

INSIGHT GS TEST SERIES

PRE-CUM-MAINS-2018

MODEL ANSWER

for

ADVANCE - II

**INDIAN POLITY &
CONSTITUTION**

(* Only for INSIGHT TEST SERIES STUDENTS)



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CENTRAL DELHI

60/17 Above Subway,
Old Rajinder Nagar, New Delhi - 110060

NORTH DELHI

B-18, Satija House, Main Road,
Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi-110009



011-45090051

09818333201

09871216382

Email: insightiasacademydelhi@gmail.com

Website : insightiasacademy.com

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INDIAN POLITY AND CONSTITUTION - II (ADVANCE LEVEL)

1. B

Statement I is incorrect: With a view to ease the congestion of pending cases in various High Courts and other Courts in the country, Parliament had enacted the Administrative Tribunals Act, 1985 which came into force in July, 1985 and the Administrative Tribunals were established in November, 1985 at Delhi, Mumbai, Calcutta and Allahabad. Thus, they are statutory bodies and not Constitutional bodies.

Statement II is correct: The appeals against the orders of the CAT could be made both in the Supreme Court and the High Courts.

Statement III is correct: The Tribunal follows the principles of natural justice in deciding cases and the procedure, prescribed by Evidence Act or CPC does not apply.

Statement IV is correct: The Central Administrative Tribunal has been established for adjudication of disputes with respect to recruitment and conditions of service of persons appointed to public services and posts in connection with the affairs of the Union or other local authorities within the territory of India or under the control of Government of India and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

Thus, Option B is correct.

2. B

Statement I is correct: He audits the accounts related to all expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India, consolidated fund of each state and consolidated fund of each union territory having a Legislative Assembly. He audits all expenditure from the Contingency Fund of India and the Public Account of India as well as the contingency fund of each state and the public account of each state.

Statement II is incorrect: CAG can not undertake the audit of private companies.

Statement III is correct: CAG can undertake the audit of private companies engaged in certain PPP sectors such as in power sector, port sector, oil and gas sector, aviation sector etc.

Thus, Option B is correct.

3. A

The Supreme Court has ruled that the BCCI does not come under 'State' in the Indian Constitution and thus RTI is not applicable.

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The Delhi High Court has set aside the Central Information Commission (CIC) order declaring ministers as “public authorities” under the transparency law. Justice Vibhu Bakhru overturned the March 12, 2016 order of the CIC, declaring the “ministers in the Union Government and all State Governments as public authorities” under the Right to Information (RTI) Act.

Political Parties also does not come under the ambit of RTI Act although the debates are going on to bring the political parties under RTI Act.

Thus, Option A is correct.

4. D

Statement I is incorrect: The Central Information Commission has been constituted with effect from 12-10-2005 under the Right to Information Act, 2005. The jurisdiction of the Commission extends over all Central Public Authorities. It is a statutory body under Ministry of Personnel.

Statement II is correct: The Commission consists of a Chief Information Commissioner and not more than ten Information Commissioners. They should not be a Member of Parliament or Member of the Legislature of any State or Union Territory.

Statement III is correct: The Chief Information Commissioner and an Information Commissioner hold office for a term of 5 years or until they attain the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier. They are not eligible for reappointment

Statement IV is correct: The decision of the commission is binding under Section 19(7) of the Act.

Thus, Option D is correct.

5. C

Statement I is incorrect: Originally in 1950, the commission had only a Chief Election Commissioner. Two additional Commissioners were appointed to the commission for the first time on 16 October 1989 but they had a very short tenure, ending on 1 January 1990. The Election Commissioner Amendment Act, 1989 made the Commission a multi-member body. The concept of a 3 - member Commission has been in operation since then with the decisions being made by a majority vote.

Statement II is incorrect: The Constitution provides that Chief Election Commissioner is provided with the security of tenure. He cannot be removed from his office except in same manner and on the same grounds as a judge of the Supreme Court. Any other election commissioner or a regional commissioner cannot be removed from office except on the recommendation of the chief election commissioner. Thus, the Constitution does not provides grounds for the removal of other Election Commissioners.

Statement III is correct: The Election Commission shall consist of the chief election commissioner and such number of other election commissioners, if any, as the President may from time to time fix.

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Statement IV is correct: The State Election Commission (not the Election Commission) conducts the elections of the rural and urban local bodies.

Thus, Option C is correct.

6. D

All the statements are correct.

Option D is correct.

7. A

- **Niti Aayog** – Executive Body
- **Zonal Councils** – Statutory Body – Established by an Act of Parliament i.e. States Reorganisation Act, 1956.
- **Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC)** - Statutory Body – Established under Cinematograph Act, 1952.
- **Advocate General of State** – Constitutional Body - Established under Article 165.
- **Central Information Commission** – Statutory Body – Established under the Right to Information Act, 2005

Thus, Option A is correct.

8. D

Statement I is correct: The Press Council of India was first constituted on 4th July, 1966 as an AUTONOMOUS, statutory, QUASI-JUDICIAL body, with Shri Justice J R Mudholkar, then a Judge of the Supreme Court, as Chairman.

Statement II is correct.

Statement III is correct: The Council is headed by a Chairman, who has by convention, been a retired judge of the Supreme Court of India. The Council consists of 28 other members of whom 20 represent the press and are nominated by the press organizations/news agencies recognized and notified by the Council as all India bodies of categories such as editors, working journalists and owners and managers of newspaper and news agencies, five members are nominated from the two Houses of Parliament and three represent cultural, literary and legal fields as nominees of the Sahitya Academy, University Grants Commission and the Bar Council of India.

Thus, Option D is correct.

9. D

The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, is a key piece of forest legislation passed in India on 18 December 2006. It has also been called the Forest

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Rights Act, the Tribal Rights Act, the Tribal Bill, and the Tribal Land Act. The law concerns the rights of forest-dwelling communities to land and other resources, denied to them over decades as a result of the continuance of colonial forest laws in India. They have been provided with the following rights:

Title Rights - i.e. ownership - to land that is being farmed by tribals or forest dwellers as on 13 December 2005, subject to a maximum of 4 hectares; ownership is only for land that is actually being cultivated by the concerned family as on that date, 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;[15] and to basic amenities, subject to restrictions for forest protection.

Forest Management Rights - to protect forests and wildlife.

Thus, Option D is correct.

10. C

Each smart city will have a SPV which will be headed by a full time CEO and have nominees of Central Government, State Government and ULB on its Board.

The SPV will be a limited company incorporated under the Companies Act, 2013 at the city-level, in which the State/UT and the ULB will be the promoters having 50:50 equity share-holding. The private sector or financial institutions could be considered for taking equity stake in the SPV, provided the shareholding pattern of 50:50 of the State/UT and the ULB is maintained and the State/UT and the ULB together have majority shareholding and control of the SPV.

Thus, Option C is correct.

11. D

The Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) was launched on December 23, 1993 as a programme for Members of Parliament (MPs) to recommend development projects in their constituencies. The MP may recommend capital works projects in sectors such as infrastructure development, public health, sanitation, and water.

