

**Q.1) With regard to National Human Rights Commission, Consider the following statements.**

1. The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has got 'A' status of accreditation of Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (GANHRI) for first time.
2. The accreditation is given to those human rights institutions, which after rigorous process of review every five years are found fully compliant with UN-mandated Paris Principles.

**Which of the above statements is/are correct?**

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None

**Q.1) Solution (b)**

NHRC has retained the status A of accreditation of United Nations mandated Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (GANHRI) **for fourth consecutive term.**

NHRIs are accredited if they are found fully compliant with the **UN mandated Paris Principles** after a review process by GANHRI through sub-committee on Accreditation every five years.

The accreditation confers international recognition and protection on National Human Rights Institutions and also grants participation in work and decision-making of GANHRI as well as the work of Human Rights Council and other UN mechanisms.

**Do you know?**

**Levels of Accreditations of GANHRI are:**

- **"A" Voting members** – They comply fully with Paris Principle and can participate as voting member in international and regional work and meetings of national institutions.
- **"B" Observer member:** They do not comply with the Paris Principles and hasn't submitted the required documents
- **"C" Non-member:** They do not comply with Paris Principles and have no rights or privileges with ICC.

**THINK!**

- Paris principle on Human rights.

(Source [http://www.business-standard.com/article/pti-stories/nhrc-retains-global-accreditation-118022301184\\_1.html](http://www.business-standard.com/article/pti-stories/nhrc-retains-global-accreditation-118022301184_1.html) )

**Q.2) Who among the following are involved in appointment of Chief Information Commissioner and Information Commissioners?**

1. President
2. Prime Minister
3. Leader of Opposition in the Lok Sabha
4. Union Home Minister

**Select the correct answer using the codes given below.**

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

**Q.2) Solution (a)**

The Commission consists of a Chief Information Commissioner and not more than ten Information Commissioners. They are appointed by **the President** on the recommendation of a committee consisting of the **Prime Minister as Chairperson, the Leader of Opposition in the Lok Sabha and a Union Cabinet Minister nominated by the Prime Minister.**

**Do you know?**

While inquiring, the Commission has the **powers of a civil court** in respect of the following matters:

- summoning and enforcing attendance of persons and compelling them to give oral or written evidence on oath and to produce documents or things;
- requiring the discovery and inspection of documents;
- receiving evidence on affidavit;
- requisitioning any public record from any court or office;
- issuing summons for examination of witnesses or documents; and
- any other matter which may be prescribed.

**THINK!**

- State Information Commission

**Q.3) Consider the following pairs.**

Commission/Body	Falls under
1. National Commission for STs	Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment
2. Central Vigilance Commission	Ministry of Personnel
3. Inter-State Council	Ministry of Home Affairs
4. Finance Commission	Ministry of Finance

**Which of the above pairs is/are correctly matched?**

- a) 1, 2, 3 and 4
- b) 1, 3 and 4 only
- c) 2, 3 and 4 only
- d) 3 and 4 only

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

Commission/Body	Falls under
Central Information Commission	Ministry of Personnel
<b>Finance Commission</b>	<b>Ministry of Finance</b>
Union Public Service Commission	Ministry of Personnel
<b>Inter-State Council</b>	<b>Ministry of Home Affairs</b>
Staff Selection Commission	Ministry of Personnel
National Commission for SCs	Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment
<b>National Commission for STs</b>	<b>Ministry of Tribal Affairs</b>
<b>Central Vigilance Commission</b>	<b>Ministry of Personnel</b>

**Do you know?**

- Central Vigilance Commission
- 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 (1962–64).**
- Thus, originally the CVC was neither a constitutional body nor a statutory body. Later, in 2003, the **Parliament enacted a law conferring statutory status on the CVC.**

**THINK!**

- Functions of CVC

**Q.4) Section 6A of Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, violative of which of the following article?**

- a) Article 14
- b) Article 16
- c) Article 19
- d) All the above

**Q.4) Solution (a)**

The CBI is required to obtain the prior approval of the Central Government before conducting any inquiry or investigation into an offence committed by officers of the rank of joint secretary and above in the Central Government and its authorities.

