Mantle plumes and convection currents in mantle => movement of tectonic plates (Pacific Ring of Fire)
- 2) Meteorite induced earthquakes

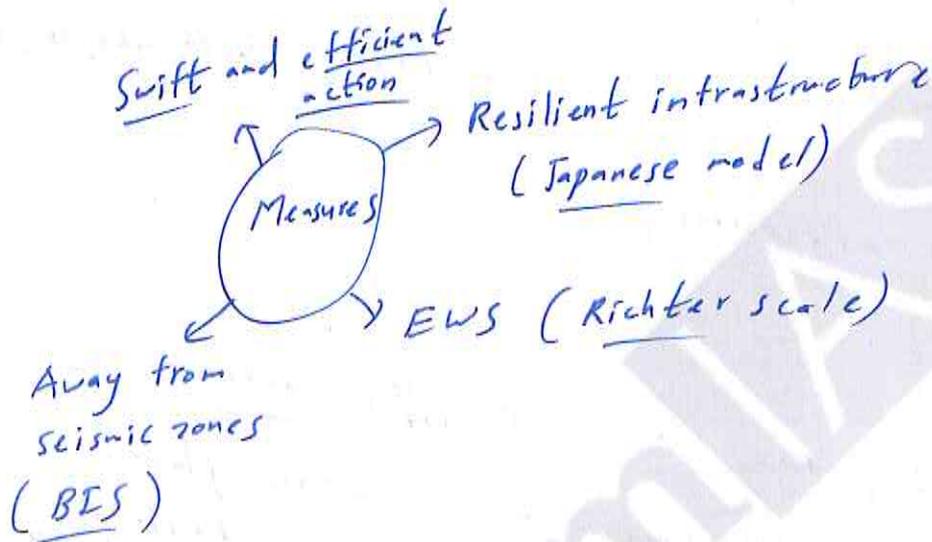
Anthropogenic :-

- 1) Mine collapse earthquakes
- 2) Reservoir induced earthquakes

Consequences :-

- 1) Landslides (Andaman and Nicobar, 2023)
- 2) Tsunamis (underwater earthquakes, Krakatau)

3) Chain of disasters (Earthquake induced Fukushima nuclear disaster)



Earthquakes are considered to have high hazard due to its sudden and high impact. Therefore, adaptation and preparedness is necessary.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.2)

Recent urban floods of Shimla (2023) twice in one season show the impact of anthropogenic activities

Natural factors :-

1) Eyrratic monsoons due to meteorological phenomena
(El-Nino, Biparjey cyclone)

2) Melting of glaciers => GLOFs

Anthropogenic factors :-

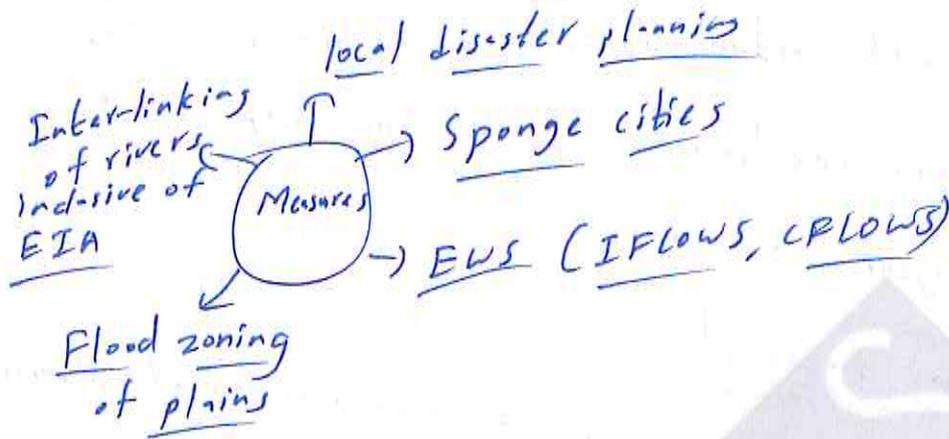
1) Climate change causing natural factors (1-2°C) due to GHG emissions)