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The funds under MPs are non-lapsable.

Thus, Option D is correct.

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12. B

SUBJECT	PROVISION IN THE TENTH SCHEDULE
Disqualification	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• If a member of a house belonging to a political party:<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Voluntarily gives up the membership of his political party, or▪ Votes, or does not vote in the legislature, contrary to the directions of his political party. However, if the member has taken prior permission, or is condoned by the party within 15 days from such voting or abstention, the member shall not be disqualified.• If an independent candidate joins a political party after the election.• If a nominated member joins a party six months after he becomes a member of the legislature.
Powers to disqualify	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Chairman or the Speaker of the House takes the decision to disqualify a member.• b. If a complaint is received with respect to the defection of the Chairman or Speaker, a member of the House elected by that House shall take the decision.

Thus, Option B is correct.

13. B

Statement I is correct: The Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) is the main agency for preventing corruption in the Central government. It was established in 1964 by an executive resolution of the Central government. Its establishment was recommended by the Santhanam Committee on Prevention of Corruption

Statement II is incorrect: Originally the CVC was neither a constitutional body nor a statutory body. In September 2003, the Parliament enacted a law conferring statutory status on the CVC.

Statement III is correct: The CVC is a multi-member body consisting of a Central Vigilance Commissioner (chairperson) and not more than two vigilance commissioners.

Statement IV is incorrect: They are appointed by the president by warrant under his hand and seal on the recommendation of a three-member committee consisting of the prime minister as its head, the Union minister of home affairs and the Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha.

Thus, Option B is correct.

14. D

Statement IV is incorrect: The Doctrine of 'Sovereignty of Parliament' is associated with the British Parliament. Sovereignty means the supreme power within the State. That supreme power in Great Britain lies with the Parliament. There are no 'legal' restrictions on its authority and jurisdiction. The

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Indian Parliament, on the other hand, cannot be regarded as a sovereign body in the similar sense as there are 'legal' restrictions on its authority and jurisdiction.

All other statements are correct.

Thus, Option D is correct.

15. A

Article 262 of the Constitution provides for the adjudication of inter-state water disputes. It makes two provisions:

- Parliament may by law provide for the adjudication of any dispute or complaint with respect to the use, distribution and control of waters of any inter-state river and river valley.
- Parliament may also provide that neither the Supreme Court nor any other court is to exercise jurisdiction in respect of any such dispute or complaint.

Under this provision, the Parliament has enacted two laws [the River Boards Act (1956) and the Inter-State Water Disputes Act (1956)].

The Inter-State Water Disputes Act empowers the Central government to set up an ad hoc tribunal for the adjudication of a dispute between two or more states in relation to the waters of an inter-state river or river valley. The decision of the tribunal would be final and binding on the parties to the dispute. Neither the Supreme Court nor any other court is to have jurisdiction in respect of any water dispute which may be referred to such a tribunal under this Act.

Thus, Option A is correct.

16. A

The CVC is a multi-member body consisting of a Central Vigilance Commissioner (chairperson) and not more than two vigilance commissioners. They are appointed by the president by warrant under his hand and seal on the recommendation of a three-member committee consisting of the prime minister as its head, the Union minister of home affairs and the Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha.

Thus, Option A is correct.

17. B

Statement I is incorrect: Supreme Court in Minerva Mills Case observed that merely Directive Principles of State Policies are non-justiciable, it does not follow that they are in any way subservient or inferior to the Fundamental Rights.

Statement II is correct: SC observed in Minerva Mills Case that Fundamental Rights conferred by Article 14 and Article 19 were accepted as subordinate to the Directive Principles specified in Article 39 (b) and (c). Thus, Parliament can amend FRs for implementing DPSPs.

Thus, Option B is correct.

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18. A

The origin of this committee can be traced to the standing financial committee set up in 1921. The first Estimates Committee in the post-independence era was constituted in 1950 on the recommendation of John Mathai, the then finance minister. Originally, it had 25 members but in 1956 its membership was raised to 30. All the thirty members are from Lok Sabha only. The Rajya Sabha has no representation in this committee.

The functions of the committee are:

- To report what economies, improvements in organisation, efficiency and administrative reform consistent with the policy underlying the estimates, can be affected.
- To suggest alternative policies in order to bring about efficiency and economy in administration.
- To examine whether the money is well laid out within the limits of the policy implied in the estimates.
- To suggest the form in which the estimates are to be presented to Parliament.

Thus, Option A is correct.

19. B

Statement I is correct: DPC is a constitutional body set up through 74th Constitutional Amendment Act under Art. 243ZD.

Statement II is incorrect: The DPC is generally composed of elected members of the local bodies within the district, both rural and urban, as well as some nominated members. The number of members varies with the population size of the districts. The ratio of members from Panchayats and ULBs is based on the ratio in which the population of the district is divided between rural and urban areas.

Statement III is correct: Every state shall constitute at the district level, a district planning committee to consolidate the plans prepared by panchayats and municipalities in the district, and to prepare a draft development plan for the district as a whole.

Statement IV is incorrect: The Constitution grants powers to the State Legislature for making provisions with respect to the manner of the election of chairpersons of such committees. Therefore, the Chairperson is not necessarily directly elected member of the local body.

Thus, Option B is correct.

20. D

Option D is correct.

21. A

Statement I is incorrect: Being a sovereign state, India can acquire foreign territories according to the

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modes recognised by international law, i.e., cession (following treaty, purchase, gift, lease or plebiscite), occupation (hitherto unoccupied by a recognised ruler), conquest or subjugation. For example, India acquired several foreign territories such as Dadra and Nagar Haveli; Goa, Daman and Diu; Puducherry and Sikkim since the commencement of the Constitution.

Statement II is correct: According to Article 1, the territory of India can be classified into three categories:

- Territories of the states
- Union territories
- Territories that may be acquired by the Government of India at any time.

The names of states and union territories and their territorial extent are mentioned in the first schedule of the Constitution.

Statement III is incorrect: In 1974, Sikkim expressed its desire for greater association with India. Accordingly, the 35th Constitutional Amendment Act (1974) was enacted by the parliament. This amendment introduced a new class of statehood under the constitution by conferring on Sikkim the status of an 'associate state' of the Indian Union.

Statement IV is incorrect: Puducherry has also a legislature of its own.

Thus, Option A is correct.

22. C

Statement I is incorrect: The National Commission for Women is a statutory body established in January 1992 under the National Commission for Women Act, 1990. This commission was for the first time recommended by Committee on Status of Women in India in 1974.

Statement II is correct: The NCW is made up of a chairperson, five members and a member secretary. A person 'committed to the cause of women' is nominated and appointed as Chairperson by the Central Government. The Five members are also nominated by the central Government. Chairperson and members are removed by Central Government.

