

October 16, 2017

**Q.1) Consider the following statements about Amrabad Tiger Reserve**

1. It was part of 'Nagarjunasagar-Srisaillam Tiger reserve'
2. It is located in Telangana

**Select the correct statements**

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

**Q.1) Solution (c)**

Amrabad Tiger Reserve spreads over 2,800 sq.kms in the districts of Mahabubnagar and Nalgonda, is the largest tiger reserve in the country. Earlier, it was part of 'Nagarjunasagar-Srisaillam Tiger reserve' but post-bifurcation, the northern part of the reserve is vested with Telangana state and renamed as 'Amrabad Tiger Reserve'. The southern portion continues to be 'NSTR' is with Andhra Pradesh. There are an estimated 23 Tigers in the reserve.

Source: <http://www.thehindubusinessline.com/news/national/amrabad-tiger-reserve-octopus-view-point-to-be-one-more-tourist-attraction/article9904646.ece>

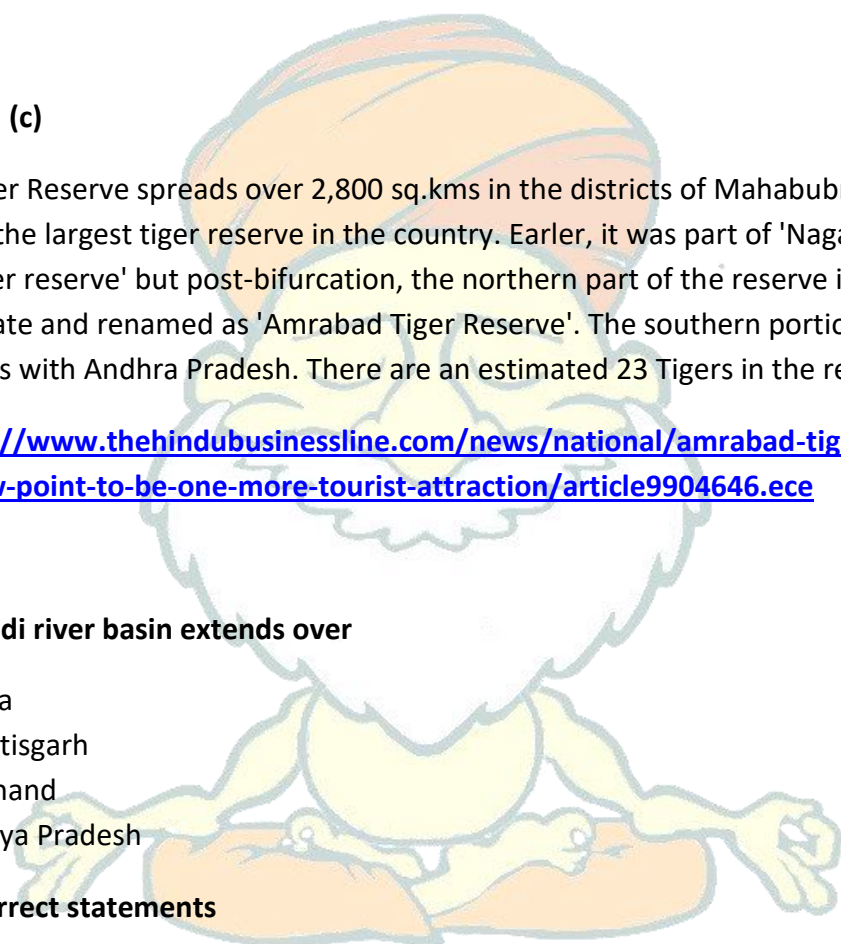
**Q.2) Mahanadi river basin extends over**