2) Encroachment of lakes, wetlands => Urban flooding

3) Dams, Reservoirs affecting natural flow

=> Sudden flood of water if water level rises

4) ~~Illegal~~ sand mining (Legalised in 6.9)



Floods increase in recent years, show that the focus should be improved on floods in its various forms (riverine, urban, GLOF)

Overall Grading (√)

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

Q.3)

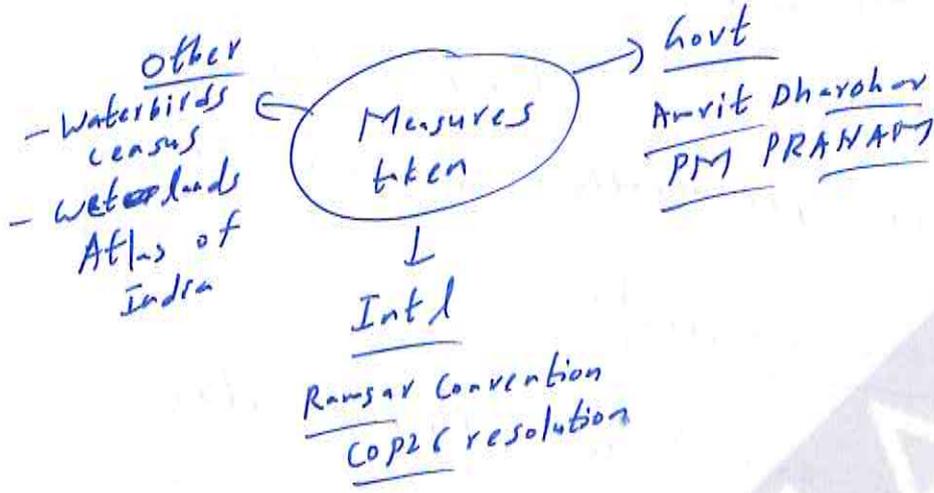
Wetlands are defined by Ramsar convention as areas which are covered by water either temporarily or permanently throughout the year.

Need to protect wetlands :-

- 1) Kidneys of ecosystems (Purify water and reduce water pollution of lakes, rivers)
- 2) Act as carbon sequestration sources (4% of land but 40% of carbon in terrestrial systems)
- 3) Biodiversity (Water birds in Chilka, Pulicat)

Need to conserve wetlands :-

- 1) Increasing invasive species in wetlands
- 2) Encroachment for agriculture (Paddy fields)
- 3) Consideration of wetlands as wastelands (Attitudinal issue)



More Measures :-

- 1) Public awareness (Social media campaigns)
- 2) Educational curriculum of wetlands
- 3) Power to local bodies for conserving wetlands
(11th and 12th schedule)

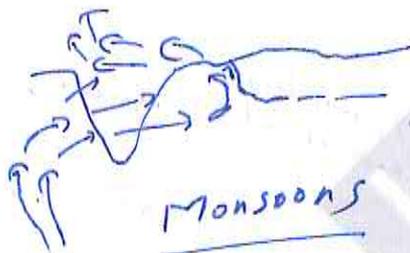
Wetlands constitute an important land ecosystem and its protection is necessary under SDG 14, 25

Overall Grading (✓)

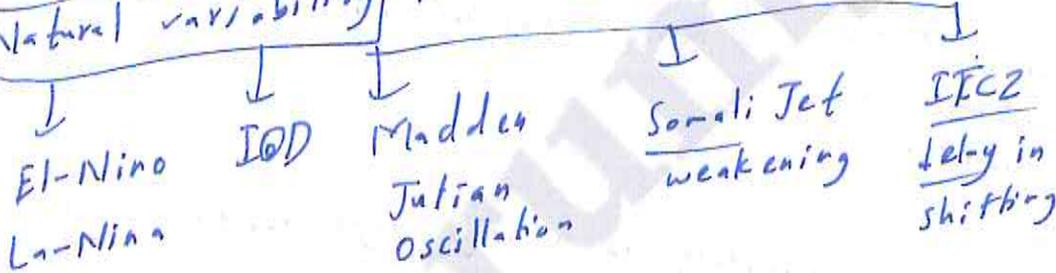
Poor			Average			Good		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Q.4)

2023 monsoons of India have been erratic as Delhi and Mumbai received rains at same time while Hyderabad has delayed rains!

