

Daily MCQs- 9th November

1. Which among the following measures help in containing inflation?

1. Demonetisation
2. Increasing both direct & indirect taxes
3. Surplus budgeting

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

Answer: B

**Explanation:**

- Demonetisation of currency means declaring that hereafter currencies of particular denominations are invalid. It reduced the circulation of money in the economy and helps in containing inflation.
- Surplus budgeting occurs when government spending is less than tax revenue. It reduces the money supply and government demand for goods and services. Thus it helps in containing inflation.
- Increasing direct taxes will reduce disposable income available with people and therefore spending; this will cause a fall in aggregate demand and lead to a lower rate of inflation.
- However, increasing indirect taxes increases the price of goods and causes a rise in the rate of inflation.

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### 2. Atal Bimit Vyakti Kalyan Yojana is related to

- providing unemployment allowance to workers rendered jobless due to the “changing employment pattern”
- income disclosure scheme (IDS) to allow tax evaders to come clean with unaccounted wealth.
- aid, assist and advice farmers on how to improve their farming techniques and raise their incomes
- India’s endeavour to promote a culture of innovation and entrepreneurship

**Answer: A**

#### Explanation

#### Atal Bimit Vyakti Kalyan Yojana

- The Employees’ State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) has approved a scheme for **providing unemployment allowance to workers rendered jobless due to the “changing employment pattern”**, acknowledging the fact that permanent jobs are on a decline in the country
- Atal Bimit Vyakti Kalyan Yojana, will be **applicable for employees covered under the Employees’ State Insurance (ESI) Act, 1948.**
- It will benefit over **1 million workers** across the country.
- It offers **cash compensation to insured persons** when they are rendered unemployed.

#### Eligibility:

- Employees covered under Section 2(9) of the ESI Act 1948.
- The **Insured Person (IP)** should have been rendered unemployed during the period the relief is claimed
- The Insured Person should have been in insurable employment for a **minimum period of two years**

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- The Insured Person should have contributed not less than 78 days during each of the preceding four contribution periods
- The contribution in respect of him should have been paid or payable by the employer
- The contingency of unemployment should **not have been as a result of any punishment** for misconduct or superannuation or voluntary retirement.
- Aadhar and Bank Account of the Insured Person should be linked with insured person database.
- The scheme provides **relief to the extent of 25% of the average per day earning** during the previous four contribution periods (total earning during the four contribution period/730) to be **paid up to a maximum of 90 days of unemployment once in lifetime of the Insured Person.**
- The Relief under ABVKY shall be paid/ payable by Branch Office to IPs directly in their bank account electronically only. In the event of death of IP, the amount of Relief under ABVKY shall be paid/ payable to his/her nominee/legal heir.

### Employees' State Insurance Act(ESI Act),1948

- The promulgation of Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948(ESI Act), by the Parliament was the **first major legislation on social Security** for workers in independent India
- The ESI Act 1948, encompasses **certain health related eventualities** that the workers are generally exposed to; such as sickness, maternity, temporary or permanent disablement
- **Occupational disease or death** due to employment injury, resulting in loss of wages or earning capacity-total or partial
- **Option B** refers to **Income Disclosure scheme**
- **Option C** refers to **Krishi Kalyan Abhiyaan**
- **Option D** refers to **Atal Innovation Mission.**

3. Consider the following statements regarding Green Crackers

1. Green crackers have chemical formulation that produces water molecules.
2. They are environment friendly and can potentially reduce particulate matter by 90%.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Answer: A

Explanation :

Statement 1 is correct:

What are green crackers?

- They are less harmful and less dangerous than the conventional ones. They are the crackers with reduced emission and decibel level. They are known as 'green' firecrackers because they have a chemical formulation that produces water molecules, which substantially reduces emission levels and absorbs dust.

