



GENERAL STUDIES (Test Code : 290)

Name of Candidate BHARTI DIXIT Registration No. 2295

Schedule GS 1 & 2 Module

Place Rajinder Nagar Time 2:00 - 5:00pm Date 9/10/13

Classroom ☒ Distance Learning ☐ Classroom & Distance Learning ☐

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1.(a)	20	
1.(b)	20	
1.(c)	20	
2.(a)	20	
2.(b)	20	
2.(c)	20	
3.(a)	15	
3.(b)	15	
3.(c)	15	
3.(d)	15	
4.(a)	15	
4.(b)	15	
4.(c)	15	
5.(a)	10	
5.(b)	10	
5.(c)	10	
5.(d)	10	
5.(e)	10	
5.(f)	10	
5.(g)	10	
6.	25	
7.	10	

Total Marks Obtained

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, ID Number and Test Code).
2. Candidates should attempt answer to the part/sub-part of a question strictly within the pre-defined space. Any attempt outside the pre-defined space shall not be evaluated.
3. The candidate need not write anything in his/her answer that derogates the dignity of an individual or an organization.
4. Candidates should attempt all questions strictly in accordance with the instruction given under each question.
5. The candidate should respect the instructions, given by the invigilator.

103, 1st Floor B/1-2, Ansal Building, Behind UCO Bank, Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi-09

75, 3rd Floor, Old Rajinder Nagar Market, Near Axis Bank, New Delhi - 110060

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Overall Macro comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

All The Best

1. Answer any two in about 250 words each

2 x 20 = 40

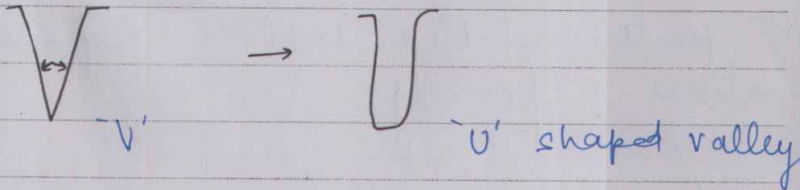
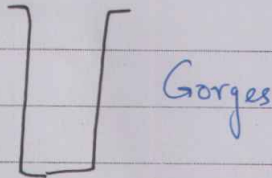
(a) Discuss the characteristic features of a river valley at the stages of youth, maturity and old age. Illustrate the important features with diagrams and examples.

RIVER VALLEY

YOUTH

At youth stage, the erosional features are more prominent, thereby cutting down the existing landform features forming

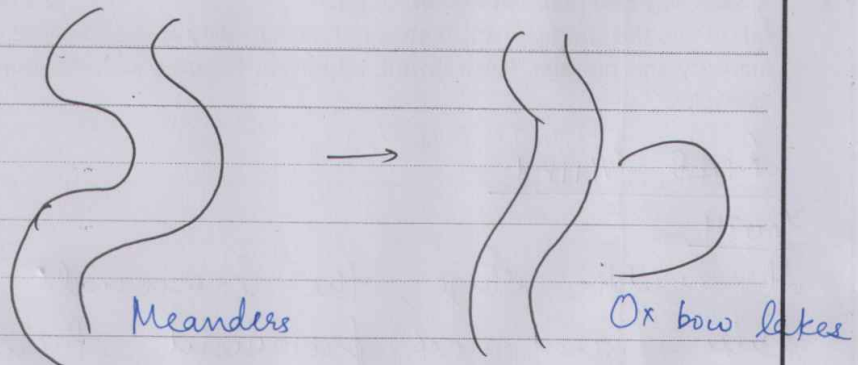
- Deep gorges
- V shaped valleys. → U shaped valleys



MATURITY

This stage involves both erosional & depositional activities. Thereby leading to formation of

