

# OFFICERS IAS ACADEMY

## IAS ACADEMY RUN BY FORMER CIVIL SERVANTS

Daily MCQs: 14/03/2023

1. Which one of the following pairs are not correctly matched?

- |    | Lake/Wetland | Located in          |
|----|--------------|---------------------|
| A. | Mansar Lake  | : Jammu and Kashmir |
| B. | Lonar Lake   | : Uttarakhand       |
| C. | Bhoj Wetland | : Madhya Pradesh    |
| D. | Kolleru Lake | : Andhra Pradesh    |

2. Consider the following statements about Common Service Centres (CSCs).

1. CSCs are the access points for delivery of essential public utility services, social welfare schemes in rural and remote areas of the country.
2. CSC e-Governance Services India Limited, a Special Purpose Vehicle set up by the Ministry of Electronics & IT, oversees implementation of the CSC scheme.
3. The government aims to establish at least one CSC in each and every backward district of the country.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

3. Consider the following statements about the Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee (GEAC).

1. It is a statutory body constituted under the Biological Diversity Act, 2002.
2. It is responsible for appraisal of activities involving large scale use of hazardous microorganisms and recombinants in research and industrial production from the environmental angle.

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

4. The famous Kesaria Buddha stupa is located in the state of

- A. Andhra Pradesh
- B. Madhya Pradesh
- C. Jammu and Kashmir
- D. Bihar

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5. With reference to the Scheduled Tribes and Other Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, consider the following statements.

1. Only forest dwellers belonging to the Scheduled Tribe community are eligible for recognition of rights under the Act.
2. The Act also provides forest management rights for communities to protect forests and wildlife.

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

Solutions:

1. Answer: B

Sol:

- **Mansar lake:** Is a **natural freshwater** lake situated in **Jammu and Kashmir**. Mansar Lake has huge turtles, waterfowl and fish varieties. The lake attracts people for both tourism and pilgrimage.
- **Bhoj Wetland :** The Bhoj Wetland consists of two lakes located in the city of **Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh**. The two lakes are the Bhojtal (Upper Lake) & the Lower Lake, which lie to the west of the city center.
- The lake was created by constructing an earthen dam across the **Kolans River**. The Kolans was formerly a tributary of the Halali River; with the creation of the Bhojtal and a diversion channel, the upper reach of the Kolans River and the Bhojtal now drain into the Kaliasot River.
- **Kolleru Lake:** Kolleru Lake is one of the largest freshwater lakes in India located in the state of **Andhra Pradesh**. Kolleru is **located between Krishna and Godavari deltas**. Kolleru spans into two districts - Krishna and West Godavari. The lake is fed directly by water from the seasonal Budameru and Tammileru streams, and is connected to the Krishna and Godavari irrigation systems by over 67 major and minor irrigation canals.
- **Lonar lake** is a lake of lagoon in Buldhana district of **Maharashtra** state. It was created due to a meteorite. It is the only major hoverback in basalt rock. Its water is alkaline.
- Lonar Lake has been declared as Wildlife Sanctuary for the conservation and conservation of Lonar lake.
- The formation of the lake is believed to have been  $52,000 \pm 6,000$  years ago. But in a research paper published in 2010, the age of the lake is estimated at  $570,000 \pm 47,000$  years.
- It is also a notified **National Geo-heritage Monument**.

2. Answer: A

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**Sol:**

- **Statement 1 is correct:** Common Service Centres (CSCs) are shops/Kiosks that deliver various government services online like public utility services, social welfare schemes, healthcare, financial, education and agriculture services, apart from a host of B2C services to citizens in rural and remote areas of the country.
- CSC is one of the mission mode projects **under the Digital India Programme** run by the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY). There are approximately 3.19 lakh CSCs in India. CSCs are located in Gram Panchayats.

**Objectives**

- CSCs have been trying to **bridge the gaps in digital literacy and skills of rural citizens** through a range of literacy initiatives focused on digital, financial and legal literacy and e-learning and skill development courses.
- **Statement 3 is incorrect:** Under the **CSC 2.0 scheme** initiated by the Ministry of Electronics & IT in 2015, **at least one CSC is to be rolled out in each and every 2.5 lakh Gram Panchayats across the country.**

**Village Level Entrepreneur**

- The CSC operator, also known as Village Level Entrepreneur (VLE), is the key stakeholder.
- The essence of the CSC scheme is that it is managed and operated by a local person whose acceptability is higher within the community she/he serves.
- The success of the Scheme depends largely on his ability, zeal and passion for setting up a sustainable social enterprise within the existing constraints of rural India.

