ForumIAS

Answer Writing Focus Group 2025

Generic Booklet

Test Name/Code/No. : 81...

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Mobile No.	Date: 1st August 2025

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 stratezise 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 परीक्षणों 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।

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EG = ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

ECN =

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Start Writing Here

Q.1)

As per IPCC, climate change is the cause as well as consequence of changes in the Himalayan Glaciers, the third pole of the world

Changes in the Himalayan Glaciers
- ① Melting of Himalyas at a higher rate.
- ② Increased temperature in the Himalayan states in India
- ③ Reduced Snowfall & rainfall.

Reflecting + contributing visible signs of climate change in Indian Subcontinent :-

① led to increased water levels in the rivers of India for short term.
- (eg) High water capacity in the Ganga, Yamuna & other Himalyan stream in short run.

② Impacts like GLOF - Glacier lake outburst phenomenon, due to melting of glaciers.

③ High temperatures observed in the Himalyan states.

④ other impacts like; effect on Monsoon, reduced capacity as a barrier for incoming cold winds.

⑤ changes observed in terms of extreme weather events, like cloud bursts, Heat dome etc

⑥ Earthquake in Himalyan Glaciers increased in recent times.

Thus, the changes in Himalyan glacier is increasing at rapid speed, hamper higher forebearings.

Overall Grading (√)

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

Q.2) Landforms, are the combination of erosional and deposition agents, leading to formation of geological rise and falls.

(eg) Running water landforms.

Erosional Landforms by running water

(1) Landforms like, V shaped and U shaped valleys in the initial and mature stage of the river respectively.

(2) Canyon and Gorges formed in the youthful stage. (eg) Gandikota canyon of South India.

(3) other erosional landform like undercutting and downcutting of plain visible.

(4) Running water leds to erosion of soil like, eddie current etc.

Depositional landforms by running water

① Plunge pools, in the downward section of the waterfalls.

② other depositional features like Alluvial plains of the river, due to deposition of sediments.

③ Delta formation at the mouth of river, in different shapes like, (a) Nile Delta, Delta in Sundarban etc

④ other depositional landforms due to long & big river depositional sediments.

Thus, running water as an agent, contributes towards the formation of diversity of landforms.

Overall Grading (√)

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

Q.3)

Cyclones → can be defined as the low pressure centres, where the air moves from outside high pressure to inside low pressure.

Warm water of Bay of Bengal more prone to cyclone → Reasons

① High temperature of sea surface in the Bay of Bengal region than the arabian sea. (~27°C in 'BOB')

② Bay of Bengal saw incoming of remnants typhoons etc from the pacific region.

Fig: Bay of Bengal and Arabian sea region.

③ High Latent heat of condensation in the BoB region.

④ East to West movement of cyclone, hitting the

eastern coast at rapid speed.

Changing trend seen and reasons :-

1. The cyclones in the western / Arabian Sea region is seeing a rise comparatively
2. The region is experiencing climate change, thus high sea surface temperature.
3. High temperature of Arabian Sea, conducive of cyclone formation.
4. Falling of cyclones in the Maharashtra and Gujarat coast observed in the region.

Thus, the changing trend requires a change in disaster management and climate change regulation technique.

Overall Grading (√)

Poor			Average			Good		
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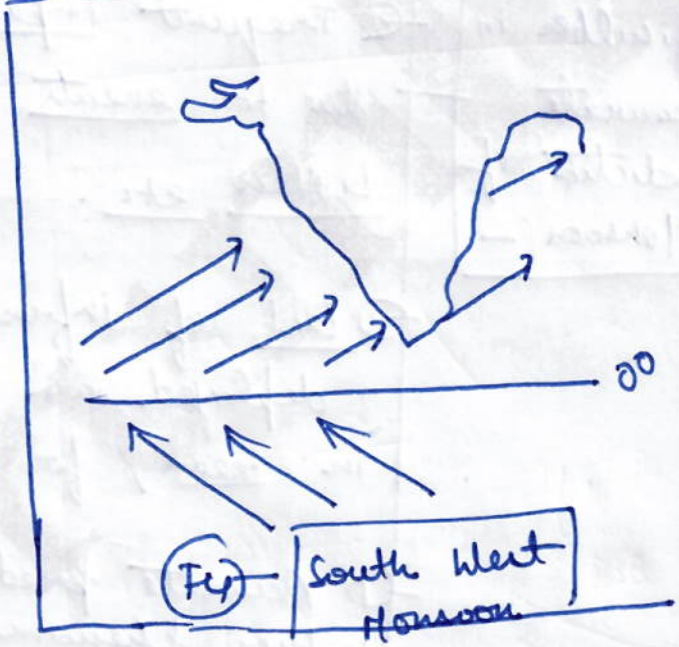
Q.4) **Monsoon system** can be defined as the regional wind system, specific to the South Asian countries including India.