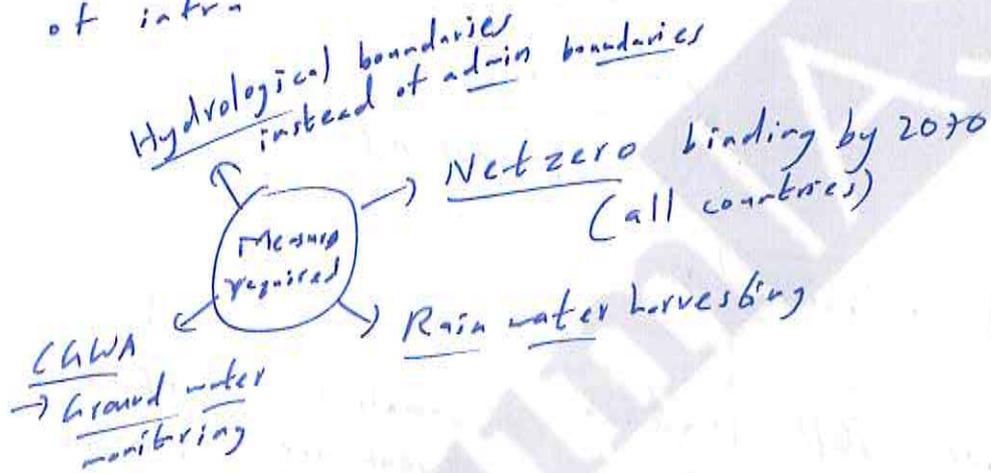
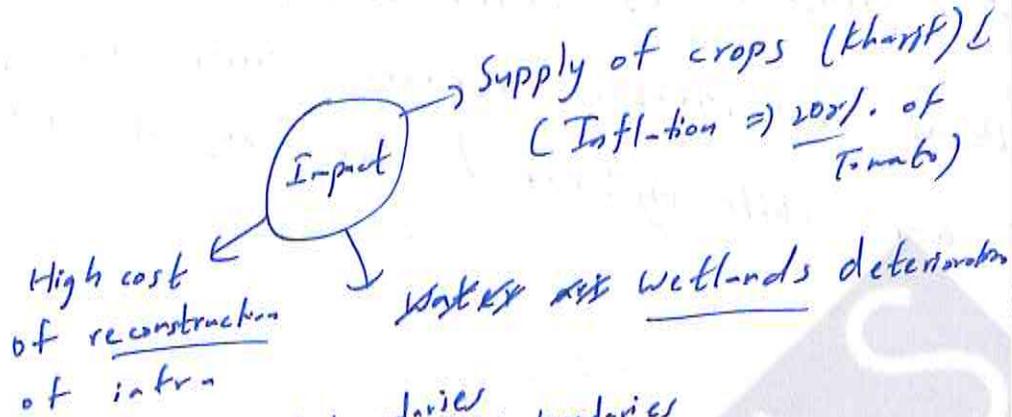


Natural variability :-



Human activity :-

- 1) Urban Heat Island effect (Droughts and floods in same season in cities - Chennai, 2022)
- 2) Climate change and global warming (GHG emissions) => Pre-monsoon cyclones affecting monsoons (Biparjoy affecting 2023)



