

## (SOLUTION) TEST - 36 (IPM 2021)

### Answer Justification :

The State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) is the primary fund available with States for disaster response and is constituted under Section 48 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 (DM Act).

### Features of SDRF

- SDRF is located in the 'Public Account' under 'Reserve Fund'. (But direct expenditures are not made from Public Account.) **Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.**
- State Government has to pay interest on a half-yearly basis to the funds in SDRF, at the rate applicable to overdrafts.
- The aggregate size of the SDRF for each state, for each year, is as per the recommendations of the Finance Commission.
- Government of India (GoI) contributes 75% of the SDRF of the general category states and 90% of the special category states in the form of a non-plan grant, made in two instalments - in June and December. The balance was contributed by the state government within 15 days from the receipt of central share. (If the state government delays its contribution, interest rate at the rate of bank rate will have to be paid for the number of days of delay) [3].
- Currently the allocation pattern is 90:10 (center : state) for all states.
- The share of GoI to the SDRF is treated as a 'grant in aid'.
- Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) can recommend an earlier release of 25% of the central share due to a state in the following year, if the exigencies of the particular calamity so warrants. This advance release is adjusted against future instalments due from the center.
- The accretions to the SDRF together with the income earned on investment are to be invested in central government securities or in interest earning deposits with banks, which when needed are liquidated.
- The financing of relief measures out of SDRF are decided by the State Executive Committee (SEC) constituted under Section 20 of the DM Act. SEC is responsible for the overall administration of the SDRF. However, the administrative expenses of SEC are borne by the State Government from its normal budgetary provisions and not from the SDRF or NDRF.

[http://arthapedia.in/index.php?title=State\\_Disaster\\_Response\\_Fund\\_\(SDRF\)](http://arthapedia.in/index.php?title=State_Disaster_Response_Fund_(SDRF))

### 67. Correct Answer : C

### Answer Justification :

For instance, some of the tasks enlisted by the National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC) as part of support to NMCG are generation of comprehensive GIS database, water quality assessment using satellite data of main Ganga from Kannauj to Varanasi, real time water quality data visualization.

- It also includes high quality multispectral satellite image, aerial topographical survey, urban sprawl change mapping, non-point source pollution assessment etc.
- A holistic approach is being adopted by NMCG to keep river Ganga clean by identifying five km. stretches from the edge of the bank/flood plain to the nearest main road for a comprehensive planning approach.

S2: Non-point pollution means that pollution is not being generated from a single point and the pollutants are dispersed location-wise. In such a case, it is difficult to estimate pollution load by conventional means. Geospatial data shows a map of all such non-point sources.

**Q Source:** Based on UPSC papers

### 68. Correct Answer : A

### Answer Justification :