



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

Ans: (b)

Explanation:

- SDRF has been constituted by each state under the provisions of **Disaster Management act 2005.**
- It was constituted based on the recommendations of the **13th Finance Commission.**
- Funding: **The Central Government contributes 75% of SDRF allocation for general category States/UTs and 90% for special category States/UTs.**
- Heads: The state executive committee headed by the Chief Secretary is authorized to decide on all matters relating to the financing of the relief expenditure from the SDRF.
- Disaster (s) covered under SDRF: Cyclone, drought, earthquake, fire, flood, tsunami, hailstorm, landslide, avalanche, cloudburst, pest attack, frost and cold waves.
- Local Disaster: **A State Government may use up to 10 percent of the funds available under the SDRF for providing immediate relief to the victims of natural disasters that they consider to be 'disasters' within the local context in the State** and which are not included in the notified list of disasters of the Ministry of Home Affairs subject to the condition that the State Government has listed the State specific natural disasters and notified clear and transparent norms and guidelines for such disasters with the approval of the State Authority, i.e., the State Executive Authority (SEC).

Refer: [SDRF](#)

29. The article 223 of the Indian Constitution, sometimes seen in news is related to:

- (a) measures taken by the supreme court to do complete justice
- (b) appellate jurisdiction of supreme court in appeals from high courts
- (c) conferment on the supreme court of powers to issue certain writs