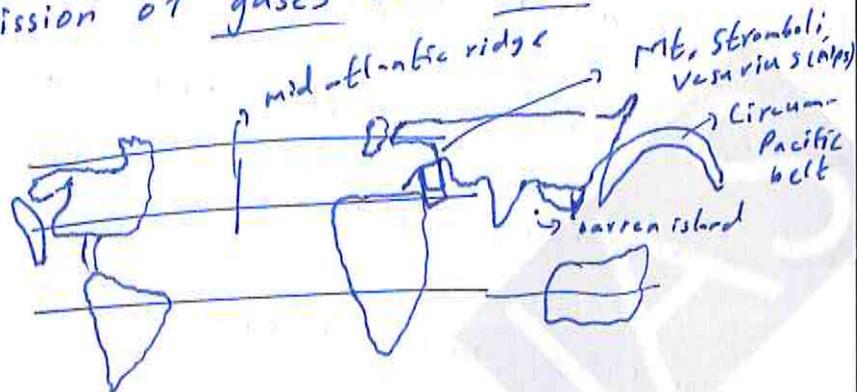
Monsoons variability is a ~~big~~ huge issue because 80% of rainfall happens in monsoons.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.5)

Volcanoes are derived from latin term: vulcan god of fire and were considered his workshops due to emission of gases and lava