Statement III is correct: The Commission presents an annual report to the Central Government. It can also submit a report as and when it thinks necessary. The Central Government places all such reports before each House of Parliament, along with a memorandum explaining the action taken on the recommendations made by the Commission. The memorandum should also contain the reasons for the non-acceptance of any of such recommendations. If any such report is related to any matter with which any state government is concerned, the Commission forwards a copy of such report to such state government. The state government places it before the state legislature, along with a memorandum explaining the action taken on the recommendations of the commission.

Thus, Option C is correct.

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23. A

Statements I and II are correct: NHRC is vested with the power to regulate its own procedure. It has all the powers of a civil court and its proceedings have a judicial character. It may call for information or report from the Central and state governments or any other authority subordinate thereto.

Statements III and IV are incorrect: The functions of the commission are mainly recommendatory in nature. It has no power to punish the violators of human rights, nor to award any relief including monetary relief to the victim. Notably, its recommendations are not binding on the concerned government or authority.

Thus, Option A is correct.

24. C

UPSC can serve all or any of the needs of a state on the request of the state governor and with the approval of the President of India.

Thus, Option C is correct.

25. B

Statement I is correct: Gram Nyayalayas Act 2008 had into force on October 2, 2009. The Gram Nyayalayas Act, 2008 has been enacted to provide for the establishment of the Gram Nyayalayas at the grass roots level for the purpose of providing access to justice to the citizens at their door steps. Each Gram Nyayalaya is a court of Judicial Magistrate of the first class and its presiding officer (Nyayadhikari) is appointed by the State Government in consultation with the High Court.

Statement II is correct: A Grama Nyayalaya is a mobile court and exercises the powers of both Criminal and Civil Courts. Gram Nyayalaya try criminal cases, civil suits, claims or disputes which are specified in the First Schedule and the Second Schedule to the Act.

Statement III is incorrect: An appeal against a judgement of the Gram Nyayalaya is taken forward as follows:

- Session Courts in case of criminal cases.
- District courts in case of civil cases.

Statement IV is incorrect: A Gram Nyayalaya is not be bound by the rules of evidence provided in the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 but is guided by the principles of natural justice and subject to any rule made by the High Court.

Thus, Option B is correct.

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26. D

Art. 16 (2) states that no citizen shall on the grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, descent, place of birth, residence or any of them, be ineligible for, or discriminated against in respect or, any employment or office under the State.

Thus, Option D is correct.

27. C

Option C is correct.

28. B

Statements I and II are correct: The Lokpal and Lokayukta Act, 2013 seeks to provide for the establishment of Lokpal for the Union and Lokayukta for States to inquire into allegations of corruption against certain public functionaries and for related matters. The act extends to whole of India, including Jammu & Kashmir and is applicable to “public servants” within and outside India.

Statement III is incorrect: The Lokpal Act brings the PM under its jurisdiction yet the Judiciary has been left. Judiciary is NOT subject to Lokpal jurisdiction.

Thus, Option B is correct.

29. B

Private Individuals and bodies do not fall under the ambit of State under Art. 32. and thus they are not amenable to the Writ Jurisdiction of Supreme Court.

Thus, Option B is correct.

30. C

When the legislatures of two or more states pass resolutions requesting the Parliament to enact laws on a matter in the State List, then the Parliament can make laws for regulating that matter. A law so enacted applies only to those states which have passed the resolutions. However, any other state may adopt it afterwards by passing a resolution to that effect in its legislature. Such a law can be amended or repealed only by the Parliament and not by the legislatures of the concerned states.

The effect of passing a resolution under the above provision is that the Parliament becomes entitled to legislate with respect to a matter for which it has no power to make a law. On the other hand, the state legislature ceases to have the power to make a law with respect to that matter.

Thus, Option C is correct.

31. D

Option D is correct. (Detailed Discussed in the Class)

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32. C

Statement I is incorrect: The Attorney General is not a full-time counsel for the Government. He does not fall in the category of government servants. Further, he is not debarred from private legal practice.

Statement II is correct: The term of office of the AG is not fixed by the Constitution. Further, the Constitution does not contain the procedure and grounds for his removal. He holds office during the pleasure of the president. This means that he may be removed by the president at any time.

Statement III is correct: The Attorney General has the right of audience in all courts in the territory of India. Further, he has the right to speak and to take part in the proceedings of both the Houses of Parliament or their joint sitting and any committee of the Parliament of which he may be named a member, but without a right to vote. He enjoys all the privileges and immunities that are available to a Member of Parliament.

Thus, Option C is correct.

33*. C

- To secure the participation of workers in the management of industries – Inserted by 42nd Constitutional Amendment.
- To protect and improve the environment and to safeguard forests and wildlife - Inserted by 42nd Constitutional Amendment.
- To secure for all citizens a uniform civil code throughout the country – Present in Original Constitution.
- To promote equal justice and to provide for free legal aid to the poor - Inserted by 42nd Constitutional Amendment.
- To provide early childhood care and education for all children until they complete the age of six years - Inserted by 86th Constitutional Amendment.

Thus, Option C is correct.

*** Question was tweaked as 'Not' found in the Original Constitution at the test timing.**

34. A

Statement I is correct.

Statement II is incorrect: All the parties including ruling and opposition party has the office of Whip in Indian Parliament.

Statement III is incorrect: Whip cannot be issued in the elections of President, Vice-President and Rajya Sabha.

Thus, Option A is correct.

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35. D

Option D is correct.

36. A

Statement I is correct.

Statement II is incorrect: Section 9 of the Consumer Protection Act advocates Three-Tier redressal of consumer disputes at the national, state and the district levels.

Statement III is incorrect: Section 9 of the Consumer Protection Act advocates three-tier redressal of consumer disputes at the national, state and the district levels.

Thus, Option A is correct.

37. A

Statement I is incorrect: The 73rd Amendment of the Constitution empowered the Sabhas to conduct Social Audits.

Statement II is incorrect: CAG does not conduct the Accounting Audit of Panchayati Raj Institutions in the whole country. State Government can make provisions for audit of accounts of the Panchayats.

Statement III is correct.

Thus, Option A is correct.

38. A

Statement I is correct: Article 370 in Part XXI of the Constitution grants a special status to Jammu and Kashmir. Accordingly, all the provisions of the Constitution of India do not apply to it. It is also the only state in the Indian Union which has its own separate state Constitution - the Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir.

Statement II is incorrect: Parliament can make laws in relation to the state on most of the subjects enumerated in the Union List and on a good number of subjects enumerated in the Concurrent List. But, the residuary power belongs to the state legislature except in few matters like prevention of activities involving terrorist acts, questioning or disrupting the sovereignty and territorial integrity of India and causing insult to the National Flag, National Anthem and the Constitution of India. Further, the power to make laws of preventive detention in the state belongs to the state legislature.

Statement III is correct.

Statement IV is incorrect: The High Court of J&K can issue writs only for the enforcement of the Fundamental rights and not for any other purpose.

Thus, Option A is correct.

