

Daily mcqs - 21st October

1) Consider the following statements about the Lift Irrigation

- 1) Lift irrigation is a method of irrigation in which water is not transported by natural flow, but is lifted with pumps or surge pools
- 2) Minimal land acquisition problem and low water losses are advantages of lift irrigation project.
- 3) Kaleshwaram lift irrigation project built across river Godavari.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

Lift Irrigation:

- Lift irrigation is a **method of irrigation in which water instead of being transported by natural flow (as in gravity-fed canal systems) requires external energy** through animal, fuel based or electric power using pumps or other mechanical means. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- The **advantage of lift irrigation is the minimal land acquisition problem and low water losses.** Hence statement 2 is correct.

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- The lift irrigation schemes are instrumental in stabilizing agriculture production particularly in the years of droughts and increase food production as water is available whenever it is required and thereby increase in income level.
- The **Kaleshwaram Lift Irrigation** Scheme of **Telangana** is a multi-purpose irrigation project on the **Godavari River** in Kaleshwaram, Bhupalpally, Telangana.
- The project starts at the confluence point of **Pranahita River and Godavari River**.
- It would bring **drinking water** and irrigation to the backward areas of Telangana.
- It will also help to **restore the ground water** level to its original state by the way of shifting from usage of groundwater for irrigation to usage of surface water.
- The project will also support **Mission Kakatiya and Mission Bhagiratha** schemes designed to provide drinking water to many villages and improve the capacities of tanks.

#### 2. Consider the following statements regarding the National Green Tribunal (NGT)

1. It has been established under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for effective and expeditious disposal of cases relating to environmental protection and conservation of forests
2. The Tribunal shall not be bound by the procedure laid down under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908
3. The NGT has jurisdiction to deal with civil cases under the Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Ans: B

**Explanation**

- The National Green Tribunal has been established on 18.10.2010 **under the National Green Tribunal Act 2010** for effective and **expeditious disposal of cases** relating to environmental protection and conservation of forests and other natural resources **including enforcement of any legal right relating to environment and giving relief** and compensation for damages to persons and property and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto
- It is a **specialized body equipped with the necessary expertise** to handle environmental disputes involving multi-disciplinary issues.
- The Tribunal shall **not be bound by the procedure laid down under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908**, but shall be guided by principles of natural justice
- The Tribunal's **dedicated jurisdiction in environmental matters** shall provide speedy environmental justice and help **reduce the burden of litigation** in the higher courts

The **NGT deals with civil cases** under the seven laws related to the environment, these include

- Ø The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
- Ø The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act, 1977
- Ø **The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980**
- Ø The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981
- Ø The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
- Ø **The Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991 and**
- Ø The Biological Diversity Act, 2002

- Recently, the National Green Tribunal (NGT) has **directed all States and Union Territories to take adequate steps to mitigate risks** in disposal of bio-medical waste in view of the Covid-19 pandemic

3. Which of the following pairs regarding the foundational agreement between India & US and their purpose is/are correctly matched?

- 1) LEMOA- Access to designated military facilities
- 2) COMCASA- share secure communication and exchange information
- 3) BECA- secure sharing of mapping and other geospatial data

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

What are the foundational agreements for?

They are meant to build basic ground work and promote interoperability between militaries by creating common standards and systems. They also guide sale and transfer of high-end technologies.

**General Security Of Military Information Agreement (GSOMIA)**

- GSOMIA allows militaries to share the intelligence gathered by them.

**Logistics Exchange Memorandum of Agreement (LEMOA)**

- LEMOA allows both countries to have access to each other's designated military facilities for refueling and replenishment.
- Signed by India in 2016.

**Basic Exchange and Cooperation Agreement (BECA)**

- BECA will allow India and US to share geospatial and satellite data with each other.