**Implementation**

- **Statement 2 is correct:** **CSC e-Governance Services India Limited**, a Special Purpose Vehicle set up by the Ministry of Electronics & IT, oversees implementation of the CSC scheme.

3. Answer: **B**

**Sol:**

- **Statement 1 is incorrect:** The Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee (GEAC) is a statutory body constituted under **Rules 1989 of Environment Protection Act (EPA) - 1986.**
- It functions in the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC).
- **Statement 2 is correct:** As per Rules, 1989, it is responsible for appraisal of activities involving large scale use of hazardous microorganisms and recombinants in research and industrial production from the environmental angle.
- The committee is also responsible for appraisal of proposals relating to release of genetically engineered (GE) organisms and products into the environment including experimental field trials.
- GEAC is chaired by the Special Secretary/Additional Secretary of MoEF&CC and co-chaired by a representative from the Department of Biotechnology (DBT). Presently, it has 24 members and meets every month to review the applications in the areas indicated above.

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4. Answer: D

Sol:



- The Kesaria Buddha stupa is located in **Bihar**. The stupa is said to be the **tallest and the largest Buddhist stupa in the world**.
- The original Kesaria stupa probably dates back to the time of **emperor Ashoka** (circa 250 BCE). The stupa mound **may even have been inaugurated during the Buddha's time**, as it corresponds in many respects to the description of the stupa erected by the Licchavis of Vaishali to house the alms bowl the Buddha has given them.
- Two great foreign travelers, **Faxian (Fahien) and Xuan Zang (Hsuan Tsang)**, had visited this place in ancient times and have left interesting and informative accounts of their travels. They have written at length about Kesaria's unique geographical location, cultural vibrancy, and ancient heritage.
- Lord Buddha, during his journey from Vaishali to Kushinagar, had spent a night at Kesaria where he reportedly made some historical revelations. These were later recorded in a **Buddhist Jataka story**. According to Faxian, Lord Buddha had announced his impending death or **Nirvana** just before leaving Vaishali for Kesaria.
- The **discovery of gold coins** bearing the **seal of the famous emperor Kanishka** of the Kushan dynasty goes on to further establish the ancient heritage of Kesaria.
- The **current stupa dates to the Gupta Dynasty between 200 AD and 750 AD** and may have been associated with the 4th century ruler Raja Chakravarti.

5. Answer: B

Sol:

- The **Scheduled Tribes and Other Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006** is a people-centric law for forests, which **recognises the rights of forest-dwelling communities to use and manage forest resources**.

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- With more than 150 million forest dwellers, the scope of FRA is immense to protect their livelihoods, and engage them in sustainable forest management.

### Rights under FRA

- **Title rights** – Ownership to land that is being farmed by tribals or forest dwellers subject to a maximum of **4 hectares**; ownership is only for land that is actually being cultivated by the concerned family, meaning that no new lands are granted.
- **Use rights** – to minor forest produce (also including ownership), to grazing areas, to pastoralist routes, etc.
- **Relief and development rights** – to rehabilitation in case of illegal eviction or forced displacement; and basic amenities, subject to restrictions for forest protection.
- **Forest management rights** – to protect forests and wildlife; **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**

### Eligibility

- To qualify as a **Forest Dwelling Scheduled Tribe (FDST)** and be eligible for recognition of rights under FRA, three conditions must be satisfied by the applicant/s, who could be **“members or community”**:
  - Must be a Scheduled Tribe in the area where the right is claimed; and
  - Primarily resided in forest or forests land prior to 13-12-2005; and
  - Depend on the forest or forests land for bonafide livelihood needs.
- **Statement 1 is incorrect:** In addition to them, **Other Traditional Forest Dweller (OTFD) are also eligible** for recognition of rights under FRA. Two conditions need to be fulfilled:
  - Primarily resided in forest or forests land for three generations (75 years) prior to 13-12-2005, and
  - Depend on the forest or forests land for bonafide livelihood needs.
- The FRA provides that a forest right conferred under the Act shall be **heritable but not alienable or transferable**, and shall be registered jointly in the name of both the spouses in case of married persons and in the name of the single head in the case of a household headed by a single person.

### Process of recognition of rights

- The Act provides that the **gram sabha**, or village assembly, will initially pass a resolution recommending whose rights to which resources should be recognised.
- This resolution is then screened and approved at the **level of the sub-division** (or taluka) and subsequently at the **district level**.
- The **screening committees** consist of three government officials (Forest, Revenue and Tribal Welfare departments) and three elected members of the local body at that level. These committees also hear appeals.