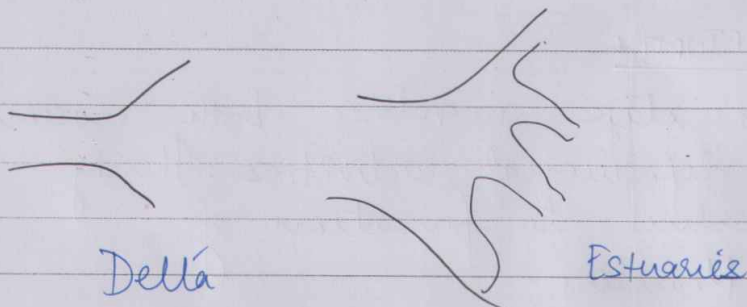
- Meanders
- Ox bow lakes



OLD AGE

It predominantly involves depositional features, forming

- Deltas
- Estuaries



1. (b) Glacial influences on men's economic activities are both favorable and unfavorable. Illustrate with examples. 20

1. (c) "Interaction between the ocean and the atmosphere stabilizes and regulates the climatic variations over the earth". Discuss and give an example to justify the above statement from any climate type of the world.

20

Oceans have stabilised the atmosphere and regulated climatic variations over the earth by various means

- 1) On the account of increasing global warming, it is highlighted by the 4th report of intergovernmental panel on climate change (IPCC) that 80% of ~~global~~ global warming induced temperature rise is absorbed by the oceans.

- 2) Oceans serve as carbon sinks to dissolve the ever increasing levels of carbon dioxide in atmosphere

Adverse effects

Even though they appear to be stabilising the climatic variations, but their own natural phenomenon get substantially altered.

- 1.) There has been increase in the frequency, intensity, size and duration of cyclones
- 2.) Cyclones which previously used to be confined to marginal water bodies have now spread even to open seas due to their substantial heating
- 3.) Due to increase in the volume of water, cyclones extend even upto the coast line when previously they used to fall short of shore line.
- 4.) Due to increasing mean sea level, several low lying islands are facing constant threat of submergence.

2. Answer any two in about 250 words each

2 x 20 = 40

(a) A private member's bill was recently introduced in the Parliament to regulate political lobbying, which it defines as "an integral part of democratic functioning". Should lobbying be made a legitimate political activity? Critically evaluate.

LOBBYING

Lobbying is a means by which a group of people make efforts to advance their interests through means of others.

Political lobbying as an integral part of democratic functioning

Lobbying should not be made a

legitimate political activity because of the simple reason that for advancing their own interests sometimes the interested parties end up using unscrupulous means which harmful for the basic health of democracy.

A decision taken free from any compulsion, persuasion taking in view the contemporary scenarios and the say of various stakeholders ~~as~~ is essential for healthy functioning of democracy. However, lobbying makes the decision partisan, one sided, suited for a select group of people and a blow to the very basis of democracy which favours a non partisan approach.

2. (b) What is the Farmers' Clubs (FCs) program? What are the functions of FCs? How a bank is benefitted by opening FCs? 20

Farmers club

It ~~is~~ is an ^{informally} ~~in~~organised group of farmers in which various issues regarding agriculture are discussed and cooperative approach is taken to resolve issues and address ~~any shortcomings~~ the need for capacity building.

Organising themselves into farmers clubs provides the farmers ~~also~~ added advantage of accruing financial support from banks as it gives assurance to the banks that the club would be responsible for repaying loans. Also it saves the individual helpless farmers from the extensive paper work and regulations which makes it impossible for them to access financial credit from banks.

Farmers clubs strengthen their stand and help them

to assert themselves so that
their demands are adequately
heard and heeded to.

2. (c) "It is not just the natural factors which cause the devastation of human life, but disasters also have a major component of man-made factors". Justify the statement in the context of Uttarakhand tragedy. 20

DISASTER

→ A disaster is an unprecedented mishap causing loss of life & property, which could be attributed to natural or man made factors.

→ However, the two are not mutually exclusive and many a times a concurrence of the two factors is the driving force behind disasters.

UTTARAKHAND TRAGEDY

→ The recent episode of cloudburst,

flash floods & landslides in Uttarakhand can well be attributed to natural phenomenon and heavy monsoons.

→ However, what actually turned it into a disaster ~~was~~ were irresponsible human activities of populating in flood plains of the rivers and rampant construction activities in mountains creating conditions for landslides.

→ RRZ (River regulation zone) is a formulated area in the flood plains of rivers keeping in view track records of previous few decades. Inhabitation of this zone not only alters the course of rivers but also creates grave risk of loss of life and property in the event of excess flow in rivers.