1. Odisha
2. Chhattisgarh
3. Jharkhand
4. Madhya Pradesh

**Select the correct statements**

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

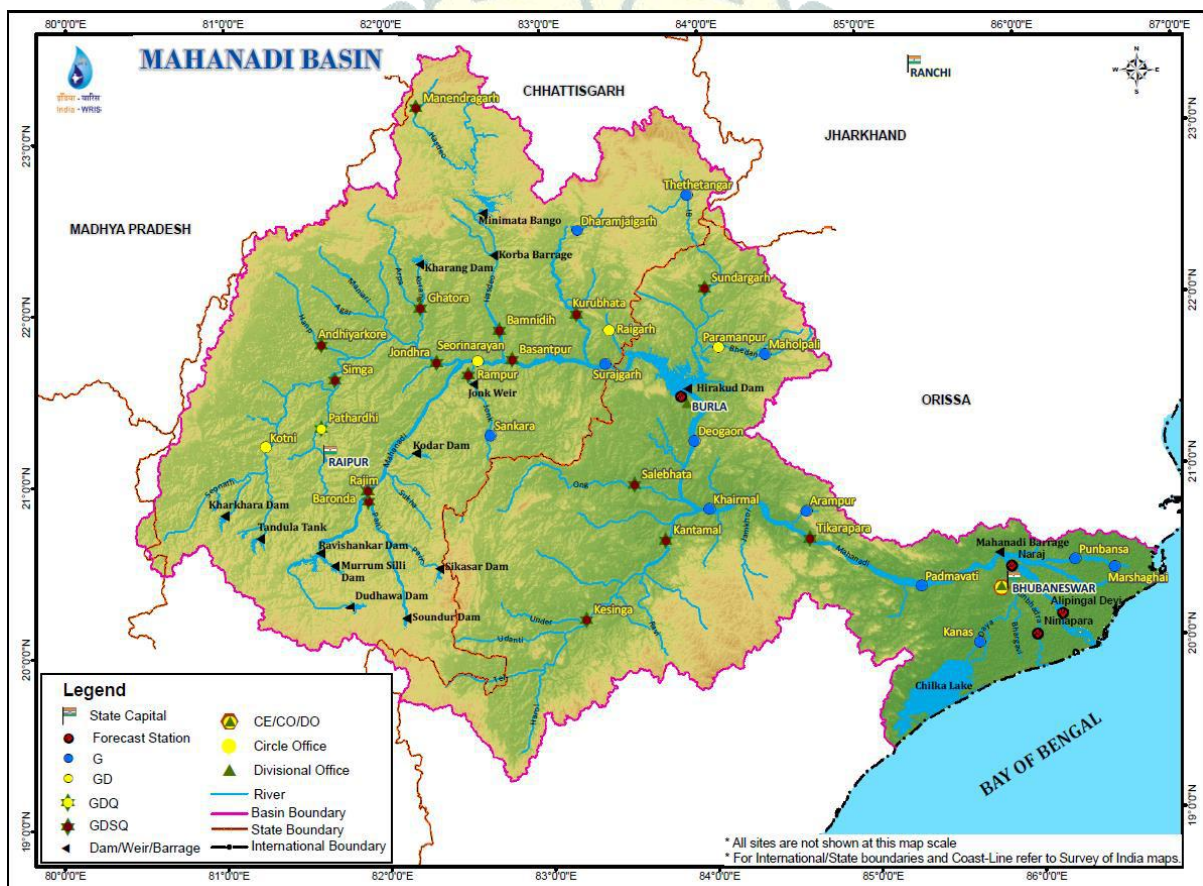
**Q.2) Solution (d)**



# IASbaba's Daily Quiz

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The Mahanadi basin extends over states of Chhattisgarh and Odisha and comparatively smaller portions of Jharkhand, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh, draining an area of 1,41,589 Sq.km which is nearly 4.3% of the total geographical area of the country. The geographical extent of the basin lies between 80°28' and 86°43' east longitudes and 19°8' and 23°32' north latitudes. The basin has maximum length and width of 587 km and 400 km. It is bounded by the Central India hills on the north, by the Eastern Ghats on the south and east and by the Maikala range on the west. The Mahanadi is one of the major rivers of the country and among the peninsular rivers, in water potential and flood producing capacity, it ranks second to the Godavari. It originates from a pool, 6 km from Farsiya village of Dhamtari district of Chhattisgarh. The total length of the river from origin to its outfall into the Bay of Bengal is 851 km. The Seonath, the Hasdeo, the Mand and the Ib joins Mahanadi from left whereas the Ong, the Tel and the Jonk joins it from right. Six other small streams between the Mahanadi and the Rushikulya draining directly into the Chilka Lake also forms the part of the basin. The major part of basin is covered with agricultural land accounting to 54.27% of the total area and 4.45% of the basin is covered by water bodies. The basin spreads over 27 parliamentary constituencies (2009) comprising 13 of Odisha, 11 of Chhattisgarh, and 1 each of Maharashtra, Jharkhand and Madhya Pradesh.