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39. A

Statement I is incorrect: The Chairman and Members of a SPSC are appointed by the governor but they can be removed only by the president (and not by the governor).

Statement II is correct: The President can remove them on the same grounds and in the same manner as he can remove a chairman or a member of the UPSC.

Statement III is incorrect: The Constitution does not specify the strength of the Commission but has left the matter to the discretion of the Governor.

Thus, Option A is correct.

40. D

Option D is correct.

41. A

Statement I is incorrect: The Constitution of India used the word 'minorities' or its plural form in some articles 29 to 30 and 350 A to 350 B but the 'minority' has not been defined by the Indian Constitution.

Statement II is correct: Article 30 of Indian Constitution expressly recognizes the Minorities based on language and religion.

Statement III is incorrect: The Seventh Constitutional Amendment Act of 1956 inserted a new Article 350-B in Part XVII of the Constitution which provides for a Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities.

Thus, Option A is correct.

42. A

Statements I and II are incorrect: Advertising Standards Council of India (ASCI) is a self-regulatory voluntary organization of the advertising industry. It was founded in 1985 and is an NGO.

Statement III is correct: The objective of the ASCI is to maintain and enhance the public's confidence in advertising. Its mandate is that all advertising material must be truthful, legal and honest, decent and not objectify women, safe for consumers – especially children and fair to their competitors.

Thus, Option A is correct.

43. D

Article 3 lays down two conditions with reference to the formation of states:

- One, a bill contemplating the above changes can be introduced in the Parliament only with the prior recommendation of the President; and
- Two, before recommending the bill, the President has to refer the same to the state legislature concerned for expressing its views within a specified period.

Thus, Option D is correct.

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44. B

Statement I is incorrect: The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) was set up in March 2007 under the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights (CPCR) Act, 2005, an Act of Parliament (December 2005). NCPCR is a statutory body under the CPCR Act, 2005 and under the administrative control of the Ministry of Women & Child Development, Government of India.

Statement II is correct: The Commission's Mandate is to ensure that all Laws, Policies, Programmes, and Administrative Mechanisms are in consonance with the Child Rights perspective as enshrined in the Constitution of India and also the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. The Child is defined as a person in the 0 to 18 years age group.

Thus, Option B is correct.

45. D

Option D is correct.

46. B

Option B is correct.

47. B

Statement I is correct: The Constitution (Article 76) has provided for the office of the Attorney General for India. He is the highest law officer in the country.

Statement II is incorrect: The term of office of the AG is not fixed by the Constitution. Further, the Constitution does not contain the procedure and grounds for his removal. He holds office during the pleasure of the President.

Statement III is correct: He has the right to speak and to take part in the proceedings of both the Houses of Parliament or their joint sitting and any committee of the Parliament of which he may be named a member, but without a right to vote. He enjoys all the privileges and immunities that are available to a Member of Parliament.

Thus, Option B is correct.

48. A

The term "PIL" originated in the United States in the mid-1980s. It means, litigation filed in a court of law, for the protection of "Public Interest", such as pollution, terrorism, road safety, constructional hazards etc. PIL need not to follow formal proceedings of the court. The source of PIL is the Article 21 of the Indian Constitution, which is a fundamental right.

Thus, Option A is correct.

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49. A

Statement I is correct: Below is the comparison based on the Rank of Precedence –

9A. Chairperson, Union Public Service Commission

Chief Election Commissioner

Comptroller & Auditor General of India

10. Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha

Deputy Chief Ministers of States

Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha

Members of the Planning Commission

Ministers of State of the Union (and any other Minister in the Ministry of Defence for defence matters)

Statement II is incorrect: The conditions of service of persons serving in the Indian Audit and Accounts Department and the administrative powers of the CAG are prescribed by the president after consultation with the CAG.

Thus, Option A is correct.

50. D

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) is an historic document that was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly at its third session on 10 December 1948 as Resolution 217 at the Palais de Chaillot in Paris, France. It contains 30 Articles:

Article 16.

- Men and women of full age, without any limitation due to race, nationality or religion, have the right to marry and to found a family. They are entitled to equal rights as to marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution.
- Marriage shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses.
- The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State.

Article 24.

- Everyone has the right to rest and leisure, including reasonable limitation of working hours and periodic holidays with pay.

Article 25

- Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself

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and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.

Thus, Option D is correct.

51. B

Statement I is correct: As per Article 62 of the Constitution, an election to fill the vacancy caused by the expiration of the term of office of the outgoing President is required to be completed before the expiration of the term. The law provides that the notification for election shall be issued on or after the sixtieth day before the expiry of term of office of the outgoing President.

Statement II is correct: The Election Commission, in consultation with the Central Government, appoints the Secretary General of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, by rotation, as the Returning Officer. Accordingly, the Secretary General, Lok Sabha was appointed as the Returning Officer for the recent election.

Statement III is incorrect: Article 55 (3) of the Constitution provides that the election shall be held in accordance with the System of Proportional Representation by means of single transferable vote and the voting at such election shall be by secret ballot.

Thus, Option B is correct.

52. D

Assertion is False: The laws pronounced by the Supreme Court through judicial verdicts are binding on anybody within the territory of India until these laws are not approved by the Parliament of India.

Reason is True.

Thus, Option D is correct.

53. A

Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.

Thus, Option A is correct.

54. B

Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) is a revamped version of Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Shashaktikaran Abhiyan (RGPSA) and covers various projects to strengthen the Panchayati Raj system in the country. The Scheme would be funded by both the Centre and States in 75:25 ratio.

The scheme seeks to:

- Enhance capacities and effectiveness of Panchayats and the Gram Sabhas;

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- Enable democratic decision-making and accountability in Panchayats and promote people's participation;
- Strengthen the institutional structure for knowledge creation and capacity building of Panchayats;
- Promote devolution of powers and responsibilities to Panchayats according to the spirit of the Constitution and PESA Act;
- Strengthen Gram Sabhas to function effectively as the basic forum of peoples participation, transparency and accountability within the Panchayat system;
- Create and strengthen democratic local self-government in areas where Panchayats do not exist;
- Strengthen the constitutionally mandated framework on which Panchayats are founded.

Thus, Option B is correct.

55. A

The President appoints the following by warrant under his hand and seal.

- Governor of State.
- CAG.
- Judges of High Court and Supreme Court.
- National Commission for Scheduled Castes.
- National Commission for Scheduled Tribes.

Thus, Option A is correct.

56. B

Statement I is correct: The Chief Election Commissioner is provided with the security of tenure. He cannot be removed from his office except in same manner and on the same grounds as a judge of the Supreme Court. In other words, he can be removed by the president on the basis of a resolution passed to that effect by both the Houses of Parliament with special majority, either on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity. Thus, he does not hold his office till the pleasure of the president, though he is appointed by him.

Statement II is correct: The Constitution has not debarred the retiring election commissioners from any further appointment by the government.

Statement III is correct: The budget of Election Commission is drawn on the Consolidated Fund of India although it is not a charged expenditure.