→ Time and again bills were introduced to legalise RRZ and prohibit inhabitation in these precarious areas. However, they were

not needed to.

- Builders and contractors for their petty selfish gains not only provided hindrance in legalising the issue but also went ahead with an ever increasing fast pace of construction in these areas making them extremely densely populated.
- The mountain culting dynamites shook the base of these structures and made them more vulnerable to ~~any~~ landslides.
- All these activities contributed to turning a natural calamity into a disaster.

3. Answer any three in about 200 words each

3x15 = 45

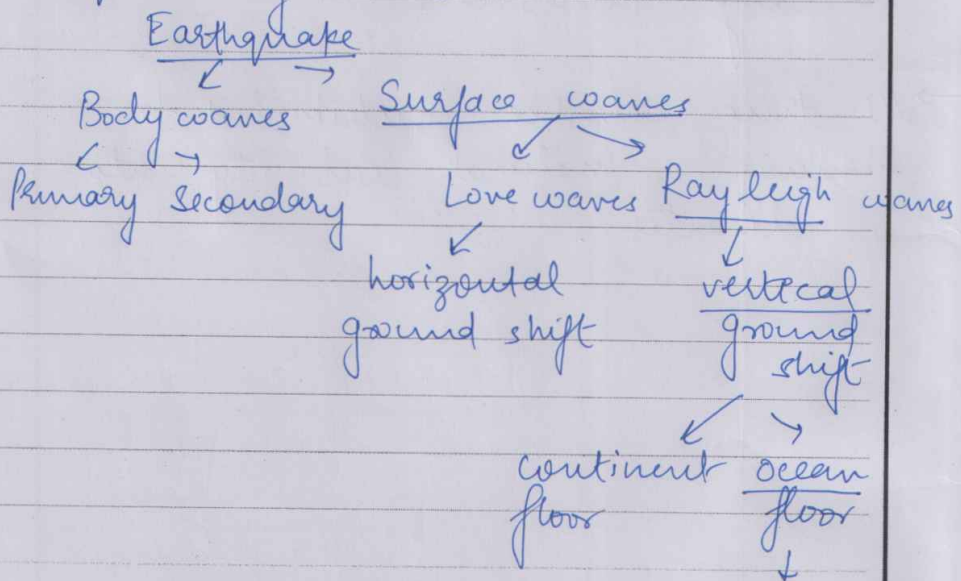
(a) Discuss the factors resulting in the generation of tsunami. Also provide mechanisms to prevent and mitigate the effects of tsunami.

TSUNAMIS

Tsunamis are as a natural hazard are defined as oceanic waves with high speed and height that originate due to vertical shift in the ocean floor as a consequence of surface waves of an earthquake.

FACTORS RESULTING IN TSUNAMIS

Sequence of events :

TSUNAMIS

Vertical ground shift in ocean floor results in piling up of entire water

mass which when returns back results in generation of huge waves in open sea of high speed and wavelength but low altitude. These waves on reaching the sea shore get transformed into waves with comparatively reduced velocity ($< 30 \text{ km/h}$) but high altitude ($> 30 \text{ metres}$). The surging effect and delayed backwash add to the killer effects of Tsunamis.

MECHANISMS TO PREVENT & MITIGATE EFFECTS OF TSUNAMIS

- Earthquake and thereby Tsunami are unpredictable adding to the incapability to man to handle them efficiently.
- However, in order to mitigate their effects a well organised warning system can be devised and employed so that the information ~~can~~ about tsunamis can be timely made available to the general public.
- Also general public should be made aware of the various various do's and don'ts when facing a tsunami.

3. (b) "Change in latitude and altitude leads to change in temperature and vegetation". Analyze the above statement in the light of variation in temperature and vegetation on the earth surface.

15

CHANGE IN LATITUDE

As a general rule with increasing latitude, temperature decreases and also the diversity of vegetation decreases.

At equatorial and tropical latitudes, we have tropical rainforests - mainly ~~coniferous~~ (evergreen) forests.

With further increase in latitude tropical deciduous forests

Still further we have temperate forests, thereby temperate grasslands and finally snow covered land masses where ^{just} mosses & lichens could survive.

