

GS FOUNDATION PROGRAM 2024*to be filled by the student:***BATCH: D9**

NAME: _____

ForumIAS Roll No: 19100 _____

Date: __/__/_____

Email Id: _____

Mobile No. _____

*For Office Use Only***Feedbacks:**

	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Average	Immediate Efforts/Improvement Required
Content					
Presentation					
Structure					
Consistency					
Revision/Recall					

Marks:

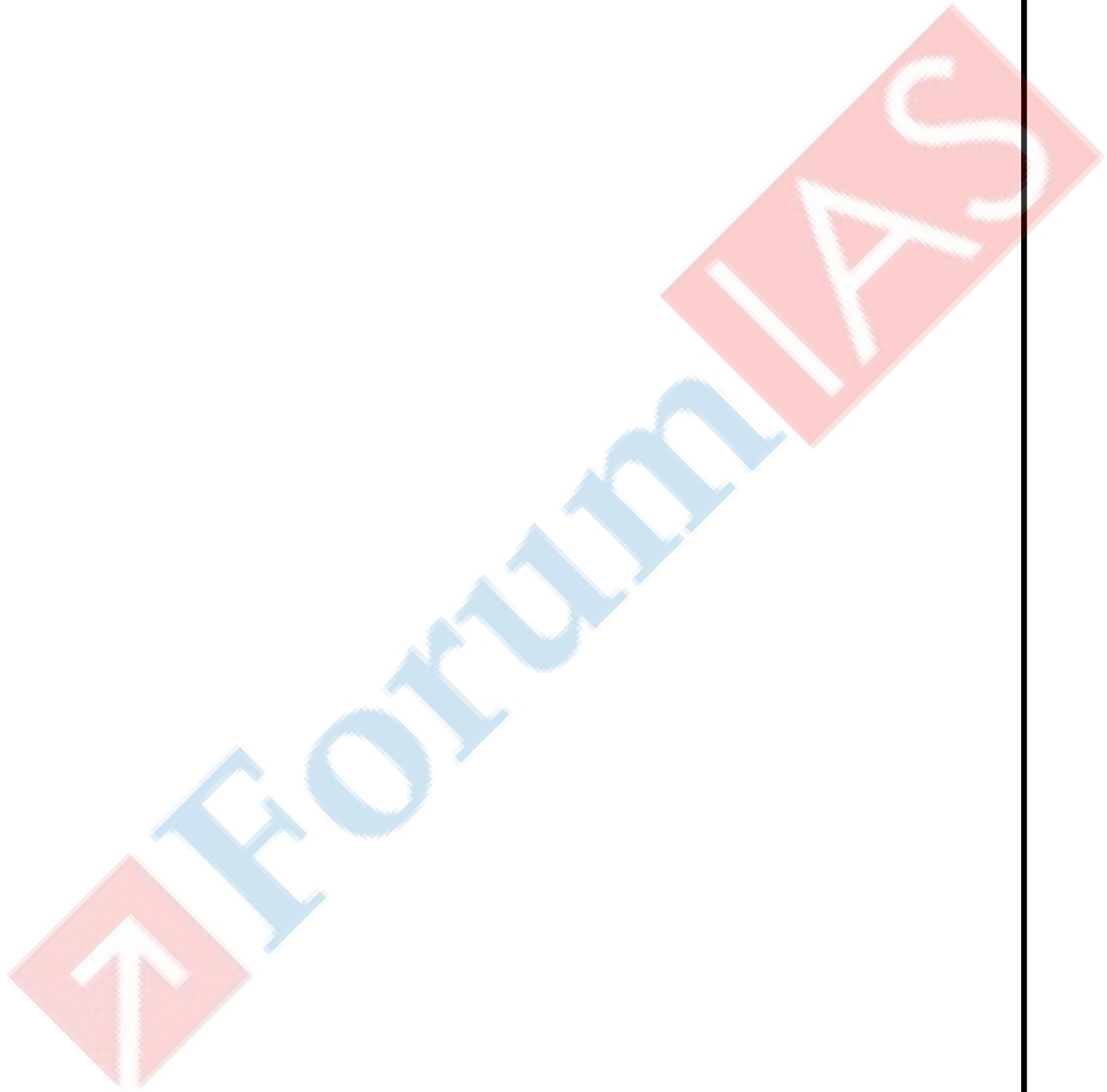