Statement IV is incorrect: The conditions of service and tenure of office of the election commissioners and the regional commissioners shall be determined by the President.

Thus, Option B is correct.

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57. D

Statement I is incorrect: The office of Solicitor General is not a constitutional post.

Statement II is incorrect: The Attorney General of India is not member of central cabinet.

Thus, Option D is correct.

58. B

Oath of President: In his oath, the President swears:

- to faithfully execute the office;
- to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution and the law; and
- to devote himself to the service and well-being of the people of India.

Oath of Vice-President: In his oath, the Vice-President swears:

- to bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of India; and
- to faithfully discharge the duties of his office.

Oath of Governor: In his oath, the governor swears:

- to faithfully execute the office;
- to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution and the law; and
- to devote himself to the service and well-being of the people of the state.

Oath of CJI and Judges of Supreme Court and High Court: In his oath, a judge of the Supreme Court or High Court swears:

- to bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of India;
- to uphold the sovereignty and integrity of India;
- to duly and faithfully and to the best of his ability, knowledge and judgement perform the duties of the Office without fear or favour, affection or ill-will; and
- to uphold the Constitution and the laws.

Thus, Option B is correct.

59. D

Option D is correct.

60. A

Statement I is correct and Statement III is incorrect: In a republic, on the other hand, the head of the state is always elected directly or indirectly for a fixed period, eg, USA. Therefore, the term 'Republic' in our Preamble indicates that India has an elected head called the President. He is elected indirectly for a fixed period of five years.

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Statement II is incorrect “The sovereignty of the people” is a feature of a democratic government but not a republic.

Thus, Option A is correct.

61. D

Statement I is correct: The institution of Lokpal is a statutory body without any constitutional backing. Lokpal is a multimember body, made up of one chairperson and maximum of 8 members.

Statement II is correct: Out of the maximum eight members, half will be judicial members. Minimum fifty per cent of the Members will be from SC / ST / OBC / Minorities and women.

Statement III is correct: The salary, allowances and other conditions of service of chairperson are equivalent to Chief Justice of India and members is equivalent to Judge of Supreme Court.

Statement IV is correct: The source of salary for Lokpal and Members is Consolidated Fund of India.

Thus, Option D is correct.

62. A

Statement I is incorrect: The Constitution makes a provision for the establishment of a Joint State Public Service Commission (JSPSC) for two or more states. While the UPSC and the SPSC are created directly by the Constitution, a JSPSC can be created by an act of Parliament on the request of the state legislatures concerned. Thus, a JSPSC is a statutory and not a constitutional body.

Statement II is correct.

Statement III is incorrect: A JSPSC presents its annual performance report to each of the concerned state governors. Each Governor places the report before the state legislature.

Thus, Option A is correct.

63. C

The Finance Commission is required to make recommendations to the president of India on the following matters:

- The distribution of the net proceeds of taxes to be shared between the Centre and the states, and the allocation between the states of the respective shares of such proceeds.
- The principles that should govern the grants-in-aid to the states by the Centre (i.e., out of the consolidated fund of India).
- The measures needed to augment the consolidated fund of a state to supplement the resources of the panchayats and the municipalities in the state on the basis of the recommendations made by the state finance commission.
- Any other matter referred to it by the president in the interests of sound finance.

Thus, Option C is correct.

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64. A

Statement I is correct: The president can also remove the chairman or any other member of UPSC for misbehaviour. However, in this case, the president has to refer the matter to the Supreme Court for an enquiry. If the Supreme Court, after the enquiry, upholds the cause of removal and advises so, the president can remove the chairman or a member. Under the provisions of the Constitution, the advise tendered by the Supreme Court in this regard is binding on the President.

Statement II is incorrect: Defining the term 'misbehaviour' in this context, the Constitution states that the chairman or any other member of the UPSC is deemed to be guilty of misbehaviour if he (a) is concerned or interested in any contract or agreement made by the Government of India or the government of a state, or (b) participates in any way in the profit of such contract or agreement or in any benefit therefrom otherwise than as a member and in common with other members of an incorporated company.

Thus, Option A is correct.

65. A

Option A is correct.

66. A

To take care of the welfare of the scheduled tribes, a Tribal Advisory Council is constituted in each state with a scheduled area.

- This Tribal Advisory Council will be made of maximum 20 members out of which the three-fourth will be Scheduled Tribes MLAs in the state.
- It advises the Governor on matters pertaining to the welfare and advancement of the Scheduled Tribes in the State.
- The number of members of these councils, mode of their appointment, appointment of the chairman, officers and servants of these councils, conduct of its meeting and general business are controlled by the Governor of the state in question”.
- Governor also can make a notification that that any particular Act of Parliament or of the Legislature of the State shall not apply to a Scheduled Area or any part thereof in the State or shall apply to a Scheduled Area or any part thereof in the State.
- Governor can also make rules for the better management of peace and good governance in such areas.

Thus, Option A is correct.

67. C

Option C is correct.

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68. D

Statement I is incorrect: It is a constitutional body.

All other statements are correct.

Thus, Option D is correct.

69. A

Statement I is incorrect: National Commission for Backward Classes is under the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment established on 14 August 1993. It was constituted pursuant to the provisions of the National Commission for Backward Classes Act, 1993.

In 2017, a bill seeking to grant constitutional status to the National Commission for Backward Classes is scheduled to be passed in Parliament. The bill was passed by Lok Sabha in April 2017 and is waiting for the assent of the Rajya Sabha. National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC) is proposed to be dissolved to create the National Commission for Socially and Educationally Backward Classes (NCSEBC) as a constitutional body.

Statement II is correct.

Statement III is incorrect: Its advice is not binding upon the Central Government.

Thus, Option A is correct.

70. B

Statement III is incorrect: The pressure groups do not directly participate in the political activities.

Thus, Option B is correct.

71. B

Statements I is incorrect: The President is empowered to declare an area to be a scheduled area. He can also increase or decrease its area, alter its boundary lines, rescind such designation or make fresh orders for such redesignation on an area in consultation with the governor of the state concerned.

Statement II is correct: The Governor is empowered to direct that any particular act of Parliament or the state legislature does not apply to a scheduled area or apply with specified modifications and exceptions.

Thus, Option B is correct.

72. C

Statements I is incorrect: Every village shall have a Gram Sabha consisting of persons whose names are included in the electoral rolls for the Panchayat at the village level.

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Statements II is correct: Every Gram Sabha shall -

- approve of the plans, programmes and projects for social and economic development before they are taken up for implementation by the Panchayat at the village level; and
- be responsible for the identification of beneficiaries under the poverty alleviation and other programmes.

Statements III is correct: All seats of Chairpersons of Panchayats at all levels shall be reserved for the Scheduled Tribes.

Thus, Option C is correct.

73. B

Statements II is incorrect: The Finance Commission consists of a chairman and four other members to be appointed by the President. The Constitution authorises the Parliament to determine the qualifications of members of the commission and the manner in which they should be selected. Accordingly, the Parliament has specified the qualifications of the chairman and members of the commission.