CHANGE IN ALTITUDE

Similarly with the increase in altitude, temperature decreases and subsequently vegetation changes.

At foothills, terai regions rainforests are found. As we ascend

up they give way to Alpine forests,
then alpine ~~forest~~ grasslands
and finally at the highest
peaks vegetation only comprises
of mosses and lichens.

3. (c) What is the relationship between the earthquake and the volcanic phenomenon? Elaborate it with examples of volcanic and earthquake distribution over the earth surface.

15

Earthquake

is defined as the quaking of the earth's crust due to sudden release of energy in the earth's interior.

Volcanoes

are defined as endogenic forces which involve all those processes where molten magma from the interior of the earth ascends up to the earth's surface.

Earthquakes are generally evident at tectonic plate boundaries as they provide them as these active boundaries generate considerable frictional drag as they slide past each other thereby subsequently releasing energy sufficient to quake the earth's crust.

Volcanoes develop at places where the molten magma finds space to emerge on to the earth's surface. Therefore they too coincide with their

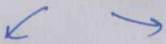
existence to active plate boundaries.
eg.

- The circum-Pacific "Ring of fire"
- The midcontinental belt (excluding Himalayas)

Plate boundaries



Converging



Diverging

Colliding

Destructive

1) Circum-Pacific

2) Midcontinental belt

1) Himalayas



earthquake +
volcanoes -

Both
earthquake
(shallower)

volcanoes
(mainly reserbian
& pelcan type)

- 1) Mid atlantic ridge
- 2) Mid Indian ocean
- 3) South east Pacific

Both earthquake
& (deeper)

volcanoes

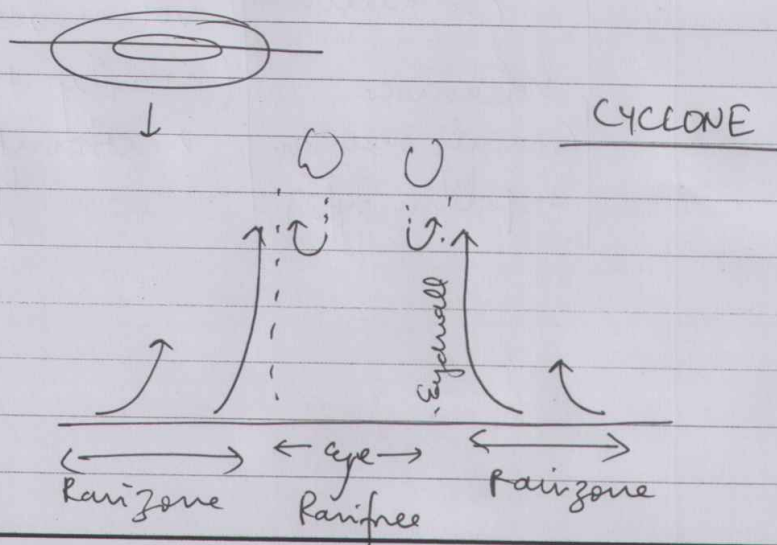
(mainly Hawaiian
& Strombolian
type)

3. (d) "Distribution of precipitation is the function of pressure and temperature variations in different climatic types". Discuss and justify it with an example from any world climate type.

15

~~Water form~~
Temperature & pressure are inversely proportional i.e. on increasing temp pressure decreases and vice versa.

Water bodies with high temperature develop low pressure conditions and this low pressure condition when meet certain specific criteria in tropical areas (like temp $25-27^{\circ}\text{C}$, Pressure 920-930mb, latitude $8-35^{\circ}\text{N}$ and S) result in the formation of tropical cyclones



Cyclones develop as a rambling centre due to rising up of converging wind masses and a ~~raizo~~ raizo with high wind velocity, thunder, lightening depicting turbulent weather conditions. The intensity of precipitation goes on decreasing with increasing distance from eyewall.

Blocking anticyclones ~~can~~ further intensify low pressure conditions but sending submerging winds that get heated up and again rise. However, with increasing continentality, the low pressure conditions over the eye start reducing and the submerging wind masses in ~~active~~ blocking anticyclones finally result in ending up the entire cycle of events.

