



23 JUL 2024

ForumIAS

(Don't Write anything in this Area / इस स्थान पर कुछ न लिखें)

Answer Writing Focus Group 2024

Generic Booklet

Test Name/Code/No. :

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Email ID.			
Roll No.	1910089227		
Mobile No.		Date	23/07/24

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 strategize 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 तेजर 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 परीक्षाओं 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।

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY :

EG = ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

ECN =

ANSWER WRITING FOCUS GROUP 2024

TEST #11

Instructions to Candidates -

- There are 7 Questions in this Question paper.
- All Questions are Compulsory.

For all updates, please visit the noticeboard – <https://noticeboard.forumias.com/awfg-2024>

Q.1) Compare and contrast the Engineering Procurement Construction (EPC), Build Operate Transfer (BOT), and Hybrid Annuity Model (HAM) models of investment in the context of India's infrastructural needs. (150 Words)

Q.2) Discuss the significance of the Rapid Rail Transit Systems (RRTS) in serving as an integrated, mass transit network ensuring balanced and sustainable urban development (150 Words)

Q.3) Despite significant growth in power generation capacity, India continues to grapple with power shortages and blackouts. Critically analyze the factors responsible for the gap between power generation and supply. (150 Words)

Q.4) What key challenges hinder the efficient generation and utilization of solar energy in India? Mention the initiatives offered by the government in this regard. (150 Words)

Q.5) Discuss the significance of the Dedicated Freight Corridors (DFCs) for India's economic growth. What are the main challenges in their implementation? Suggest measures to overcome these challenges (250 Words)

Q.6) How far do you agree that policy and infrastructure shortfalls have caused the Indian ports to lag behind their regional and global counterparts? Give remedies to address the challenges faced by the port sector. (250 Words)

Q.7) Evaluate the role of PM-Gatishakti and National Infrastructure Pipeline (NIP) in infrastructure development of the country? (250 Words)

Start Writing Here

Q.1) Public Private Partnership (PPP) is the type of new investment model, wherein there is partnership between private entity and government to finance large investment projects.

1) Engineering Procurement Construction

(EPC) :- herein the responsibility of Engineering, procurement and construction of infrastructure project is given to private party.

2) Build Operate Transfer (BOT) :-

i) herein the responsibility of building, operating an infrastructure is given to private party

ii) After operating for certain time, the asset is transferred to the government

iii) meanwhile government gives the private party to issue Toll on the project

3) Hybrid Annuity Model (HAM) :-

i) It is a combination of EPC and BOT.

ii) Here 40% of the project cost is paid upfront.

iii) The upfront cost is given in five installments

iv) Remaining 60% of the cost is given basis completion of the project.

All these are different models of investment and they are being used in different context as per their need.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.2) Rapid Rail Transit Systems (RRTS) is very important component in sustainable urban development.

Significance of RRTS :-

1) Integrated mass transit network :-

- i) Dedicated and fast speed of operation
- ii) capacity to utilise and reduce load on already stressed road network
- iii) Great tool to fight with problems of traffic congestion, etc
- iv) Required for rapidly growing urbanised cities.

2) Balanced and sustainable urban development :-

- i) Great tool in fighting global warming and climate change
- ii) Step towards greening the city infrastructure

iii) Improvement in efficiency of Logistics

Hence, RRTS is great tool towards achieving sustainable cities.

Problems in RRTS :-

- 1) High cost of infrastructure :
in urban areas and issues of allocation of land
- 2) Different agencies and issue of coordination among them
- 3) Lack of civic sense among urban residents.

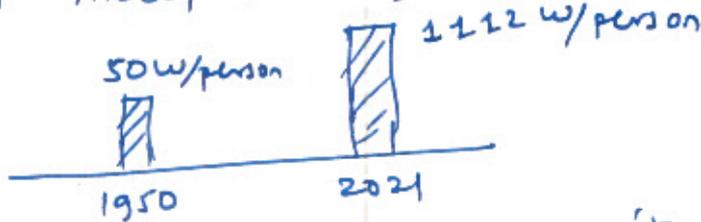
Hence, RRTS would help greatly in ensuring SDG goal of sustainable cities and communities.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.3)

India having ~~gaining~~ gained significant growth in power generation capacity post independence, shown by the statistics of



But still it grapples with issues of water power shortages and blackouts.