Thus, Option B is correct.

74. C

Statement I is incorrect: Under the Yojana, only Members of Parliament (MPs) will be responsible for developing the socioeconomic and physical infrastructure of three villages each by 2019 and a total of eight villages each by 2024.

Statement II is correct: No new funds have been allocated for the Yojana. Resources may be raised through:

- Funds from existing schemes, such as the Indira Awas Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, and Backward Regions Grant Fund, etc.
- The Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS),
- The gram panchayat's own revenue,
- Central and State Finance Commission Grants, and
- Corporate Social Responsibility funds.

Thus, Option C is correct.

75. C

The National Commission to review the working of the Constitution (NCRWC) also known as Justice Manepalli Narayana Rao Venkatachaliah Commission was set up by a resolution of the NDA

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Government of India led by Atal Bihari Vajpayee on 22 February 2000 for suggesting possible amendments to the Constitution of India.

Thus, Option C is correct.

76. B

Statement I is incorrect: It has responsibility for the conduct of elections of Panchayats and Municipalities under 74th Constitutional Amendment.

Statement II is incorrect: SEC consists of a state election commissioner to be appointed by the governor. His conditions of service and tenure of office shall also be determined by the governor. He shall not be removed from the office except in the manner and on the grounds prescribed for the removal of a judge of the state high court.

Thus, Option B is correct.

77. A

Option A is correct.

78. A

Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.

Thus, Option A is correct.

79. A

Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.

Thus, Option A is correct.

80. A

Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.

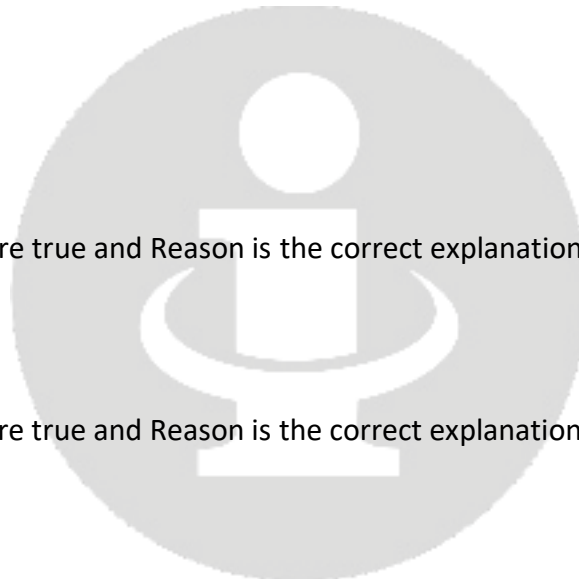
Thus, Option A is correct.

81. A

Option A is correct.

82. C

Statement I is incorrect: The Government has approved the constitution of a National Anti-Profiteering Authority (NAA) – the institutional mechanism under the GST law to check the unfair profit-making activities by the trading community. Union Cabinet chaired by the PM decided for the appointment of a Chairman and Technical Members of the Authority.



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The Authority's core function is to ensure that the benefits of the reduction in GST rates on goods or services made by the GST Council are passed on to the ultimate consumers by way of a reduction in prices by traders.

Statements II and III are correct: If the undue benefit cannot be passed on to the consumer, it can be ordered to be deposited in the Consumer Welfare Fund. The Department of Consumer Affairs (under Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution) operates the fund, setup by the Department of Revenue under the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944.

Thus, Option C is correct.

83. C

Myanmar became the 7th member of South Asia Sub-regional Economic Cooperation (SASEC) program of Asian Development Bank (ADB). It was officially made member at the SASEC Finance Ministers' meeting held in New Delhi and chaired by Union Finance Minister Arun Jaitley.

About South Asia Subregional Economic Cooperation (SASEC)

- SASEC program is a project-based partnership to promote regional prosperity by improving cross-border connectivity, boosting trade among member countries and strengthening regional economic cooperation.
- It was established in 2001 in response to the request of the four countries of South Asia – Bangladesh, Bhutan, India and Nepal – from ADB to assist in facilitating economic cooperation among them.
- ADB is the secretariat and lead financier of the SASEC program. So far, it has supported 46 projects worth \$9.17 billion in transport, trade facilitation, energy and information and communications technology (ICT).
- Its seven members are Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Myanmar, Nepal and Sri Lanka.

Thus, Option C is correct.

84. D

About ICRISAT

- ICRISAT is a non-profit agricultural research organization headquartered in Patancheru in Hyderabad, Telangana.
- It was founded in 1972 by a consortium of organizations convened by the Ford and the Rockefeller Foundations.
- Its charter was signed by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

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- It has several regional centres around globe- Niamey (Nigeria), Nairobi (Kenya) and research stations Bamako (Mali), Bulawayo (Zimbabwe).
- Since its inception, India has granted special status to ICRISAT as a UN Organization operating in the Indian Territory making it eligible for special.

About ICAR

- ICAR is an autonomous body responsible for co-ordinating agricultural education and research in India. It is the largest network of agricultural research and education institutes in the world.
- It reports to the Department of Agricultural Research and Education under the Union Ministry of Agriculture. The Union Minister of Agriculture serves as its president.

Thus, Option D is correct.

85. A

Statement I is correct: Union Minister of State for Youth Affairs and Sports (Independent Charge) Col. Rajyavardhan Rathore released the India Youth Development Index and Report 2017. The Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development (RGNIYD), Sriperumbudur, Tamil Nadu, an Institute of National Importance has come out with Youth Development Index and Report 2017. This is a pioneering attempt made by the Institute in 2010 which it followed up with the India Youth Development Index in 2017.

Statement II is correct: The objective of constructing the India Youth Development Index (YDI) 2017 is to track the trends in Youth Development across the States. The Index enables recognizing the high and low performing states, identifies the weak domains and informs the policy makers the priority areas of intervention for youth development in the states.

Statement III is incorrect: Constructing Youth Development Index for the year 2017 was done using the latest definition of youth as used in National Youth Policy – 2014 (India) and World Youth Development Report of Commonwealth (15 – 29 years) as well as using the Commonwealth Indicators in order to facilitate Global comparison.

Statement IV is incorrect: YDI for India adds a new domain, social inclusion, to assess the inclusiveness of societal progress as structural inequalities persist in Indian society. This construction helps to identify the gaps that require intensification of policy intervention.

Thus, Option A is correct.

86. B

The following six languages are included in the list of Classical Languages:

- Tamil (since 2004)

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- Sanskrit (since 2005)
- Telugu (since 2008)
- Kannada (Since 2008)
- Malayalam (since 2013)
- Odiya (since 2014)

Thus, Option B is correct.

87. A

Sperm whale is the largest of the toothed whales and has been listed as vulnerable by IUCN. Humpback whale is one of the larger rorqual species. It has been listed as least concern by IUCN. Blue whale is a marine mammal; it has been listed as endangered species by IUCN. White whale is a beluga whale and the largest toothed predator. It has been listed as near threatened in the IUCN list.