4. Answer any two in about 200 words each

2x15=30

(a) A new Drug Price Control Order (DPCO 2013) was announced recently. However it is likely to keep most of the medicines out of price control and may lead to a shift from the production of controlled medicines to the unregulated ones. Examine this statement in the light of loopholes in the bill.

DPCO (Drug price Control Order) 2013
— it enlisted ~~a~~ ~~the~~ essential medicines and devised ~~na~~ formula by means of which the price of a drug would be determined taking into account the current market price of all those those companies who have more than 1% share in the sale of a particular drug.

However, there have been accusations that the methodology used had few lacunae and the method needs to be revised.

At the same time, it is also feared that to maximise their profits the manufacturers may shift from producing essential medicines which have new

come under price control to
other not so essential medicines
since their prices are not regulated
by the Order. This would make
essential drugs unavailable
for the general public. So
the DPCO 2013 order needs to
be reversed to address this
issue by bringing all the drugs
under regulation so that
production disparities ~~are~~ ~~to~~
do not complicate unavailability
of the drug.

4. (b) Discuss the causes and effects of the rupee depreciation in the last year.
How the policy makers have responded to this situation? 15

Cause of Rupee depreciation

- 1) Loss of ~~FDI~~ FDI - due to difficulty in performing business in India by multinational companies due to problems of getting clearances and approvals.
- 2) Outflow of FII
- 3) Rising current account deficit
- 4) Reduced credibility among investors.

MEASURES

- 1) CCEA - cabinet committee on economic established to look into expeditious grant of ~~the~~ approvals to investors.
- 2) Raising FDI caps in various sectors
- 3) Easing norms for FDI by reducing regulations and needs for having a predefined percentage of

~~bank~~ backend infrastructure.

4) Initiatives by RBI in changing
bank rates, Repo rates to
address the financial
situation.

4. (c) "Asylum is closely connected with extradition and both are interdependent. Where asylum stops, extradition begins". Explain the above statement and comment upon India's current policy with regards to extradition.

15

Asylum

Asylum is provision of political and geographical safe stay of a person of another country into our own territory for a particular period of time.

Extradition

on other hand is ~~enabling~~^{sending} a citizen of one country into ~~the~~ another country for trial by a court of law for a crime committed in that country.

The two are interdependent in the sense that by means of asylum we are portraying a protectionist attitude whereby we are extending protection not just to our own citizens but also to citizens from other nations who may be committed by their land in a criminal or civil offence. Only when we do away with overprotectionist approach of providing asylum, can we

go a step ahead with extraditing
our own citizens to foreign nations.

INDIA'S CURRENT POLICY

India has signed extradition treaties
with numerous countries and we
believe that if a crime is
committed in a country, the criminal
should be tried according to the law
of the land.

Eg the recent case of Italian mariners
killing an Indian fisherman, India
made sure that the Italian mariners
be tried by Indian court of law.

5. Answer any six in about 150 words each.

6x10 = 60

(a) Describe the conditions for the formation of tropical cyclone and major areas in the world, which are affected by it.

TROPICAL CYCLONES

Tropical cyclones are low pressure systems associated with very high wind velocities originating in tropical conditions and classically involving marginal water bodies.

Conditions for formation of tropical cyclone

1) Latitudinal extent - generally confined within 8° - 35° N and S latitudes.

$< 8^{\circ}$ → Deflection of winds by coriolis effect

$> 35^{\circ}$ → Adequate warming of water body to generate low pressure not possible

2) Temperature - Typical temperature between 25° to 27°C are required for cyclones.

3) Pressure - Low pressures in the range of 920 - 930 mb (millibars)

4) Wind velocity

usually in range of 120 - 170 km/s.

$> 170 \text{ km/s}$ → Supercyclones or Hurricanes

5) Marginal water bodies

Water bodies bounded by land masses

so that sufficient heating of water occurs

However, with global warming even open seas have started witnessing cyclones

AREAS OF WORLD AFFECTED

- 1) Gulf of Mexico (Hurricane)
- 2) Arabian Sea, Bay of Bengal (cyclone)
- 3) East china sea (Typhoon)
- 4) Willie - Willy.