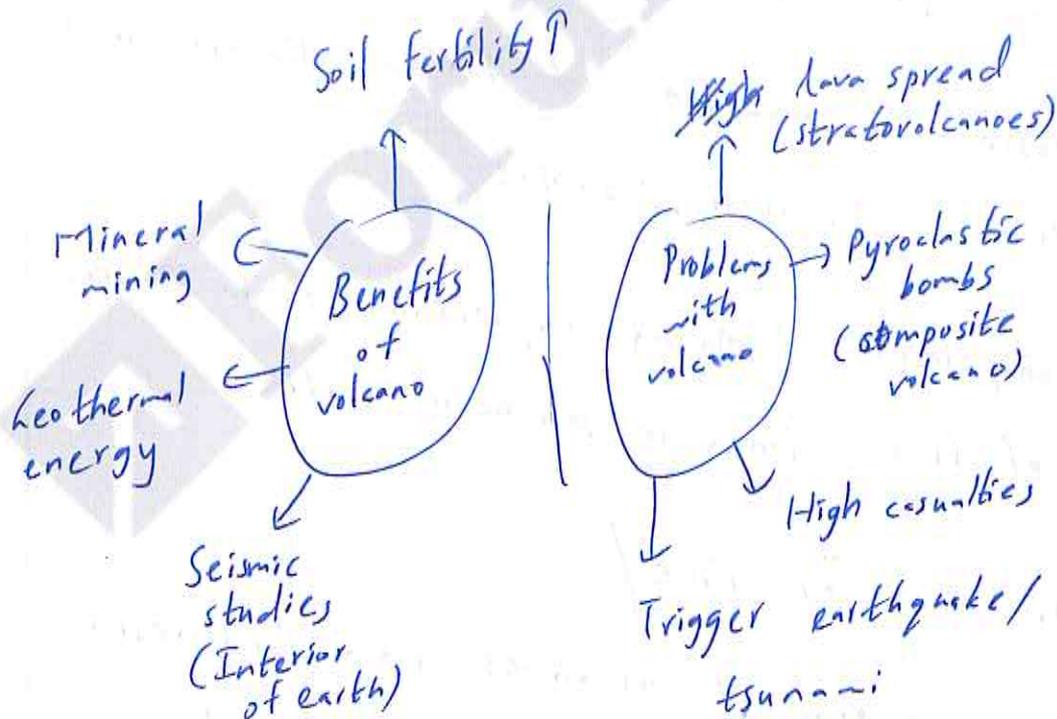
Distribution of volcanoes :-

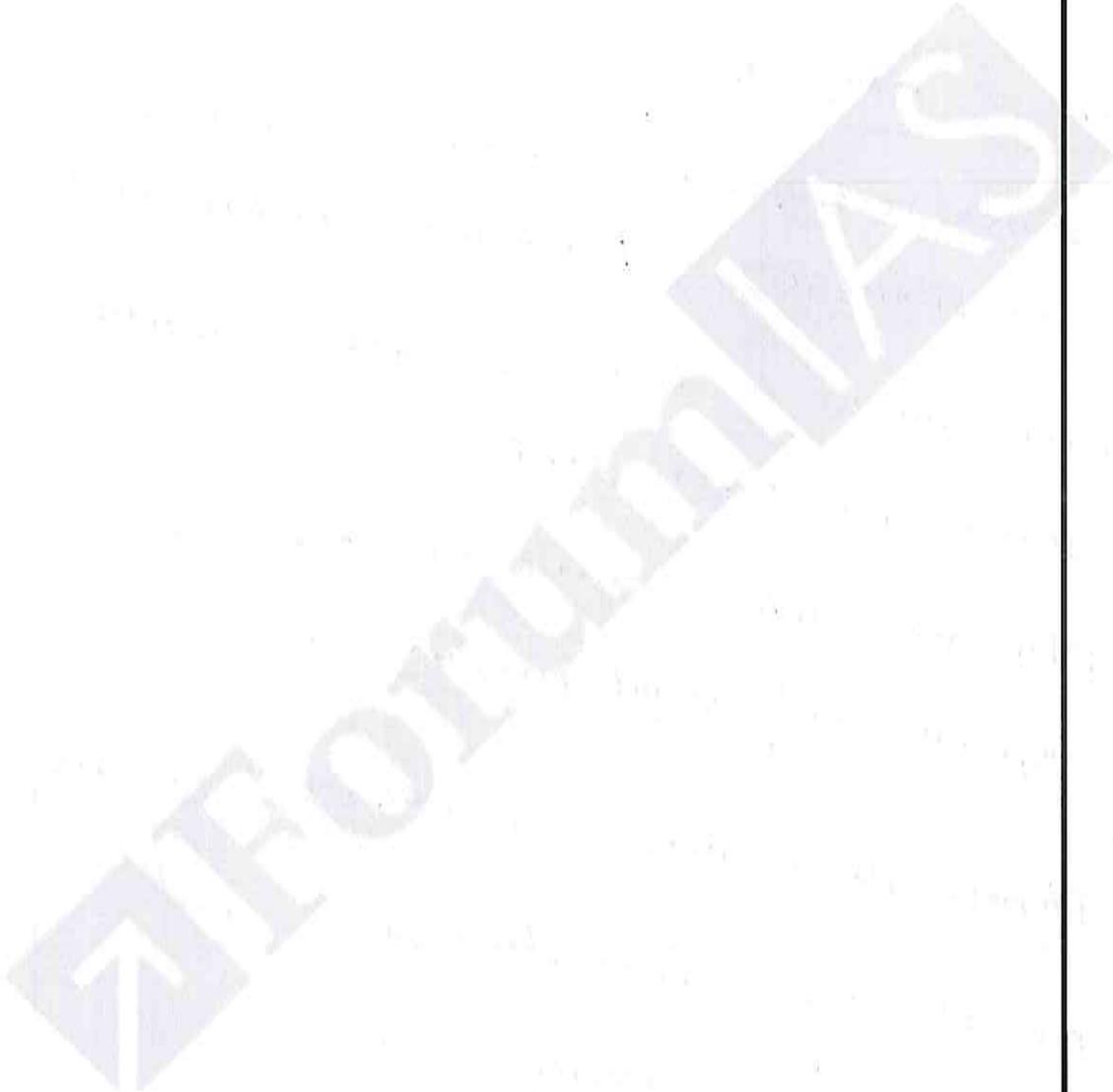
- 1) $\frac{2}{3}$ rd of active volcanoes in Circum-Pacific belt
- 2) Presence in convergence of plates (Eurasian and African - Stromboli, Vesuvius)
- 3) Archipelagos (Mauna Kea, Mauna Loa in Pacific Ring of fire, Tonga in Southern Pacific)

Pacific Ring of Fire :-

- 1) contiguous zone of volcanoes from Indonesia, Japan (Ryugy), Russia (Shivotsk), USA and PIC (Tonga)

- 2) Formed due to convergence of Pacific plate with Eurasian, Ind-Aus and North American and South American plates
- 3) Most of volcanoes - active and large impact (Krakatau volcano in 2022)
- 4) Most volcanoes under ocean \Rightarrow Low thick crust \Rightarrow Easy magma outflow