On May 6, 2014, the Supreme Court held as invalid the legal provision that makes prior sanction mandatory for the Central Bureau of Investigation to conduct a probe against senior bureaucrats in corruption cases under the Prevention of Corruption Act.

**A Constitution Bench held that Section 6A of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, which granted protection to joint secretary and above officers from facing even a preliminary inquiry by the CBI in corruption cases, was violative of Article 14.**

**Do you know?**

- The role of the Special Police Establishment (a division of CBI) is supplementary to that of the state police forces. Along with state police forces, the Special Police Establishment (SPE) enjoys the concurrent powers of investigation and prosecution for offences under the Delhi Police Establishment Act, 1946.

**THINK!**

- NIA

**Q.5) The National Green Tribunal derives its jurisdiction from which of the following acts?**

1. The Forest (Conservation) Act
2. The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981
3. The Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991
4. Prevention of corruption Act, 1988

**Select the correct answer using the codes given below.**

- a) 1, 2, 3 and 4
- b) 1 and 2 only
- c) 1, 2 and 3 only
- d) 3 and 4 only

**Q.5) Solution (c)**

The National Green Tribunal has jurisdiction over all civil cases where a substantial question relating to environment (including enforcement of any legal right relating to environment), is involved and such question arises out of the implementation of the enactments specified in Schedule I of the National Green Tribunal Act 2010. The acts listed in Schedule 1 are:

- The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974;
- The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act, 1977;
- The Forest (Conservation) Act,
- The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981;
- The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986;
- The Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991;
- The Biological Diversity Act, 2002.
- It would deal with all environmental laws on air and water pollution, the Environment Protection Act, the Forest Conservation Act and the Biodiversity Act.

**Do you know?**

**The objective of establishing a National Green Tribunal was as follows:**

- To provide effective and expeditious disposal of cases relating to environmental protection and conservation of forests and other natural resources including enforcement of any legal right relating to environment.
- Giving relief and compensation for damages to persons and property
- Other Related Matters.

**THINK!**

- Armed Forces Tribunal.

**Q.6) Consider the following statements about Central Administrative Tribunal (CAT).**

1. It is guided by the principles of natural justice in addition to procedure laid down in the Civil Procedure Code of 1908.
2. Appeals against the orders of the CAT could be made only in the Supreme Court and not in the high courts.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None

**Q.6) Solution (d)**

**The CAT is not bound by** the procedure laid down in the Civil Procedure Code of 1908. **It is guided by the principles of natural justice.** These principles keep the CAT flexible in approach. Only a nominal fee of 50 is to be paid by the applicant. The applicant may appear either in person or through a lawyer.

Originally, appeals against the orders of the CAT could be made only in the Supreme Court and not in the high courts. **However, in the Chandra Kumar case (1997), the Supreme Court declared this restriction on the jurisdiction of the high courts as unconstitutional, holding that judicial review is a part of the basic structure of the Constitution.** It laid down that appeals against the orders of the CAT shall lie before the division bench of the concerned high court. Consequently, now it is not possible for an aggrieved public servant to approach the Supreme Court directly against an order of the CAT, without first going to the concerned high court.

**Do you know?**

India's Income Tax Appellate Tribunal (ITAT) was set up on 25 January 1941, and it was the **first experiment in tribalization in the history of India.** It is second appellate authority under the direct taxes and first independent forum in its appellate hierarchy. The orders passed by the ITAT can be subjected to appellate challenge, on substantial questions of law, before the respective High Court.

**THINK!**

- Securities Appellate Tribunal (SAT).

**Q.7) Under Article 323 B, the Parliament and the state legislatures are authorized to provide for the establishment of tribunals for the adjudication of disputes relating to the following matters:**

1. Taxation
2. Foreign exchange, import and export
3. Industrial and labour

4. Public health and sanitation; hospitals and dispensaries.

**Which of the above listed matters is/are correct?**

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

**Q.7) Solution (a)**

Under Article 323 B, the Parliament and the state legislatures are authorized to provide for the establishment of tribunals for the adjudication of disputes relating to the following matters:

- Taxation
- Foreign exchange, import and export
- Industrial and labour
- Land reforms
- Ceiling on urban property
- Elections to Parliament and state legislatures
- Food stuffs
- Rent and tenancy rights

Public health and sanitation; hospitals and dispensaries is item number 6 in state list.