Subjective	Objective	Total

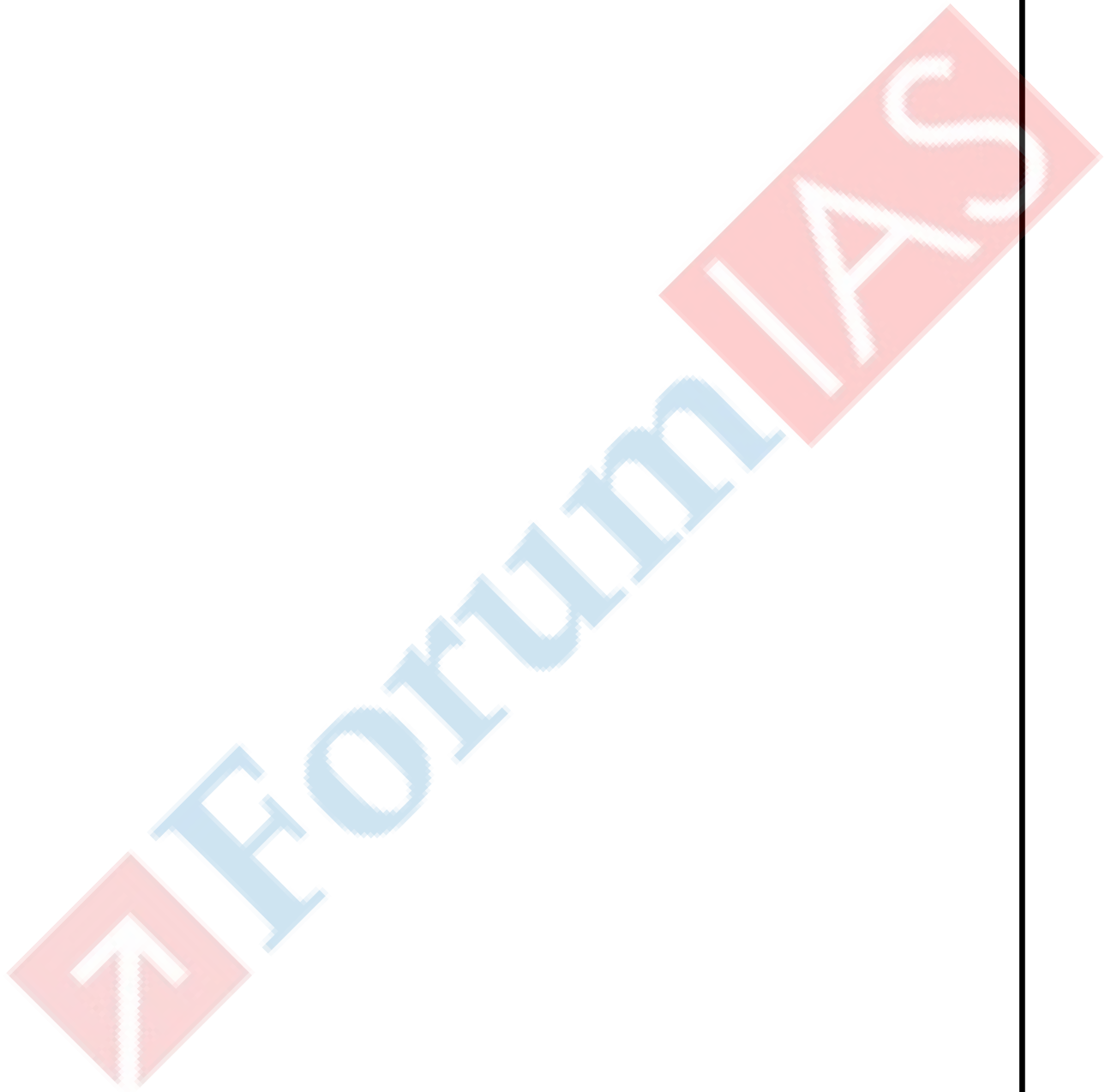
Subjective Questions:

Q.1) With use of suitable examples, differentiate between types of mountains based on their mode of formation. (15 marks, 250 words)

ForumIAS Tip:

1. In introduction define mountains.
2. Write about various types of mountains like Fold and Block mountains, Volcanic mountains, Dome mountains, relict mountains etc.
3. Conclude according to the context with some examples.