Overall Grading (√)

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

Q.6)

Mangroves are considered first line of defense along with coral reefs and hence, are considered important in coastal ecology

Role of mangroves :-

- 1) Coastal ecosystems (Ecotone regions) => High biodiversity (Bengal Tiger, Fishing cat)
- 2) High resilience to natural stresses => sustainable resource for coastal public
- 3) Maintain salinity balance on coasts by transpiration and aerial breathing roots
- 4) Promote blue economy => Aquaculture in Sunderbans
- 5) Protect coasts from storm surges and high tides => low erosion

Reasons for mangrove cover depletion :-

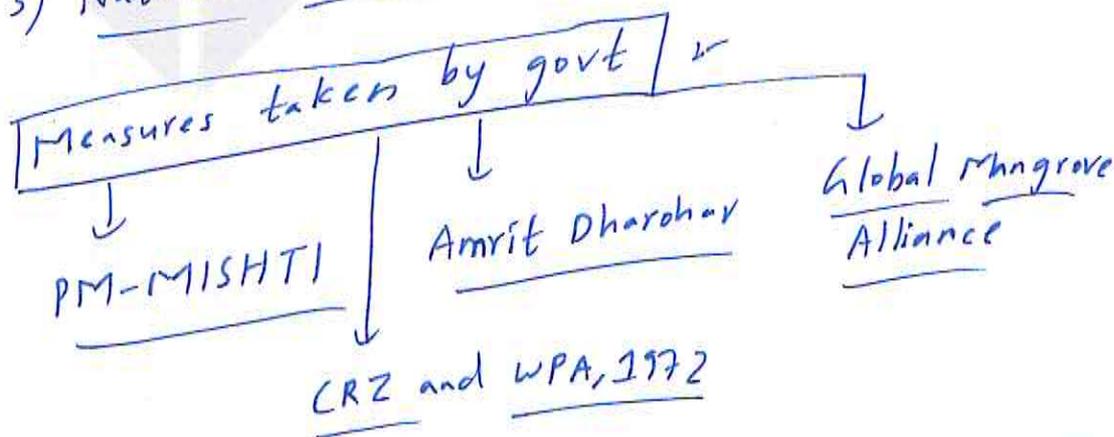
Anthropogenic :-

- 1) Unsustainable deforestation practises =>

- Mangroves cut for its wood
- 2) Non-implementation of CRZ norms and MPA
 - 3) Poaching of animals disturbing biodiversity
 ⇒ Growth of invasive species
 - 4) Climate change and Global warming impact on mangroves

Natural:-

- 1) Increasing cyclones and storm surges frequency
 (Damage to mangroves)
- 2) Floods and change in ganga flow ⇒ changing salinity ⇒ Affects mangroves
- 3) Natural diseases spread to mangroves



More measures required :- (Sunderbars)

- 1) Coordination with Bangladesh, WB and Central government for holistic policies
- 2) Monitoring network in sunderbars for regulation of area
- 3) Coordination with locals for bottom-up sustainable planning

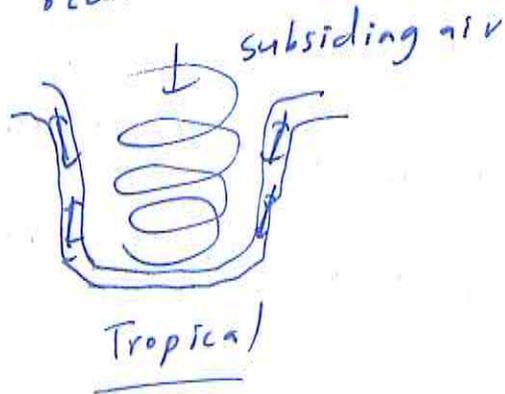
Mangroves damage leads to increased risk of mainland and strengthening them is a must for adaptation to climate change

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.7)

Tropical cyclones generally occur in summer and monsoon season in India and extra-tropical occur in winter season.