**Do you know?**

- Under Article 323 A, only one tribunal for the Centre and one for each state or two or more states may be established. There is no question of hierarchy of tribunals, whereas under Article 323 B a hierarchy of tribunals may be created.

**THINK!**

- State Administrative Tribunals.

**Q.8) Which of the following agencies act as National Central Bureau of Interpol in India?**

- a) Central Vigilance Commission
- b) CBI
- c) RAW
- d) Delhi Police

**Q.8) Solution (b)**

Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) acts as the National Central Bureau of Interpol in India.

**Functions of CBI**

- Cases of corruption, bribery, etc. of Union government employees is investigated by it.
- Cases relating to infringement of fiscal and economic laws, customs and central excise, income tax etc., are also investigated.
- But such cases are taken on request of the concerned department or CBI acts as a consultant to them.
- Grave crimes of national and international effects, committed by organized gangs are also investigated.
- Activities of anti-corruption agencies and various state police forces are coordinated by CBI.
- State Government can request CBI to take up any case of public importance for investigation.
- CBI maintains and shares criminal records and crime statistics.
- CBI normally restricts its ambit to anti-corruption offences committed by Union Government employees.
- It is only on request of state government or order of the Supreme/High Court that CBI looks into crimes like murder, kidnapping etc.

**Think**

- Interpol

**Q.9) Consider the following statements regarding Central Information Commission:**

1. The Commissions have suo-moto power to order inquiry into any matter if there are reasonable grounds
2. While enquiring a complaint, the commissions have the power of a civil court.
3. The commission has to submit an annual report to the parliament.

**Which of the above statements are correct?**

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



**Q.9) Solution (a)****Functions of Central Information Commission****Receive and inquire into a complaint from any person –**

1. who, due to non-appointment of a Public Information Officer, has not been able to submit an information request;
2. who has been refused requested information;
3. who thinks the charged fees are unreasonable;
4. who thinks information given is false, incomplete etc.;
5. who has not received response within specified time to his information request;
6. any other matter relating to obtaining information.
  - The Commissions have suo-moto power to order inquiry into any matter if there are reasonable grounds.
  - While inquiring, the Commissions have the powers of a civil court.
  - The Commissions have the power to secure compliance of its decisions from the public authority.
  - The Commission submits an annual report to the Union Government (State Government, in case of State) on the implementation of the provisions of this Act.
  - The Union Government (State Government, in case of state) places this report before each House of Parliament (State Legislature, in case of State).
  - When a public authority does not conform to the provisions of this Act, the Commission may recommend measures to the authority, which ought to be taken for bringing in such conformity.

**Q.10) Which of the following statements is/are NOT correct regarding working of National Human Rights Commission?**

1. NHRC has got the right to punish the people found guilty of violation of Human Rights.
2. The recommendations of NHRC are binding on the Government.

**Select the code from following:**

- a) 1 only

- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Q.10) Solution (c)**

**Note:** Incorrect options have been asked.

**The commission may take any of the following steps during or after the completion of an inquiry** -

- (a) it may recommend payment of compensation to victims, to concerned government or authority;
- (b) it may recommend to initiate proceedings for prosecution or any other action against the guilty public servant, to the concerned government or authority;
- (c) it may recommend to the concerned government or authority for the grant of immediate interim relief to the victim;
- (d) it may approach the Supreme Court or the concerned high court for the necessary directions, orders or writs.

**Role of the Commission -**

- The functions of the commission are mainly recommendatory.
- It cannot punish the violators of human rights, nor to award any relief including monetary relief to the victim.
- Its recommendations are not binding on the concerned government or authority.
- But, it should be informed about the action taken on its recommendations within one month.
- The National Commission has limited powers with respect to the violation of human rights by the members of the armed forces.
- In this sphere, the commission may make its recommendations.
- The Central Government should inform the commission of the action taken on the recommendations within three months.
- The National Commission submit its annual or special reports to the Central government and to the State Government concerned.
- The State Commission submits it to the State Government.