Mechanism of Monsoon system

1) The trade winds on crossing the equator, gets reversed due to coriolis force
   - Acting as South West Monsoon of India.



2) The Sub tropical Westerly Jet stream shifts northward with the coming of summer season.

3) India develops into a low Pressure system, with arrival of Easterly Jet stream.

4) Later, the withdrawal of Easterly Jet stream

during Winter, led to withdrawal of SW Monsoon and onset of North East Monsoon winds.

Difficulties in accurate prediction of Monsoon:-

1. Incomplete data with the Indian Meteorological department.
2. Frequent impact on Monsoon due to events like El Nino, La Nina etc.
3. Lack of infrastructural facilities deployed all over India and in ocean, for perfect prediction
4. Accurate prediction of climate-weather phenomenon not possible. (variation always there)

Thus, accurate Monsoon prediction require multilateral approach, with coming of technology, stakeholders and capacities.

Overall Grading (√)

Poor			Average			Good		
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Q.5) **Coral Bleaching** can be defined as the phenomenon where the coral species, detach themself from the symbiotic relation with Zooxanthalae, turning white.

Causes of Coral Bleaching events →

1. Increasing temperature of the oceans and seas, above the maximum bearing potential of the corals.
2. Climate change events, like Global Warming, extreme temperatures etc.
3. Water pollution (Marine pollution) causing increased BOD (Biological oxygen demand) and COD (chemical oxygen demand) of water.
4. When the ocean and seas, turns into hypoxic / dead zones.
5. Other factors like, extremely pure water or

highly unclean water filled with sediments.
(any extreme condition is not good for corals health)

Consequences of coral bleaching :-

1. Led to destruction of entire coral species
   - Eg. Great coral bleaching events in Australia.
2. Impact entire marine ecosystem of the ocean, settled around corals.
3. Might cause death of Fishes, phytoplanktons etc as a vicious cycle.
4. Impact on economy, due to reduced tourism and sightseeing activity.
5. other issues like, no future scientific research, medicinal use of corals can be explored.

Way forward

① Research and developments regarding Artificial corals

② Managing climate change and extreme rising of temperature. (Paris agreement etc)

③ An international coral reef initiative, to protect the systems like, we do in terrestorial ecosystem.

④ Further efforts of tropical countries to share know-how, regarding coral protection.

⑤ Banning the illegal and unauthorised fishing practices like dynamiting.

Thus, coral reefs are the lifeline of marine ecosystem, requiring collaborated efforts of all partners.

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Q.6)

Soils → are the basic structure of any ecosystem, having influence on the topography, relief, vegetation of the associated region.

Factors influencing formation of soils →

① Parent Rock – the type of original rock existing in the region impart the type of soil formed.
   - Ex- Igneous rocks leading to Black soil formation.

② Biological agents present in the region also determines soil type.

③ other factor like the level of temperature and rainfall impart soil formation.
   - Ex- Very high temperature and rainfall results in laterite soil.

④ Drainage system of the region imparts fertility of the soil. Ex- Ganga-Yamuna

Doab, leading to fertile Alluvial soil in the region.