Tropical

1) Formed by subsiding air and anticlockwise circulation (Northern hemisphere)

2) Typically on ocean (SST $> 27^{\circ}\text{C}$)

3) Loses energy after landfall

4) High speed (some, > 270 km/h)

Temperate

1) Formed by frontogenesis

2) Formed on ocean or land

3) Continues to have energy until occluded front occurs

(Western Jetstream to bring them to India)

4) Comparatively slow

- 5) Low area coverage
- 6) Presence of an eye

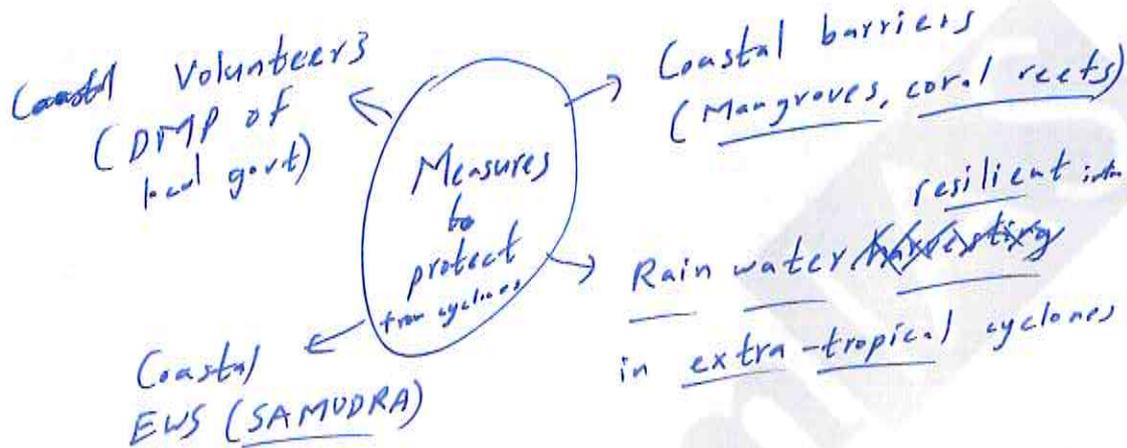
- 5) High area
- 6) No eye is present

Formation of tropical cyclones :-

- 1) A low pressure area is formed (oceans)
- 2) Wind from high pressure area arrives to balance potential
- 3) Coriolis force \Rightarrow Does not allow potential to be balanced \Rightarrow Circulation around depression (eye)
- 4) Heating of air \Rightarrow Cumulonimbus clouds in eye walls (Moisture present above oceans)
- 5) Movement around eye \Rightarrow Eye's movement towards east (BoB cyclones)

Features :- (Extra)

- 1) Low wind shear
- 2) Subsiding air into eye



Climate change has increased occurrence of cyclones in Arabian ocean and BoB and hence, adaptation, mitigation and preparedness is the need of the hour.

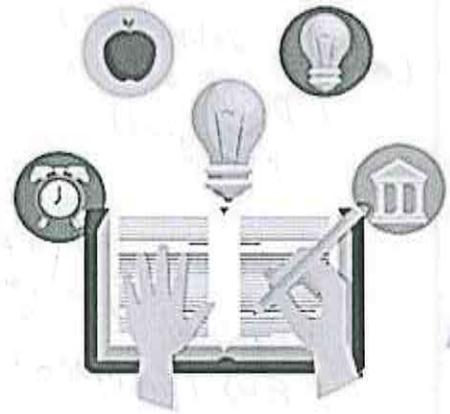
Overall Grading (✓)

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

AWFG for Mains 2023

**A Marathon Answer Writing
initiative**

(ONLINE & OFFLINE)



Congratulations!

8 Selections in Top 10

64 Selections in Top 100

CSE 2022

IAS
Rank

1



Ishita Kishore

IAS
Rank

3



Uma Harathi M.

IAS
Rank

4



Smriti Mishra

IAS
Rank

5



Mayur Hazarika

IAS
Rank

2



Garima Lohia

IAS
Rank

7



Waseem A. Bhat

IAS
Rank

9



Kanika Goyal

IAS
Rank

10



Rohit Srivastava