

# OFFICERS IAS ACADEMY

IAS ACADEMY RUN BY FORMER CIVIL SERVANTS

16/09

## 1. Consider the following statements regarding M.Visvesvaraya

1. He is considered as the father of Indian Economic Planning
2. His birthday is celebrated as Engineer's day in India

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: C

### Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** Sir Mokshagundam Visvesvaraya is known as the Father of Indian Economic Planning. The era of economic planning in India started with Visvesvaraya's ten-year Plan. Sir M. Visvesvaraya published a book titled "Planned Economy in India" in 1934 wherein he presented a draft to double the national income in a decade. He proposed to shift the labor from the agrarian set up to the industries thereby advocating for democratic capitalism (similar to the USA) with emphasis on industrialization.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** His birthday, 15 September, is celebrated as Engineers' Day in India, Sri Lanka and Tanzania in his memory.
- Sir Mokshagundam Visvesvaraya, more commonly known as Sir MV (15 September 1860 – 14 April 1962), was an Indian civil engineer and statesman and the **19th Diwan of Mysore**, serving from 1912 to 1919. He was the chief engineer responsible for the construction of the **Krishna Raja Sagara Dam** in Mysore. He designed and patented a system of **automatic weir floodgates in 1903**. He designed a flood protection system for the city of Hyderabad by Mussi River. He played a key role in developing a system to protect the **Visakhapatnam port from sea erosion**.
- He received India's highest honour, **the Bharat Ratna**, in 1955. He was knighted as a Knight Commander of the British Indian Empire by King George V for his contributions to the public good. His birthday, 15 September, is celebrated as Engineers' Day in India, Sri Lanka and Tanzania in his memory.

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2. Which of the following is a mission to address the issues of returnee migrant workers during Covid-19

- A. Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana
- B. Garib Kalyan Rojgar Abhiyaan
- C. Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana
- D. Ujala Yojana

Answer: B

### Explanation:

- The **Garib Kalyan Rojgar Abhiyaan** (GKRA) is a 125-day Abhiyan launched with a mission to address the issues of returnee **migrant workers and similarly affected rural population by Covid-19 pandemic** through a multi-pronged strategy of providing immediate employment & livelihood opportunities to the distressed, to saturate the villages with public infrastructure and creation of livelihood assets to boost the income generation activities and enhance long term livelihood opportunities by giving focus on 25 works in 116 selected districts across 6 States with a resource envelope of Rs 50,000 crore.

<https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1654680>

3. Consider the following statements about Interest Rate Derivatives

1. Derivative is a product whose value is derived from the value of one or more basic variables
2. It is a financial instrument with a value that increases and decreases based on movements in interest rates.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

- E. 1 only
- F. 2 only
- G. Both 1 and 2
- H. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: C

### Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct: Derivative** is a product whose value is **derived from the value of one or more basic variables**. The basic variables are underlying assets, index or may be a reference rate and are known as Bases. The asset can be an equity, a currency, a commodity etc.
- **Statement 2 is correct: An interest-rate derivative** is a financial instrument with a **value that increases and decreases based on movements in interest rates**.
- Interest-rate derivatives are often used as hedges by institutional investors, banks, companies and individuals to protect themselves against changes in market interest rates, but they can also be used to increase or refine the holder's risk profile.

<https://www.thehindu.com/business/Industry/rbi-issues-draft-on-rupee-ir-derivatives/article32615206.ece>

**4. Consider the following statements regarding Essential Commodities Act, 1955**

1. The list of items under the Act includes drugs, fertilisers, pulses and edible oils, and petroleum and petroleum products.
2. State governments can add/remove items from the list

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: A

**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1 is correct:** The ECA was enacted in 1955. The act provides for the control of **production, supply, distribution, trade and commerce** in any farm good deemed “essential” and “in the interest of the general public”. The list of items under the Act includes **drugs, fertilisers, pulses and edible oils, and petroleum and petroleum products.**
- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** **The Centre** under the Act has the power **to include new commodities as and when the need arises, and can take them off** the list once the situation improves (in view of public interest).
- The Essential Commodities (Amendment) Ordinance, 2020 was promulgated on June 5, 2020. It amends the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. The Act empowers the central government to control the production, supply, distribution, trade, and commerce in certain commodities. The Ordinance seeks to increase competition in the agriculture sector and enhance farmers’ income. It aims to liberalise the regulatory system while protecting the interests of consumers