Thus, Option A is correct.

88. D

In a path breaking initiative to empower women, the Minister of Women & Child Development, Smt Maneka Sanjay Gandhi inaugurated an online portal NARI in New Delhi today. Developed by the Ministry of Women & Child Development, the portal will provide women citizens with easy access to information on government schemes and initiatives for women. Further to provide a platform for NGOs and Civil Societies to interact with the Ministry of Women & Child Development, e-Samvad portal has also been developed which was inaugurated by the WCD Minister today. The Minister of State for Women & Child Development, Dr. Virendra Kumar was also present on the occasion.

Speaking on the occasion, Smt Maneka Sanjay Gandhi said that for the first time ever since Independence, women of the country will be able to access information about benefits being provided to them by the Government. The portal contains information about schemes being run by both Central as well as the States Governments.

The Government – both Central and State – has implemented a number of schemes & legislations for women to provide them equal rights, economic opportunities, social support, legal aid, housing etc. However, there is often a lack of awareness of these provisions and difficulties in accessing their benefits. For example, many are unaware that One Stop Centres are available in 168 districts for women in difficult circumstances, PM Awas Yojana gives priority to registration of homes in the name of women and many State Governments offer financial support for the education of girl children. However, information related to women centric schemes/legislations are all scattered on different websites/portals.

In order to make this information more easily accessible in one place, the NARI portal summarizes over 350 government schemes and other important information for the benefit of women, with more being

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added everyday. It provides links to the Ministries, Departments and autonomous bodies offering these schemes as well as easy access to online applications and grievance redressal.

NARI will provide information to women on issues affecting their lives. There are tips on good nutrition, suggestions for health check ups, information on major diseases, tips for job search and interview, investment and savings advice, information on crimes and against women and reporting procedures, contacts of legal aid cells, simplified adoption procedures and much more. It will endow women with the power of information to build their life skills and facilitates them in taking full advantage of the services provided by the Government for them.

Thus, Option D is correct.

89. A

The Agaria are Muslim community found in Gujarat. They are salt pan workers. The Agariya community has been living here for centuries, knowing just one means of living, salt producing. Throughout their lives, members of the Agariya community work tirelessly in the fields of the Rann of Kutch.

Thus, Option A is correct.

90. B

Statement I is correct: Electoral bond is a financial instrument issued by a notified bank for making a donation to political parties. Electoral bonds are like bearer cheques, the bank will remain the custodian of the donor's funds until the political party redeems the bond.

Statement II is incorrect: Electoral bonds can be purchased from any of the notified branches of SBI bank only.

Statement III is correct.

Thus, Option B is correct.

91. D

SWAYAM is an indigenous (Made in India) IT Platform for hosting the Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs) with a capacity to revolutionize the education system by providing best quality education covering all the subjects and courses being taught in the high schools, colleges and universities in the Country using the IT system to the students even in the remotest corner of the Country.

The SWAYAM PRABHA has been conceived as the project for telecasting high quality educational programmes through 32 DTH channels on 24X7 basis. Every day, there will be new content of at least (4) hours which would be repeated 6 times a day, allowing the student to choose the time of his convenience.

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National Academic Depository: In pursuance with Government's vision of Digital India and Commitment in the Budget Speech of 2016-17, to establish a Digital Depository for school learning certificates, degrees and other academic awards of Higher Education Institutions, on the pattern of a Securities Depository, Union Cabinet accorded its approval for establishment and operationalisation of a National Academic Depository (NAD) on 27th October 2016.

The NAD would help in validating the authenticity of these awards and ensuring their safe storage and easy retrieval. Maintaining academic awards in a digital depository would provide benefit to educational institutions, students and employers by enabling online access and retrieval; eliminate fraudulent practices such as forging of certificates and mark-sheets and facilitate validation. NAD would be available online 24X7 access to the stakeholders.

Thus, Option D is correct.

92. D

Option D is correct.

93. A

SOFIA, the Stratospheric Observatory for Infrared Astronomy, is the largest airborne observatory in the world, capable of making observations that are impossible for even the largest and highest ground-based telescopes. During its lifetime, SOFIA also will inspire the development of new scientific instrumentation and foster the education of young scientists and engineers.

SOFIA is an 80/20 partnership of NASA and the German Aerospace Center (DLR), consisting of an extensively modified Boeing 747SP aircraft carrying a reflecting telescope with an effective diameter of 2.5 meters (100 inches).

Thus, Option A is correct.

94. B

It is an umbrella project under the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways. It has subsumed unfinished parts of National Highway Development Program (NHDP).

Thus, Option B is correct.

95. D

According to UN World Migration Report (2018) Indian diaspora is world's largest, with slightly more than 15.6 million people from India living The report was released by International Organisation for Migration.

The Indian diaspora constitutes 6% of the total number of international migrants (people living outside the country of their birth), which was estimated at 243 million in 2015.

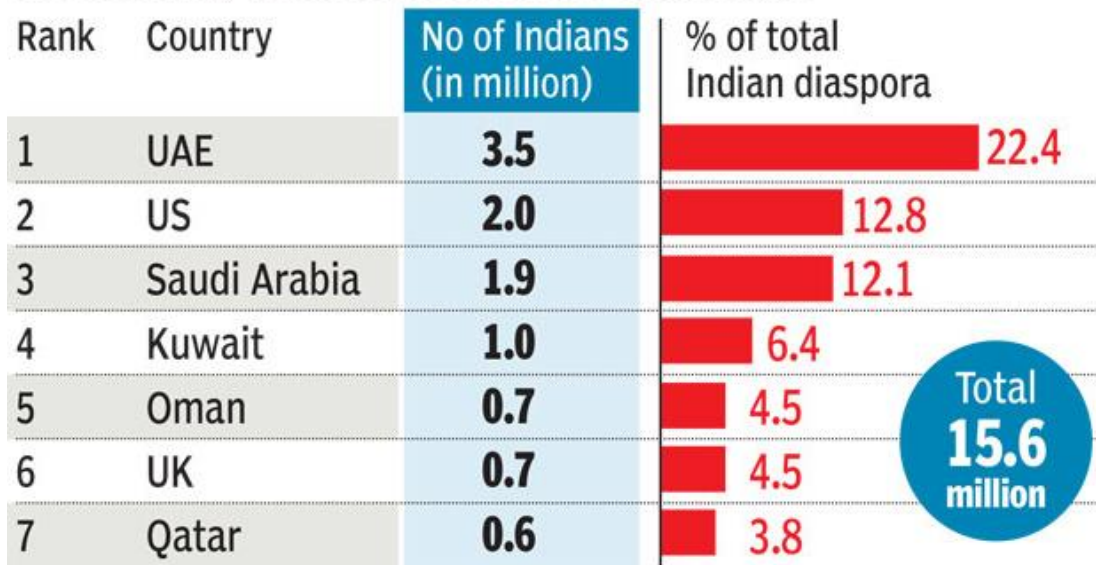
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Home away from home: Where Indians go



Thus, Option D is correct.