However, with increasing global warming, the frequency, intensity, size and duration of cyclones has increased.

5. (b) List out the differences between the temperate and tropical grasslands.

10

Tropical grasslands - ~~have~~ being confined to tropical areas which receive abundant precipitation have a huge diversity of flora and fauna. High humidity and high temperatures make them highly populated with numerous species of plants and animals

Temperate grasslands

being present in temperate areas receive considerably lesser

precipitation and thereby have restricted
diversity of flora and fauna
which can tolerate colder
weather conditions.

10

5. (d) Why deserts are formed on the west coast in mid-latitudes of the continents? 10

Deserts are formed on west coasts
bcoz.

1) On the western sides the flow of
wind is from land to sea so
water laden winds do not flow
over land to provide enough
precipitation

2) Winds flow from low pressure
to high pressure i.e. from land
to sea on the western margins

3) Coriolis force deflects the wind

to the right in northern hemisphere
and to the left in Southern
hemisphere.

- 10

5. (f) Why lumbering is successful in temperate forest and not in tropical forests? 10

Factors favouring lumbering in Temperate forests
 1) Diversity is less, so trees of a particular species are found together in large numbers.

<u>Temperate Forests</u>	<u>Tropical Forests</u>
1) Diversity less; so trees of a particular species found together in large numbers.	Due to rich diversity, various kinds of trees are intermingled so thereby making their commercial mobilisation unviable.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 2.) Less dense forests
therefore transportation of logs easy. | Highly dense forests, so difficult to transport logs due to inability to have easy access to rail and road links |
| 3.) Forests usually snow covered, so logs can be easily slipped over to transport them to nearby rivers which serve as cheap & efficient transportation | No such advantage |
| 4.) Agriculture is difficult in adverse climatic conditions. So manpower can be used for lumbering. | Agriculture is the main source of livelihood. So majority manpower diverted towards agriculture. |
| 5.) Usually developed countries have strict laws for reforestation. So lumbering takes place on sustainable basis. | Usually developing countries, practice of slash & burn cultivation, no stringent laws to govern reforestation |

5. (g) Critically evaluate the factors responsible for the shift of the locations of cotton textile industry in the world. 10

Cotton textile industry in Britain. Manchester used to get cheap and abundant raw material from the colonies. However, with independence of the colonies, their supply of raw material was lost, thereby shifting it from Manchester.

6. Answer any five in about 50 words each.

5x5 = 25

(a) Cirque

6. (b) Antrim plateau

5

6. (c) Zeugen and Yardangs

5

6. (d) Coral bleaching

5

6. (e) Loess

5

6. (f) La-Nina and Indian monsoon

5

La Nina is the cold peruvian current and warmer current in the Indian ocean, thereby ~~making~~ facilitating water movement between the two and water laden winds to reach the indian subcontinent as south west monsoon winds.

In the event of La Nina, there is early arrival of monsoons along with increased intensity. The reverse happens in El Nino.

7. Answer the following in 1-2 lines each.

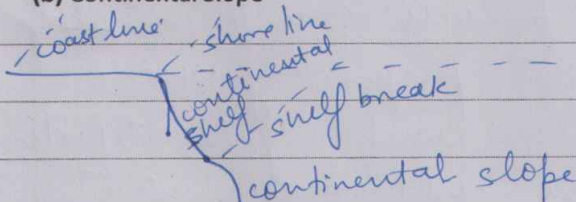
5x2=10

(a) Carrying Capacity

The ability of the environment to sustain a ^{given} size of population without itself getting substantially adversely affected is the called the carrying capacity. It is within the carrying capacity, that environment remains sustainable.

7. (b) Continental Slope

2



It is the part of the submarine continental crust which is ahead of the shelf break.

7. (c) Guyot

2

7. (d) Inceptisol

2

7. (e) Social Forestry

2

It is the cultivation of trees for utilizing their products by means of silvi pasture culture. They can be used for timber as wood or for various other products. ~~They~~ It can also serve still larger purpose eg UNCCD (UN convention on combating desertification) suggested maize cultivation in South Africa to preserve soil fertility.