Read More - <http://www.india-wris.nrcs.gov.in/wrpinfo/index.php?title=Mahanadi>

Source: <https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/politics-and-nation/row-over-mahanadi-would-decide-on-notification-centre-to-sc/articleshow/61024546.cms>

**Q.3) Consider the following statements about Sampoorna Bima Gram (SBG) Yojana**

1. Under the scheme, at least one village (having a minimum of 100 households) will be identified in each districts and provide with a minimum of one RPLI (Rural Postal Life Insurance) policy for each households.
2. All villages under the SaansadAdarsh Gram Yojana will be brought under its ambit.

**Select the correct statements**

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

**Q.3) Solution (c)**

Ministry of Communications has recently launched SampoornaBima Gram Yojana to give rural people affordable life insurances services.

Under the scheme, at least one village (having a minimum of 100 households) will be identified in each districts and provide with a minimum of one RPLI (Rural Postal Life Insurance) policy for each households.

Coverage of all households in the identified SampoornaBima Gram village is the primary objective of this scheme.

All villages under the SaansadAdarsh Gram Yojana will be brought under its ambit.

Source: <http://www.financialexpress.com/money/sampoorna-bima-gram-yojana-pm-modi-government-expands-postal-life-insurance-here-is-how-you-can-benefit/893236/>

**Q.4) Consider the following**

1. Mudaliar Committee
2. Kartar Singh Committee

**The above committees are concerned with**

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- a) Health
- b) Railways
- c) Sino-India Border Security
- d) Economic Reforms

### Q.4) Solution (a)

#### Kartar Singh Committee, 1973

This committee, headed by the Additional Secretary of Health and titled the "Committee on multipurpose workers under Health and Family Planning" was constituted to form a framework for integration of health and medical services at peripheral and supervisory levels. Its main recommendations were:

- a) Various categories of peripheral workers should be amalgamated into a single cadre of multipurpose workers (male and female). The erstwhile auxiliary nurse midwives were to be converted into MPW(F) and the basic health workers, malaria surveillance workers etc. were to be converted to MPW(M). The work of 3-4 male and female MPWs was to be supervised by one health supervisor (male or female respectively). The existing lady health visitors were to be converted into female health supervisor.
- b) One Primary Health Centre should cover a population of 50,000. It should be divided into 16 subcentres (one for 3000 to 3500 population) each to be staffed by a male and a female health worker.

#### Mudaliar Committee, 1962

This committee known as the "Health Survey and Planning Committee", headed by Dr. A.L. Mudaliar, was appointed to assess the performance in health sector since the submission of Bhore Committee report. This committee found the conditions in PHCs to be unsatisfactory and suggested that the PHC, already established should be strengthened before new ones are opened. Strengthening of sub divisional and district hospitals was also advised. It was emphasised that a PHC should not be made to cater to more than 40,000 population and that the curative, preventive and promotive services should be all provided at the PHC. The Mudaliar Committee also recommended that an All India Health service should be created to replace the erstwhile Indian Medical service.

Source: <http://www.thehindu.com/opinion/op-ed/the-case-for-a-public-health-cadre/article19866350.ece>

**Q.5) Which of the following statements is/are correct?**

1. Rural Postal Life Insurance (RPLI) was introduced on recommendations of Malhotra Committee
2. Postal Life Insurance (PLI) covers employees of Central and state governments only

**Select the correct statements**

- a) 1 Only
- b) 2 Only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Nether 1 nor 2

**Q.5) Solution (a)**

PLI, introduced in 1884, is one of the oldest life insurance schemes for benefit of government and semi-government employees. On the other hand, Rural Postal Life Insurance (RPLI), introduced on March 24, 1995 on the recommendations of the Malhotra Committee, provides insurance cover to people residing in rural areas, especially weaker sections and women living in rural areas. Low premium and high bonus is the unique feature of PLI and RPLI schemes. As on March 31, 2017, there were 46.8 lakh PLI and 146.8 lakh RPLI policies across the country.

Postal Life Insurance (PLI) was introduced on 1st February 1884. In the beginning, the upper limit of life insurance was only Rs 4000, which has now increased to Rs 50 lakh. It covers employees of Central and state governments, Central and state public sector undertakings, universities, government-aided educational institutions, nationalized banks, local bodies, autonomous bodies, joint ventures having a minimum of 10% Govt./PSU stake, credit co-operative societies etc. PLI also extends the facility of insurance to the officers and staff of the Defence services and para-military forces. Apart from single insurance policies, Postal Life Insurance also manages a group insurance scheme for the extra departmental employees (Gramin Dak Sevaks) of the Department of Posts.

Source: <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=171677>