<https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/onion-export-ban-explained-6596646/>

**5. With respect to Namami gange, consider the following objectives given below**

1. Sewerage Treatment
2. Industrial Effluent Monitoring
3. River-Surface Cleaning
4. River-Front Development

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

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- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 3 and 4 only
- D. 1, 2, 3 and 4

Answer: D

### Explanation:

The key achievements under Namami Gange programme are:-

1. **Creating Sewerage Treatment Capacity:-** 63 sewerage management projects under implementation in the States of Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal. 12 new sewerage management Projects Launched in these states. Work is under construction for creating Sewerage capacity of 1187.33 (MLD). Hybrid Annuity PPP Model based two projects has been initiated for Jagjeetpur, Haridwar and Ramanna, Varanasi.
2. **Creating River-Front Development:-** 28 River-Front Development projects and 33 Entry level Projects for construction, modernization and renovation of 182 Ghats and 118 crematoria has been initiated.
3. **River Surface Cleaning:-** River Surface cleaning for collection of floating solid waste from the surface of the Ghats and River and its disposal are afoot and pushed into service at 11 locations.
4. **Bio-Diversity Conservation:-** Several Bio-Diversity conservation projects are namely: Biodiversity Conservation and Ganga Rejuvenation, Fish and Fishery Conservation in Ganga River, Ganges River Dolphin Conservation Education Programme has been initiated. 5 Bio-Diversity center's at Dehradun, Narora, Allahabad, Varanasi and Barrackpore has been developed for restoration of identified priority species.
5. **Afforestation:-** Forestry interventions for Ganga through Wildlife Institute of India; Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute and Centre for Environment Education has been initiated. Forestry interventions for Ganga has been executed as per the Detailed Project Report prepared by Forest Research Institute, Dehradun for a period of 5 years (2016-2021) at project cost of Rs.2300 Crores. Work has been commenced in 7 districts of Uttarakhand for medicinal plants.
6. **Public Awareness:-** A series of activities such as events, workshops, seminars and conferences and numerous IEC activities were organized to make a strong pitch for public outreach and community participation in the programme. Various awareness activities through rallies, campaigns, exhibitions, shram daan, cleanliness drives, competitions, plantation drives and development and distribution of resource materials were organized and for wider publicity the mass mediums such as TV/Radio, print

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media advertisements, advertorials, featured articles and advertorials were published. Gange Theme song was released widely and played on digital media to enhance the visibility of the programme. NMCG ensured presence at Social Media platforms like Facebook, Twitter, You Tube etc.

**7. Industrial Effluent Monitoring:-** The number of Grossly Polluting Industries (GPIs) in April, 2019 are 1072. Regulation and enforcement through regular and surprise inspections of GPIs is carried out for compliance verification against stipulated environmental norms. The GPIs are also inspected on annual basis for compliance verification of the pollution norms and process modification, wherever required through third party technical institutes. First round of inspection of GPIs by the third-party technical institutes has been carried out in 2017. Second round of inspection of GPIs has been completed in 2018. Out of 961 GPIs inspected in 2018, 636 are complying, 110 are non-complying and 215 are self-closed. Action has been taken against 110 non-complying GPIs and are issued closure directions under Section 5 of the E(P) Act. Online Continuous Effluent Monitoring Stations (OCEMS) connectivity established to CPCB server in 885 out of 1072 GPIs.

**8. Ganga Gram:-** Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation (MoDWS) identified 1674 Gram Panchayats situated on the bank of River Ganga in 5 State (Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal). Rs. 578 Crores has been released to Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation (MoDWS) for construction of toilets in 1674 Gram Panchayats of 5 Ganga Basin States. Out of the targeted 15, 27,105 units, MoDWS has completed construction of 8, 53,397 toilets. Consortium of 7 IITs has been engaged in the preparation of Ganga River basin Plan and 65 villages has been adopted by 13 IITs to develop as model villages. UNDP has been engaged as the executing agency for rural sanitation programme and to develop Jharkhand as a model State at an estimated cost of Rs. 127 Crore.

<https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1654463>