Factors responsible for gap between power generation and supply :

- 1) Nuge population of India :- Now around 140 crore population and changing needs with times
- 2) Rising industrialisation :- with it rising needs of electricity in industries
- 3) Rising urbanisation :- and growing power requirement
- 4) AT&C losses :- Alternate transport and consumption losses - more than 15%.
- 5) Financially stressed nature of DISCOMs :- resulting into inability

of DISCOMs to purchase electricity,
 6) shortages in supply of coal :-
 Electricity production heavily dependent upon coal and import dependence

7) Non-Reasonal nature of renewable energy :- with solar, wind energy not available at particular times.

Government efforts :-

1) UDAY scheme :- for rectifying the problems in DISCOMs

2) Focus on renewable energy and inter-grid connectivity

3) Focus on hydroelectricity, solar, wind, etc. to reduce reliance on coal for electricity production

Hence, government is trying its best to reduce the gap between power generation and supply. to ensure Energy security and Energy Justice to all

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.4) Solar energy is one of the most important renewable energy in India. currently India is generating around 66.75 GW of Energy from solar energy in data from March 2023.

Key challenges in solar energy :-

1) Efficient generation challenges :-

i) Dependence of raw materials :-

On critical inputs independence on countries like China, Bolivia, Peru, etc

ii) High cost of land :-

Solar energy requiring high quantity of land. \Rightarrow large land in Rajasthan

iii) Seasonal nature of solar energy :-

and fluctuations in demand of solar energy.

2) Utilisation of solar energy challenges

i) Lack of inter-grid connectivity

hampering the utility of solar energy to be used for other reasons

ii) Load factor :-

In day time, the requirement of solar energy is usually low but high production.

Initiatives of government

- 1) Solar India Mission under National Program on Climate Change
- 2) Paris climate deal and targets of renewable energy
- 3) PM-KUSUM for farmers - for pumping of water
- 4) Jawahar Solar Mission
- 5) SRISTI scheme
- 6) Roof top solar mission

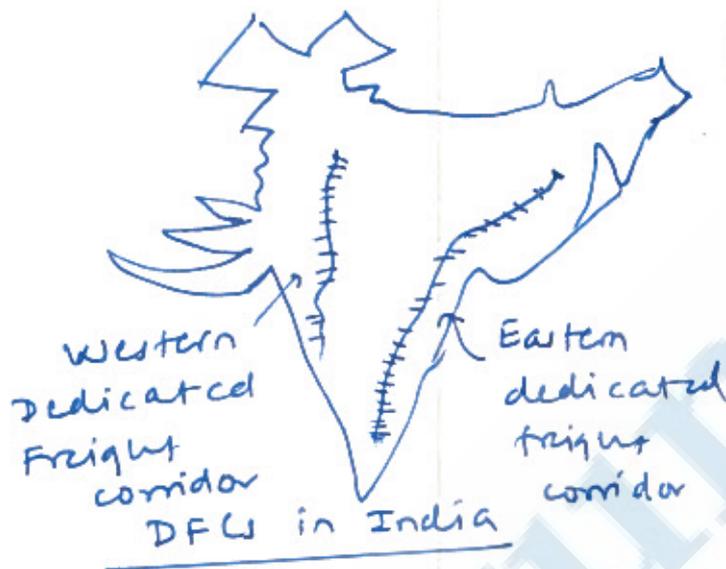
Now, in India's mission to produce 500 GW of energy to be produced from renewable energy, solar energy will have to contribute 60% of it, to fight climate change

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.5)

Dedicated Freight corridors (DFCs) are the designated railway tracks for high speed freight movement.



- Other DFCs
- 1) Coastal DFC from Vishakhapatnam to Goa
 - 2) North-South DFCs
 - 3) East-West DFC

Significance of DFCs

- 1) In making Indian economy \$ 5 trillion
- 2) In doubling farmers income through projects like KISAN RAIL.
- 3) In improving logistics in India
- 4) In enhancing industrialisation in India and producing more jobs
- 5) To attract foreign investment in India.

6) To give conducive environment to entrepreneurs in India.

Main challenges for implementation :

- 1) Land acquisition for projects :
with inability of farmers to sell their land in prominent places
- 2) Lot of agencies of implement and lack of coordination among them.
Different government agencies creating issues of policy paralysis.
- 3) Requirement of fast trains :
hampered due to recent train accidents and order of slowing freight trains
- 4) subsidisation of passenger transit :
by putting more charges on freight transit.
- 5) No last mile connectivity and dependence on roads for the same

measures to overcome :-

- 1) Incorporation of 2 DFCs i.e.
 - ↳ Western Dedicated Freight corridor and
 - ↳ Eastern Dedicated Freight corridor
- 2) Proposed new DFCs → Coastal DFCs
North-East DFCs, East-west DFCs
- 3) Inter-governmental ministry coordination
- 4) LEADS and competition among states

Hence, to improve expenditure on logistics sector in India, it's important to have more and more DFCs and to reduce logistics cost from present 14% to world average of 8% of GDP.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.6)

Ports are one of the cheapest and most utilised infrastructure tool in the country. Indian ports are having their strategic importance owing to 7500 km of coastal area and 14500 km of inland waterways.