**Communications Compatibility and Security Agreement (COMCASA)**

- It provides the legal framework for the US to part with its sensitive communication equipment and codes to enable transfer of real time operational information.
- This equipment is largely used for ground-to-air communication to enable best battle situation awareness.
- It ensures that the militaries of the US and India can boost their “interoperability” as well as share operational intelligence in real-time in the years ahead.

**4. Consider the statements about Foreigners’ Tribunals**

- 1) They are quasi-judicial bodies established under the Citizenship Act, 1955.
- 2) District magistrates in all States and Union Territories can set up such tribunals to decide whether a person staying illegally in India is a foreigner or not.

**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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation**

**Statement 1 is incorrect:**

- Foreigners’ Tribunals are quasi-judicial bodies established as per the Foreigners’ Tribunal Order, 1964 and the Foreigners’ Act, 1946.
- In the Foreigners’ Tribunal Order, 1964 the powers of the Tribunal have been laid down:-
- The Tribunal shall have the powers of a civil court while trying a suit under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

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- The Tribunal can summon and ask for the attendance of any person and examine him/her on oath.
- The Tribunal can ask anyone to produce the required documents,
- The Tribunal can commission examining any witness, as and when required.

#### Statement 2 is correct:

- In 2019, the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) amended the Foreigners (Tribunals) Order, 1964, and has empowered district magistrates in all States and Union Territories to set up tribunals to decide whether a person staying illegally in India is a foreigner or not. Earlier, the powers to constitute tribunals were vested only with the Centre.
- Orders of Foreigners' Tribunals can be appealed in the High Court and the Supreme Court.

#### 5. Consider the following initiatives/programmes

1. Sustainable Action for Transforming Human Capital (SATH)
2. Aspirational District Programme
3. Atal Innovation Mission
4. INSPIRE Programme
5. POSHAN Abhiyaan

#### Which of the given above are related to NITI Aayog?

- (a) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5
- (b) 2, 3 and 4 only
- (c) 1, 2, 3 and 5 only
- (d) 2, 3, 4 and 5 only

**Answer: (c)**

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- **SATH** program was **launched by NITI Aayog** (2017). The vision of the program is to initiate transformation in the **education and health** sectors. SATH aims to identify and build three future 'role model' states for health systems which are Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha.  
<https://pib.gov.in/newsite/printrelease.aspx?relid=165545>
- The 'Transformation of **Aspirational Districts' programme** aims to quickly and effectively transform these districts. The broad contours of the programme are **Convergence** (of Central & State Schemes), **Collaboration** (of Central, State level 'Prabhari' Officers & District Collectors), and **Competition** among districts driven by a mass Movement. At **Government of India level**, programme is anchored by **NITI Aayog**.  
<https://niti.gov.in/about-aspirational-districts-programme>
- The **Atal Innovation Mission (AIM)** is a flagship initiative **set up by the NITI Aayog** to promote innovation and entrepreneurship across the length and breadth of the country. AIM's objectives are to create and promote an ecosystem of innovation and entrepreneurship across the country at school, university, research institutions, MSME and industry levels.  
<http://vikaspedia.in/education/policies-and-schemes/atal-innovation-mission>
- **POSHAN Abhiyaan or National Nutrition Mission**, is Government of India's flagship programme to improve nutritional outcomes for children, pregnant women and lactating mothers. The **Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD)** is **implementing** POSHAN Abhiyaan. **NITI Aayog** has played a **critical role in shaping the POSHAN Abhiyaan**. After launch of the mission, NITI Aayog has been entrusted with the task of closely monitoring the POSHAN Abhiyaan and undertaking periodic evaluations.  
<https://niti.gov.in/poshan-abhiyaan>
- "Innovation in Science Pursuit for Inspired Research (INSPIRE)" is an innovative programme sponsored and managed by the Department of Science & Technology for attraction of talent to Science. **NITI Aayog is not associated** with this programme in any way.  
<http://vikaspedia.in/education/policies-and-schemes/scholarships/post-matric-scholarship/inspire-programme>

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