Objective Questions:

Q.1) Consider the following statements:

1. The Gross Value Added (GVA) of fisheries sector forms more than one third share of Agricultural GVA.
2. The Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana is completely a Central Sector Scheme.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.2) With reference to Minimum Support Price (MSP), consider the following statements;

1. The Government is legally bound to pay MSP for all the crops for which the MSP is announced.
2. The Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) recommends the MSP to be paid.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 Only
- b) 2 Only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.3) Consider the following statements in context of Ashok Dalwai committee on Doubling the Farmer's Income (DFI):

1. It has suggested the launching of e-National Agriculture Market.
2. It has recommended the abolition of APMCs.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.4) Consider the following statements with reference to sedimentary rocks:

1. Sedimentary rocks are formed at earth's surface by the hydrological system.
2. Formation of sedimentary rocks involves the weathering of preexisting rocks.
3. Sedimentary rocks contain fossils.
4. Sedimentary rocks typically occur in layers.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

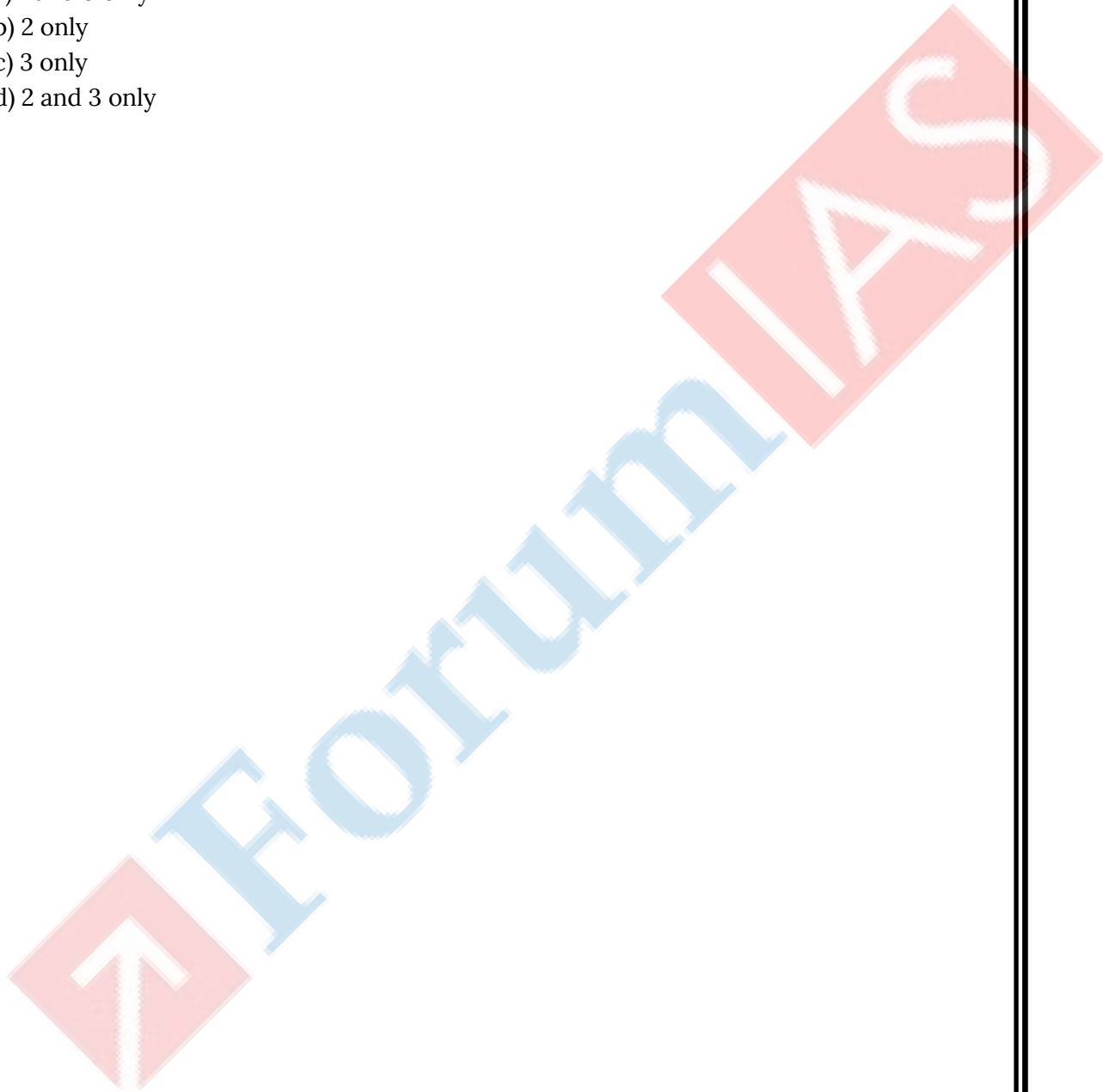
- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 1 and 4 only
- c) 2, 3 and 4 only
- d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Q.5) With respect to Igneous rocks, which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. Felsic igneous rocks are denser and darker in color than Mafic rocks.
2. They occur in strata and have a rich fossil presence.
3. As compared to volcanic rocks, plutonic rocks have a larger crystal size.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a) 1 and 3 only
- b) 2 only
- c) 3 only
- d) 2 and 3 only