96. D

Eco-mark is issued by the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) as a certification mark for the products which are ecologically safe conforming to the standards prescribed by the BIS. The scheme first saw its application in 1991. It is voluntary in nature and helps in identifying eco-friendly products in the market. The mark is being issued in around 16 categories like food, medicines, chemicals, electronic goods, paper, lubricating oils, packing materials etc. The Eco-mark scheme falls under the ambit of Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.

Thus, Option D is correct.

97. D

Minister of Science & Technology, Earth Sciences and Environment, Forests & Climate Change, Dr. Harshvardhan launched an app "Sagar Vani" on the occasion of Foundation Day of Ministry of Earth Sciences in New Delhi.

ESSO-Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS) under Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES) provides ocean information services for the benefit of various user communities in the country. The services are more fruitfully utilized when the advisories reaches the end user in timely manner and in user readable format. Now-a-days ICT facilities in the country are accessible to large population of the country and that plays a major role in effective dissemination of information to the end user. ESSO-INCOIS has adopted the state-of-the-art technologies and tools available in the country for the timely

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dissemination of Ocean Information and Advisory Services that includes Potential Fishing Zone (PFZ) advisories, Ocean State Forecast (OSF), High Wave Alerts and Tsunami early warnings.

The 'Sagar Vani' is a software platform where various dissemination modes will be integrated on a single central server. The 'Sagar Vani' includes Multi Lingual SMS, Voice Call / Audio Advisory, Mobile Apps (User / Admin modules), Social Media (Facebook, Twitter, etc.), Email, GTS, Fax, Digital Display Boards, Radio / Television broadcast units, IVRS, Cloud Channels, etc. The system also has facility to provide access to various stakeholders (NGOs, State Fishery Departments, Disaster Management Authorities, etc.) so that they too will be able to further disseminate these ocean information and alerts to the user community.

Thus, Option D is correct.

98. A

The Union Ministry of Science and Technology has launched SOHUM, an indigenously developed low-cost hearing screening device for newborns.

The innovative medical device has been developed by the School of International Biodesign (SIB) startup Sohum Innovation Labs India Pvt Ltd under Department of Biotechnology (DBT) supported (SIB).

Thus, Option A is correct.

99. B

The electricity has the maximum weight of 10.32% followed by Steel (6.68%), Petroleum Refinery (5.94%), Crude Oil production (5.22 %), Coal production (4.38 %), Cement (2.41%), Natural Gas production (1.71 %) and Fertilizer production (1.25%). These eight Core Industries comprise nearly 40% of weight of items included in Index of Industrial Production (IIP), which measures factory output.

Thus, Option B is correct.

100. B

SGBs are government securities denominated in grams of gold. They are substitutes for holding physical gold. Investors have to pay the issue price in cash and the bonds will be redeemed in cash on maturity. The Bond is issued by Reserve Bank on behalf of Government of India.

Interest on the Bonds will be taxable as per the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961).

Thus, Option B is correct.

The Tradition of Success Continues ...

IAS - 2016

All India Rank

8th



SHWETA CHAUHAN
Roll No. : 0559310



Rank **21**
PRATHAP M



Rank **23**
NITISH KR. SINGH



Rank **26**
MALLIKA SUDHIR



Rank **30**
PRABHASH KUMAR



Rank **41**
AMKIT KHANDEWAL



Rank **48**
RIZWANASHA SHAIK

MORE THAN 153 SELECTIONS ...

Hirani A Mohankumar	113
Nitish Agarwal	122
Anand Shankar	127
Sourav Jain	161
Ratan B	178

IAS - 2015

All India Rank

18th



ANSHUL GUPTA
Roll No. : 0699076



Rank **21**
SHALINI DUHAN



Rank **40**
GAZAL BHARGAWA



Rank **42**
JATIN LAL



Rank **50**
ZEWAGE HANUAMIT K.



Rank **54**
RAVI PRAKASH



Rank **77**
ANKUR

MORE THAN 147 SELECTIONS ...

Vinay Goyal	79
Trilok Bansal	97
Amarpreet K. Sandhu	102
vinit Agrawal	128
Agam Jain	133

IAS-2014



Rank **19**
ADITYA UPPAL



Rank **51**
PAMELA SATPATHY



Rank **89**
SHANTAMU SHARMA



Rank **99**
ADITYA RANJAN



Rank **100**
SHALINI DUHAN



Rank **114**
SHRUTI PANDEY

Bhagyashri	125
Ajay Kumar Bansal	138
Rahul De	173
Vinay Tiwari	193
Naman Kumar	205

More than 142 Selections ...

IAS-2013



Rank **1**
GAURAV AGARWAL



Rank **17**
FAIZ AQ A. MUMTAZ



Rank **18**
ROMAN SAINI



Rank **19**
KOMAL MITTAL



Rank **31**
D. PADMAKUMAR



Rank **39**
NALINI ATUL

Krishna Aditya	99
Santosh K. Roy	107
Sachin Gupta	150
Sayak DAS	172
Khitesh Gupta	184

More than 140 Selections ...

IAS-2012



Rank **5**
RUCHIKA KATTAL



Rank **10**
ASHISH GUPTA



Rank **32**
RAJENDRA K.V.



Rank **94**
HIMANSHU SHUKLA



Rank **125**
KOMAL MITTAL



Rank **207**
KUMAR ASHIMAV

D. Amarkesh	217
Swati Bhangalia	223
Gaurav Agarwal	244
Sachin Makkar	254
Lucky Chauhan	276

More than 126 Selections ...

IAS-2011



Rank **5**
GOPALA SUNDARARAJ



Rank **13**
NAMIT MEHTA



Rank **97**
MEHA ARORA



Rank **132**
JEYSUNDHAR D.



Rank **137**
PRIYADARSHINI R.



Rank **151**
C. INDHU MATHY

Neeraj Kumar	155
MCV Maheswar R.	196
Manvendra P.S.	242
Jasjit Kaur	291
Sachin Kr. Mishra	494

More than 115 Selections ...

IAS-2010



Rank **16**
SHRUTI SHARMA



Rank **24**
CHANDRA SEKHAR S.



Rank **59**
MIR. MOND. ALI



Rank **67**
RUGVED M. THAKUR



Rank **74**
ASTIK KR. PANDEY



Rank **92**
NAVEEN KUMAR

Deepak Soni	120
Priyadarshi	147
Patil Vinayak V.	164
Jain Mehl Bharat	186
Kuldeep K.R. Jain	192

More than 103 Selections ...

INSIGHT IAS ACADEMY

CENTRAL DELHI 60/17, Above Subway, Old Rajinder Nagar, New Delhi - 110060

NORTH DELHI B-18, Main Road, Satija House, Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi-110009

011-45090051
09818333201
09871216382

E-MAIL : insightiasacademydelhi@gmail.com

WEBSITE : www.insightiasacademy.com