Indian ports lagging behind their regional and global counterparts :-

I) Policy shortfalls :-

- i) Lack of comprehensive policy on ports
- ii) Lack of execution rules related to ports
- iii) Regressive policies resulting into lagging behind of India ports

II) Infrastructure shortfalls :-

i) Lack of transshipment hubs :-
 Due to which dependence on foreign transshipment hubs like Colombo, Dubai, Singapore

ii) Poor technology adoption :-

iii) Less investment :-

Owing to restrictions on private sector, less private investment.

Remedies to address challenges faced by port sector

1) National comprehensive policy on Indian Ports

2) Development of transshipment hub :-

▶ Project Great Nicobar and development of transshipment hub over there

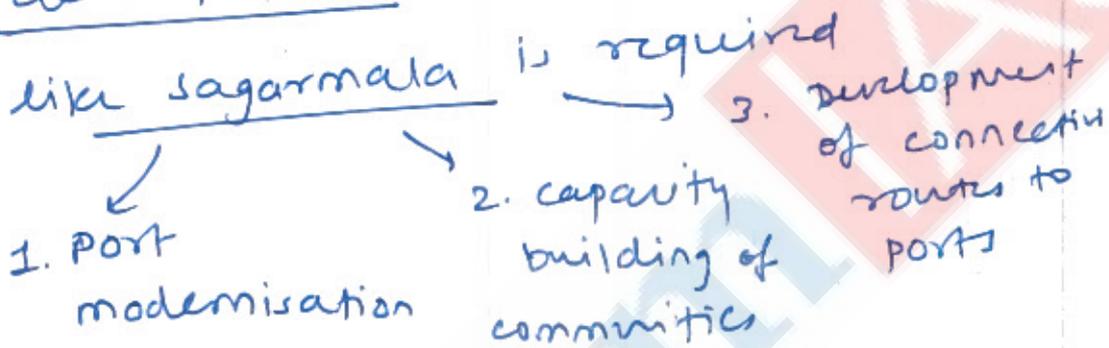
3) Technology adoption :-

cutting edge technology in logistics

shipping, etc.

4) New container development with PPP models

hence, To achieve port led development renewed focus on initiatives



Then only Blue Economy dream can be realised.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.7)

India's infrastructure development requires investment to the tune of ₹ 5 trillion by 2030 to balance for the deficit in infrastructure development.

In this regard role of schemes like PM-GatiShakti and National Infrastructure Pipeline (NIP) becomes significant.

PM-GatiShakti

- 1) Approach of inter-ministry coordination
- 2) 16 ministry coordination and focus on infrastructure completion
- 3) To balance and develop the deficit in infrastructure
- 4) To coordinate infrastructural needs and coordinate funds, resources and human power, etc

National Infrastructure Pipeline (NIP)

- 1) To invest ₹ 111 billion by 2030 in

- infrastructure development
- 2) To dedicate 18% of it to roads
60% to Energy, etc.
 - 3) money will be raised through centres
state and private sector collaboration.
 - 4) It's PPP model in infrastructure
 - 5) To fill up the deficit in
infrastructure.

Here, government is coming up with various innovative infrastructure initiatives to fill the infrastructure deficit in the country and to focus on making \$5 trillion economy in India.

Overall Grading (✓)

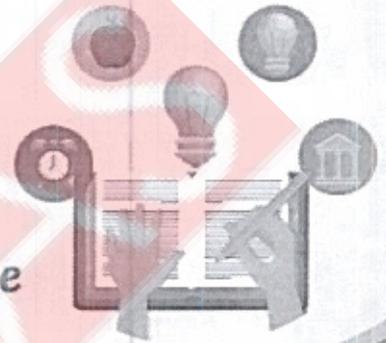
Poor			Average			Good		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

AWFG

For Mains 2024

A Marathon Answer Writing initiative

Online & Offline



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WE BUILD OFFICERS

Congratulations

Celebrating our CSE 2023 Topper's
Remarkable Achievement!

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and do not include students who have attended only IGP at ForumIAS.



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Current Affairs



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ANJALI EATHORE

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ASHISH KUMAR

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06

Selections
in Top 10

30

Selections
in Top 50

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Selections
in Top 100