GS Foundation Program 2024 | D9 | Benchmark Assignment #71

Subjective Questions:

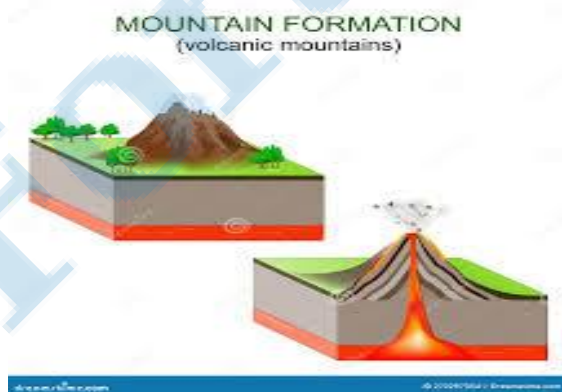
Q.1) With use of suitable examples, differentiate between types of mountains based on their mode of formation.

A mountain is any **natural elevation of the earth's surface**. The mountains may have a **small summit and a broad base**. It is considerably higher than the surrounding area. When there is a group of closely spaced mountains or parallel ridges, it is called a **mountain range**.

Mountains are formed as a result of **various processes taking place on the earth**. On the basis of their mode of formation, the mountains can be classified as different types, such as:

Volcanic Mountains:

1. They are also known as mountains of accumulation, because of the **piling of volcanic material** that had deposited around the zone of volcanic eruption.
2. When the magma is ejected to the Earth's surface as volcanic eruption, it erupts as **lava, ash, tuffaceous material and volcanic gases**. Volcanic mountains are formed when the magma from beneath the Earth makes its way to the surface and **forms a cone**.
3. The **deposited material around the vent of the volcano increases in height** paving the way for the formation of a mountain.
4. **Examples:** Fuji Yama in Japan, Vesuvius in Italy, and Mauna Loa and Mauna Kea in Hawaii.



Dome Mountains:

1. They are formed due to **upwarping of the exposed surface**.
2. Dome Mountains are originated when **a large amount of magma pushes up from below the Earth's crust** but actually does not reach the surface to erupt; rather it cools and hardens below the surface and takes shape of a dome.
3. Thus, domed mountains are also known as **Upwarped Mountains**.
4. Since the dome is higher than its surroundings, **erosion works from the top** creating a circular mountain range.
5. **Example:** Cincinati Dome in USA.



Fold Mountains:

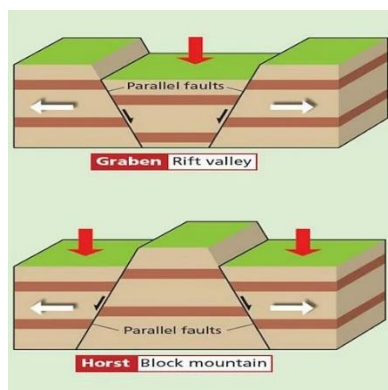
1. These mainly consist of uplifted folded sedimentary rocks. **Horizontal compressional forces, acting on the huge pile of deposited sedimentary rocks** in the oceanic basin for millions of years, causes folding of rocks.
2. As the time passes, due to the Earth movements the rocks are uplifted to a considerable height and results in the formations of Fold Mountains.
3. The **collision of continental plates** cause uplifting and folding of crust and result in the formation of mountains.
4. They are also known as **Diastrophic Mountains**.
5. **Example:** The Himalayas of India and Alps in Europe.
6. They can be further classified as:
 - a. **Young Fold Mountains:** They have been formed between a time periods of **25 to 10 million years ago**. They are characterized by a complex folding and faulting system. **Examples:** The Himalayas, the Alps and Andes.
 - b. **Old Fold Mountains:** These are very ancient mountains of more than **200 million years** old. Many of them exist as **relict mountains** as they were subjected to denudation and weathering. **Example:** The Appalachians in North America and Urals in Russia.



Block Mountains:

1. These are created when a piece of a land **engulfed between two almost parallel faults** is raised to certain height in comparison to its surrounding area.
2. Thus, these are formed when **faults or cracks in the Earth's crust force the intervening blocks upwards or downwards**.
3. The uplifted blocks are termed as **horsts** and the lowered blocks are called **graben**.

4. **Example:** The Rhine valley and the Vosges Mountain in Europe and Narmada rift valley in India.



