

# OFFICERS IAS ACADEMY

IAS ACADEMY RUN BY FORMER CIVIL SERVANTS

**Daily Mcqs- December 31st 2020**

1. Consider the following pairs with respect to rivers and the places where they originate

Rivers	Source of origin
1. The Krishna	- Mahabaleshwar
2. The Narmada	- <a href="#">Chota Nagpur Plateau</a>
3. The Kaveri	- Brahmagiri range
4. The Mahanadi	- Amarkantak hills

Which of the above pairs is/are INCORRECTLY matched?

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

Ans : C

Explanation

- **The Krishna river:** Rising from a spring near **Mahabaleshwar**, the Krishna flows for about 1400 km and reaches the Bay of Bengal. The **Tungabhadra, the Koyana, the Ghatprabha**, the Musi and the Bhima are some of its tributaries.
- **The Narmada river:** The **Narmada rises in the Amarkantak hills (not in Chota Nagpur plateau)** in Madhya Pradesh. It flows towards the west in a rift valley formed due to faulting. On its way to the sea, the Narmada creates many picturesque locations. **The 'Marble rocks'**, near Jabalpur, where the Narmada flows through a deep gorge, and the **Dhuandhar falls**, where the river plunges over steep rocks, are some of the notable ones

## OFFICERS IAS ACADEMY

### IAS ACADEMY RUN BY FORMER CIVIL SERVANTS

- **The Mahanadi river:** The Mahanadi rises near Sihawa in Raipur district of Chhattisgarh and runs through Odisha to discharge its water into the Bay of Bengal. It is 851 km long and its catchment area spreads over 1.42 lakh sq. km.
- **The Kaveri river:** It rises in the Brahmagiri range of the Western Ghats and it reaches the Bay of Bengal in the south of Cuddalore in Tamil Nadu. The total length of the river is about 760 km. Its main tributaries are Amravati, Bhavani, Hemavati and Kabini.

#### Why in the news?

- The Water Resources Department is building storage in other city reservoirs as the waterbody in Poondi continues to get inflow from its catchment areas and from **Krishna water** released by Andhra Pradesh.

#### 2. Which among these are included in the “Current account” transactions of India with the world?

1. Trade balance for goods
2. Flow of remittances
3. Loans given by foreign governments

Select the correct answer using the code below.

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

Answer: A

#### Explanation:

- Current account of the Balance of payment (BoP) includes **merchandise** (exports and imports) and **invisibles**.

## OFFICERS IAS ACADEMY

### IAS ACADEMY RUN BY FORMER CIVIL SERVANTS

- Invisible transactions are further classified into three categories, namely (a) Services-travel, transportation, insurance, Government not included elsewhere (GNIE) and miscellaneous (such as, communication, construction, financial, software, news agency, royalties, management and business services); (b) Income; and (c) Transfers (**grants**, gifts, **remittances**, etc.) which do not have any quid pro quo.
- Loans given by foreign governments are part of Capital account of the BoP.

#### Why in the news?

India's current account surplus moderated to \$15.5 billion (2.4% of GDP) in the second quarter compared with a \$19.2-billion surplus (3.8% of GDP) in the April-June quarter.

<https://www.thehindu.com/business/current-account-surplus-moderates-to-155-bn-in-q2/article33456996.ece>

#### 3. Consider the following statements about Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958 (AFSPA)

- 1) AFSPA gives armed forces the power to maintain public order in “disturbed areas”.
- 2) The Central government only can declare the whole or part of the State or Union Territory as a disturbed area.

#### 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: A**

**Explanation:**

# OFFICERS IAS ACADEMY

## IAS ACADEMY RUN BY FORMER CIVIL SERVANTS

### About Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958 (AFSPA)

- The Act came into force in the context of increasing **violence in the North-eastern** States decades ago, which the State governments found difficult to control.
- **AFSPA gives armed forces the power to maintain public order in “disturbed areas”**. They have the authority to prohibit a gathering of **five or more persons** in an area, can use force or even open fire after giving due warning if they feel a person is in contravention of the law.
- If reasonable suspicion exists, the army can also **arrest a person without a warrant**; enter or search premises without a warrant; and ban the possession of firearms.