Distribution of major soil types in India

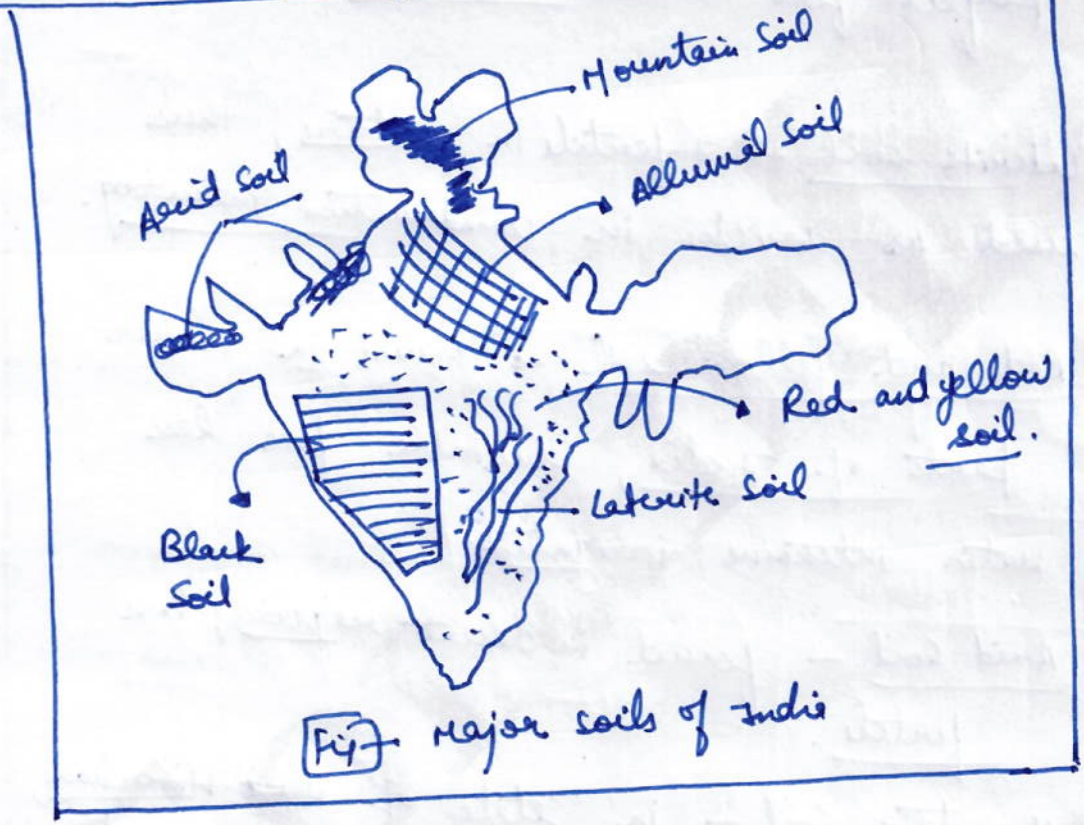

Fig: major soils of India

① Alluvial soil :- It constitute the largest area, under soil types in India & formed through the fertile sediments brought by the Rivers.

[• perfectly suited for cultivation of crops like wheat, paddy etc.

② Black soil – found in Deccan plateau, specially in Maharashtra region.

It's self ploughing nature makes it perfect for cotton cultivation.

③ Laterite soil – infertile in nature, thus used as bricks in construction industry.

④ Red and yellow soil → Found in other parts of India, suitable for less water intensive irrigation.

⑤ Arid soil – found in desert regions, less fertile.

⑥ Mountain soil – in state of ~~Hoto~~ Himachal, Uttrakhand, Jammu Kashmir etc.

Thus, due to the geographical variation of India; diversity of soils are found.

Overall Grading (√)

Poor			Average			Good		
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Q.7)

Earthquake - can be defined as the geological phenomenon associated with trembling/shaking of earth, due to the release of energy.