Residual or Relict Mountains:

1. They are the **products of weathering and erosion**. The different agents of erosion like winds, glaciers, river, and oceans active on the Earth surface, erode the old mountains and plateaus at some or other time by **leveling to a certain height** and results in the formation of Residual or Relict Mountains.
2. They are formed by **differential erosion because of differing erodability** of rocks in the region.
3. **Examples:** the Anamalai, the Nilgiris, the Aravallis and the Rajmahal traps in India.

Formation of mountain is a continuous process and it goes on for a long period of time. Like the **Aravalli Mountains, developed as Fold Mountains have eroded into residual mountains**. Thus, showing the gradual process of mountain formation.

Objective Questions:

Q.1) Consider the following statements:

1. The Gross Value Added (GVA) of fisheries sector forms more than one third share of Agricultural GVA.
2. The Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana is completely a Central Sector Scheme.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
 b) 2 only
 c) Both 1 and 2
 d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans) d

Exp) Option d is correct.

The Gross Value Added (GVA) of fisheries sector in the national economy during 2018-19 stood at Rs 2,12,915 crores (current basic prices) which constituted 1.24% of the total National GVA and **7.28% share of Agricultural GVA**.

The PMMSY is an umbrella scheme with **two separate Components namely (a) Central Sector Scheme (CS) and (b) Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS).**

Q.2) With reference to Minimum Support Price (MSP), consider the following statements;

1. The Government is legally bound to pay MSP for all the crops for which the MSP is announced.
2. The Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) recommends the MSP to be paid.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 Only
- b) 2 Only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is correct.

The Government is not legally bound to pay MSP even if open market rates for the said produce are ruling below their announced floor prices. There lacks a law for giving MSP a legal backing.

The Commission for Agriculture Cost and Prices (CACP) has been fixing MSP of crops for over five decades now. It currently fixes the MSP of 23 crops every year.

Q.3) Consider the following statements in context of Ashok Dalwai committee on Doubling the Farmer's Income (DFI):

1. It has suggested the launching of e-National Agriculture Market.
2. It has recommended the abolition of APMCs.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is correct.

The Ashok Dalwai committee has **suggested the pan Indian online trading platform for agriculture produce called as e-National Agriculture Market.**

The committee **did not suggest the abolition of APMCs.** Instead, it has suggested the restructuring of the current market system for **a new market setup, consisting of Primary Retail Agriculture Markets and Primary Wholesale Agricultural Markets (APMCs/APLMs).**

Q.4) Consider the following statements with reference to sedimentary rocks:

1. Sedimentary rocks are formed at earth's surface by the hydrological system.
2. Formation of sedimentary rocks involves the weathering of preexisting rocks.
3. Sedimentary rocks contain fossils.
4. Sedimentary rocks typically occur in layers.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 1 and 4 only
- c) 2, 3 and 4 only
- d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Ans) d

Exp) Option d is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. Sedimentary rocks are formed at Earth's surface by the hydrologic system. They form from fragments derived from other rocks and by precipitation from water.

Statement 2 is correct. Their formation involves the weathering of preexisting rock, transportation of the material away from the original site, deposition of the eroded material in the sea or in some other sedimentary environment, followed by compaction and cementation.

Statement 3 is correct. Fossils are the preserved remains of ancient plants and animals. Sedimentary rocks contain fossils because, unlike other rocks, they form at temperatures and pressures that do not destroy animal and plant remains.

Statement 4 is correct. They typically occur in layers, or strata, separated one from the other by bedding planes and differences in composition.

Q.5) With respect to Igneous rocks, which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. Felsic igneous rocks are denser and darker in color than Mafic rocks.
2. They occur in strata and have a rich fossil presence.
3. As compared to volcanic rocks, plutonic rocks have a larger crystal size.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a) 1 and 3 only
- b) 2 only
- c) 3 only
- d) 2 and 3 only

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect. Felsic igneous rocks are made up of acidic **lava and** have high portions of silica which makes them **less dense and lighter in color** as compared to **mafic rocks**.

Mafic rocks are made of **basic lava** and have **higher portions of aluminum and iron**.

Statement 2 is incorrect. Igneous rocks normally have a **crystalline structure**. They **do not occur in strata**. They **do not contain any fossils either**. This is because they are formed directly from lava or magma, not sediment.

Sedimentary rocks have a rich fossil presence.

Statement 3 is correct. Volcanic rocks (extrusive igneous rocks) are formed due to **solidification of lava at the surface of Earth**. They **solidify rapidly** and as a result they have a **small crystal size**. Basalt is a common example of it. Whereas in **plutonic rocks (intrusive igneous rocks)**, solidification of magma is at great depths and **rate of cooling is much slower** because of which size of **crystal is very large**. Granite is an example of plutonic rocks.