### Disturbed Areas

- A disturbed area is the one which is declared by notification under **Section 3 of the AFSPA**. It can be invoked in places where the use of armed forces in aid of civil power is necessary.
- An area can be considered to be disturbed due to differences or disputes between members of different religious, racial, language or regional groups or castes or communities.
- The **Central Government or the Governor of the State or administrator** of the Union Territory can declare the whole or part of the State or Union Territory as a disturbed area.
- Once declared ‘disturbed’, the region is maintained as disturbed for a **period of three months** straight, according to The Disturbed Areas (Special Courts) Act, 1976. The government of the state can suggest whether the Act is required in the state or not.

### Why in the news?

The **Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA)** has declared the **entire State of Nagaland** as a “**disturbed area**” for **six more months**, under the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958 (AFSPA).

<http://newsonair.com/News?title=Centre-declares-Nagaland-%e2%80%98disturbed-area%e2%80%99-for-six-more-months&id=407008>

<https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/what-is-afspa-and-where-is-it-in-force/article23648102.ece>

4. Consider the following statements regarding the Enforcement Directorate

1. It is mandated with the task of enforcing the provisions of Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 (PMLA).

2. The administrative control of the Directorate is under the Ministry of Finance.

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: C

**Explanation**

- It is a **Multi Disciplinary Organization** mandated with the task of **enforcing the provisions of two special fiscal laws – Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (FEMA) and Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 (PMLA)**
- The origin of this Directorate goes back to 1st May, 1956, when an **'Enforcement Unit' was formed, in Department of Economic Affairs**, for handling Exchange Control Laws violations under Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947
- The administrative control of the Directorate was transferred from Department of Economic Affairs to **Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance** in 1960.

**Functions**

- Processing cases of fugitives from India **under Fugitive Economic Offenders Act, 2018.**

## OFFICERS IAS ACADEMY

### IAS ACADEMY RUN BY FORMER CIVIL SERVANTS

- Sponsor cases of preventive detention under Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974(**COFEPOSA**) in regard to **contraventions of FEMA**

#### The Directorate enforces two laws

- **FEMA**, a **Civil Law having quasi judicial powers**, for investigating suspected contraventions of the Exchange Control Laws and Regulations with the **powers to impose penalties** on those adjudged guilty
- **PMLA**, a **Criminal Law** whereby the Officers are **empowered to conduct enquiries to locate, provisionally attach/confiscate assets** derived from acts of Schedules Offences besides arresting and prosecuting the Money Launderers.

#### 5. Which of the following are not included in National Action Plan on Climate change (NAPCC)?

- a. National Water Mission
- b. National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency
- c. National Mission for a Green India
- d. National Soil Mission

#### Answer (d)

#### Explanation:

The National Action Plan on Climate change identifies measures that promote development objectives while also yielding co-benefits for addressing **climate change** effectively.

The Prime Minister's Council on Climate Change is in charge of the overall implementation of the plan. There are **eight "National Missions"** which form the core of the National action plan. They focus on promoting understanding of climate change, adaptation and mitigation, energy efficiency and natural resource conservation."

The eight missions are:

- National Solar Mission
- **National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency**
- National Mission on Sustainable Habitat
- **National Water Mission**
- National Mission for Sustaining the Himalayan Ecosystem

## OFFICERS IAS ACADEMY

---

### IAS ACADEMY RUN BY FORMER CIVIL SERVANTS

- **National Mission for a Green India**
- National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture
- National Mission on Strategic Knowledge for Climate Change

The NAPCC also describes other ongoing initiatives, including:

- **Power Generation:** The government is mandating the retirement of inefficient coal-fired power plants and supporting the research and development of IGCC and supercritical technologies.
- **Renewable Energy:** Under the Electricity Act 2003 and the National Tariff Policy 2006, the central and the state electricity regulatory commissions must purchase a certain percentage of grid-based power from renewable sources.
- **Energy Efficiency:** Under the Energy Conservation Act 2001, large energy consuming industries are required to undertake energy audits and an energy labeling program for appliances has been introduced.