Global pattern of Earthquake occurrences

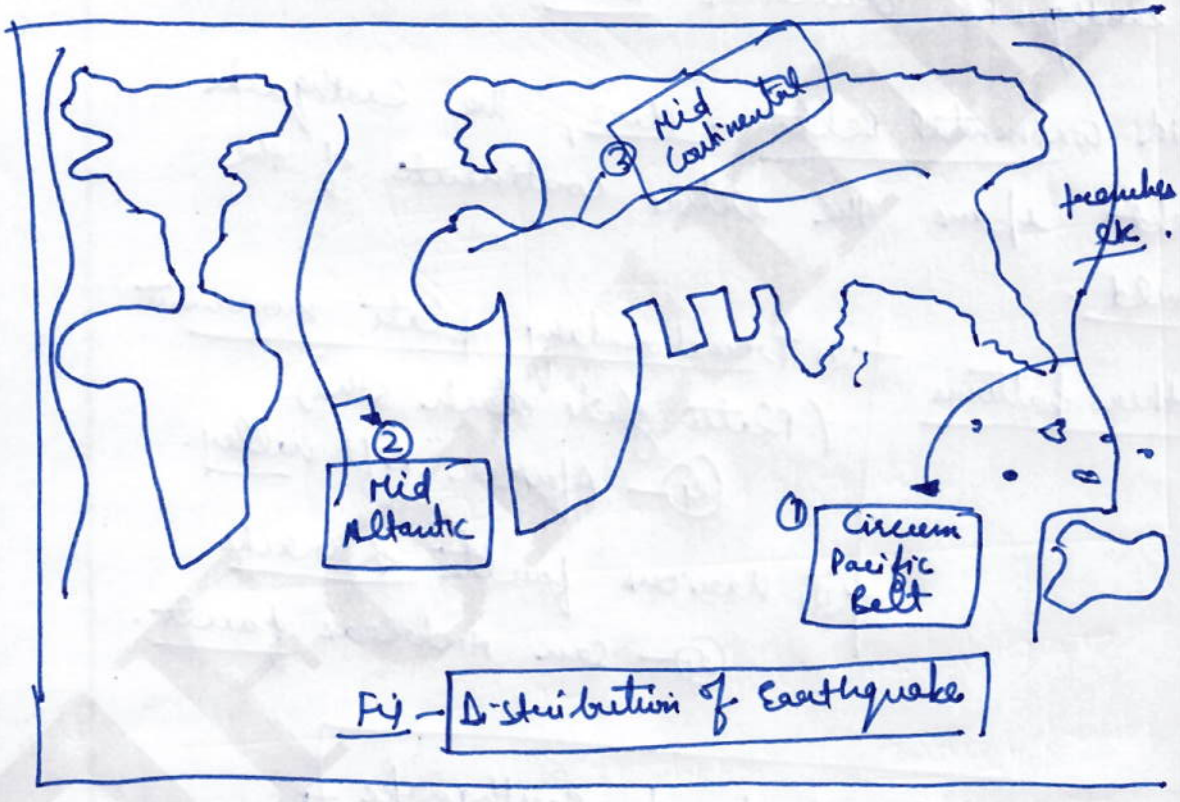

Fig - Distribution of Earthquake

① The highest amount of Earthquake occurrences in **Circum Pacific Belt** - also called Ring of fire

- Here the Pacific ocean ~~belts~~ plate subsides under

different belts like Nazca ~~Belt~~ Plate, North American plate etc.

↳ This convergent plate boundary saw world's deepest trenches as well. (eg- Marians trench.

② Mid Atlantic belt → Here also, largest earthquake occurences seen.

③ Mid continental Belt - Here, the earthquake belt spans the entire continents of the world.

④ other patterns
- (i) Transboundary plate movement (Plates glide each other)
  - (eg- African Rift valley.
- (ii) Various faults & cracks
  - (eg- San Andreas fault.

Multidimensional impact of Earthquake

① led to destruction of property, buildings and infrastructure
- (eg- the turkey Earthquake 2023.

② Cause one of the highest morbidity and mortality of human life.

③ other impacts like; landslides in the Himalyan region, volcanic eruption etc

④ Earthquakes can also lead to rise of Tsunamis undersmater
(eg- 2004 Indian ocean Tsunami.

way forward
① Earthquake disaster managment (NDMA 2005)
② Early detection through Richter scale.
③ Relief and Rehabilitation.

Thus, Earthquake as a Natural disaster have multidimensal impact, requiring multidimensional approaches to resolve.

Overall Grading (√)

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

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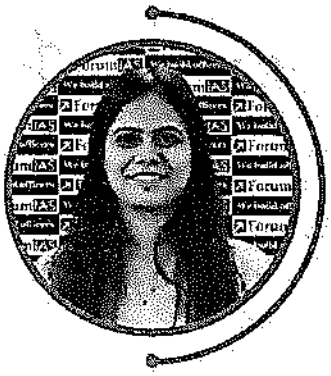

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