

GENERAL STUDIES

Mains Test Series 2016

Powered by Super Brain & AMP (Augmented Marking Pattern)

(DL)/GSMT/02/10/16



Test-7

TOPICS COVERED

SCIENCE AND TECH + ENVIRONMENT DIASATER MANAGEMENT

Time: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 12.5 × 20 = 250

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

1. Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions:
2. There are 20 Questions printed in English Only
3. All the questions are compulsory.
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorised in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No Marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorised one.
6. Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the answer book must be clearly struck off.
8. **Answer the questions in NOT more than the word limit specified at the end of each question in the parentheses. Content of the answer is more important than its length.**

ANSWERS SHOULD NOT BE MORE THAN 150 WORDS.

1. Over the counter sale of antibiotics and their rampant uses are contributing to delayed diagnosis and drug resistance. e.g. X.D.R. T.B. Discuss the question involved with reference to India health's Sector ?
2. In vitro fertilization technology emerged as panacea to the childless couples, critically analyze its socio economic effects in the light of Surrogacy Regulation bill 2016, whether law is able to address the aspirations of Indian society.
3. Non communicable diseases (NCD) in present scenario are biggest factor to global burden of diseases. Discuss the challenges and issues involved?
4. Non lethal weapons e.g. pallet guns are emerging as a new tool for controlling law and order situation. Write the positive and negatives aspects of such technologies?
5. Zika virus is emerging as a new challenge to India Elucidate the problem and its impact on India given its unique socio economic conditions.
6. Genetically Modified Mustard is claimed to a solution for India's oil sector scarcity. Discuss its positive and negative aspects.
7. Fat tax is emerging as innovative strategy to deal with various health problems of urban world. Discuss critically the policy and its implications.
8. Govt of India recently banned Fixed Drug Combination (FDC) sales. Discuss the merits and demerits of this policy initiative.

9. UAVs are emerging as a new tool of multipurpose utility. Discuss merits and demerits of their use in the light of draft guidelines of UAVs.
10. Reusable Launch Vehicle is a new feather in the cap of ISRO. Discuss its utility for Indian space programme.
11. Govt of India is intended to declare western ghat biodiversity rich areas as eco sensitive zone. Critically analyze the role of ESZ in biodiversity conservation
12. Uttrakhand was in news due to forest fires. Critically analyze forest fires and it environment impacts.
13. Environment impact assessment studies are crucial for locating any industry in eco sensitive region. Discuss the environment impacts of hydro power projects smaller than 25MW.
14. Global warming is the most discussed topic of any multilateral summit. The paid climate agreement as reached at conference of parties 21, is how effective to deal with crisis of global warming in present scenario.
15. Exotic species are proving to be a new threat to biodiversity. How the increased shipping industry is responsible for loss of biodiversity. Critically discuss.
16. In order to curb the pollution especially air and land pollution, govt. issued construction and demolition waste management rules 2016. Critically discuss its effect on environment.
17. How biogas is a going to be a boon for humanity. Elucidate.
18. As Government of India is aiming for 100 GW Solar power production by 2022 how can grapheme could be used to make this a success.
19. “Crisis management, a governance issue that is both vital and complex, is at the core of India’s administrative system. What is needed is ushering in a new paradigm in the quality and efficacy of our institutional capacity and delivery mechanisms while ensuring, at the same time, that they are embedded in both the structures of authority and the mechanisms of accountability”. Comment.
20. We cannot prevent natural hazards, which are endemic to our geology, geography, climate, social and cultural settings, but we can certainly strive to manage crisis more efficiently so that hazards do not degenerate into disasters. Discuss.

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