Statement 2 is incorrect:

- It promises a **reduction in particulate matters and harmful gases, like nitrous oxide and sulfur oxide, by 30- 35 per cent.**
- The green crackers will be 25-30 per cent cheaper to manufacture and manufacturers would not have to make any changes in their facilities.
- Green crackers don't contain banned chemicals such as lithium, arsenic, barium and lead. They are called **Safe Water Releaser (SWAS), Safe Thermite Cracker (STAR) and Safe Minimal Aluminium (SAFAL) crackers.**

**WHAT ARE 'GREEN CRACKERS'?**

Firecrackers that have “less dangerous” and “less harmful” chemicals than conventional ones

Expected to hit the market in **4-5 years**

**GREEN BECAUSE...**

- ⇒ they have a chemical formulation that produces water molecules
- ⇒ this substantially reduces emission levels and absorbs dust
- ⇒ is basically a light and sound show that produces lower emissions
- ⇒ promise **30-35% reduction** in particulate matter, nitrous oxide and sulphur oxide

**Being developed by** CSIR's National Environmental Engineering Research Institute

Production after it's approved by Petroleum and Explosives Safety Organisation (PESO)

**OTHER INITIATIVES**

- Crackers with lower aluminium to reduce emissions substantially
- 'Anar' or flower pots made using “eco-friendly material” that can reduce particulate matter by 40%
- Bijli crackers that eliminate use of ash as desiccants
- Firecrackers without antimony, lithium, mercury, arsenic and lead as directed by PESO last year

**ALSO IN THE WORKS...** E-CRACKERS BEING DEVELOPED BY CSIR'S CENTRAL ELECTRONICS ENGINEERING RESEARCH INSTITUTE

CSIR - Council of Scientific and Industrial Research **Infographic Courtesy : TOI**

4. Consider the following countries:

1. Vietnam
2. Laos
3. Cambodia
4. Thailand
5. Myanmar

River Mekong runs through which of the above countries?

- (a) 1, 2 and 4 only
- (b) 1, 3 and 5 only
- (c) 4 and 5 only
- (d) All of the above

Ans: (d)

**Explanation:**

Originating from the Tibetan plateau at an altitude of 5,000 metres in China, the Mekong river traverses 4,800 km through six countries — China, Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam — before emptying itself into the South China Sea.



5. Which of the following is/are the sub-indices of the World Bank's 'Ease of Doing Business Index'?

- 1) Maintenance of law and order
- 2) Paying taxes

- 3) Registering property  
4) Dealing with construction permits

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

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

Answer: B

**Explanation**

- The **Ease of Doing Business (EoDB) index** is a ranking system established by the **World Bank Group**. Doing Business presents **quantitative indicators on business regulations** and the protection of property rights that can be compared across **190 economies**.
- Doing Business Index covers 10 **sub-indices/parameters** which includes starting a business, **dealing with construction permits**, getting electricity, **registering property**, getting credit, protecting minority investors, **paying taxes**, trading across borders, enforcing contracts, and resolving insolvency. These are included in the ease of doing business score and ease of doing business ranking.
- Doing Business analyzes regulation that **encourages efficiency and supports freedom to do business**.

**Main findings**

- Doing Business 2020 continues to show a **steady convergence** between **developing and developed economies**, especially in the area of business incorporation.
- **New Zealand** retained its **1<sup>st</sup> position** whereas **Somalia** was ranked at **190<sup>th</sup>** spot.
- Those economies that score well on Doing Business tend to **benefit from higher levels of entrepreneurial activity** and lower levels of corruption
- While economic reasons are the main drivers of reform, **the advancement of neighboring economies** provides an additional impetus for regulatory change

<https://www.doingbusiness.org/en/reports/global-reports/doing-business-2020>

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### India and the Ease of Doing Business (EoDB) index

- **India has recorded a jump of 14 positions** against its rank of 77 in 2019 **to be placed now at 63<sup>rd</sup> rank among 190 countries.** India's leap of 14 ranks in the Ease of Doing Business ranking is significant considering that there has been **continuous improvement since 2015** and for the third consecutive year India is amongst the top 10 improvers
- India has **improved its rank in 7 out of 10 indicators** and has moved closer to international best practices