- These reports are laid before the respective legislatures, along with a memorandum of action taken on its recommendations and the reasons for non-acceptance of any of such recommendations.

**Q.11) Which of the following categories have been defined in the Constitution?**

1. Scheduled Castes
2. Scheduled Tribes
3. Anglo Indians

**Select the code from following:**

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

**Q.11) Solution (c)**

The Constitution does not specify the castes or tribes which are to be called the SCs or the STs.

The President has the power to specify as to what castes or tribes in each state and union territory are to be treated as the SCs and STs. Thus, the lists of the SCs or STs vary from state to state and union territory to union territory.

Unlike in the case of SCs and STs, the Constitution has defined the persons who belong to the Anglo-Indian community.

Accordingly, 'an Anglo-Indian means a person whose father or any of whose other male progenitors in the male line is or was of European descent but who is domiciled within the territory of India and is or was born within such territory of parents habitually resident therein and not established there for temporary purposes only'.

**Q.12) Consider the following statements:**

1. Delimitation Commission is a statutory body.
2. It has the responsibility to redraw the boundaries of states.
3. The orders of commission cannot be challenged in the court of law.

**Which of the above statements are correct?**

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

**Q.12) Solution (c)****Delimitation commission**

The Delimitation commission or Boundary commission of India is a commission established by the Government of India under the provisions of the Delimitation Commission Act. The main task of the commission is redrawing the boundaries of the various assembly and Lok Sabha constituencies based on a recent census. The representation from each State is not changed during this exercise. However, the number of SC and ST seats in a state are changed in accordance with the census. The present delimitation of constituencies has been done on the basis of 2001 census under the provisions of Delimitation Act, 2002.

The Commission is a powerful body whose orders cannot be challenged in a court of law. The orders are laid before the Lok Sabha and the respective State Legislative Assemblies. However, modifications are not permitted.

**Think**

- Boundaries of States

**Q.13) Which of the following states was the first to establish the institution of Lokayukta?**

- a) Maharashtra
- b) Rajasthan
- c) Uttar Pradesh
- d) Kerala

**Q.13) Solution (a)**

Maharashtra established the system of Lokayukta in 1971 through 'The Lokayukta and Upa-Lokayuktas Act', and the institutions of the Lokayukta and Uplokayukta came into existence on October 25, 1972

**Q.14) The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013, commonly known as The Lokpal Act, is an anti-corruption Act of Indian Parliament in India which "seeks to provide for the establishment of the institution of Lokpal to inquire into allegations of corruption against certain public functionaries and for matters connecting them". Who of the following comes under the purview of Lokpal?**

1. Armed Forces
2. Prime Minister of India
3. Group 'A' or Group 'B' officers
4. Group 'C' or Group 'D' officials

**Select the code from following**

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

**Q.14) Solution (b)**

**The following come under the jurisdiction of Lokpal:**

- Prime Minister of India, under certain conditions as stipulated in the adjacent box.
- All ministers of the Union
- Members of Parliament except for matters related to article 105 of constitution. (that is anything said or a vote given by him in Parliament)
- Group 'A' or Group 'B' officers
- Group 'C' or Group 'D' officials
- Any person who is or has been in-charge (director / manager/ secretary) of anybody / society set up by central act or any other body financed / controlled by central government.
- Any other person involved in act of abetting, bribe giving or bribe taking

**Think**

- Lokayukta
- Anna Hazare

**Q.15) Which one among the following principles deal with set of international standards which frame and guide the work of National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs)?**

- a) Hague Principles
- b) Paris Principles
- c) Rio Principles
- d) Vienna Principles

**Q.15) Solution (b)**

A National human rights institution (NHRI) is an independent institution bestowed with the responsibility to broadly protect, monitor and promote human rights in a given country.

The Paris Principles (1991) had laid down a set of international standards which frame and guide the work of National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs).

They were adopted by the United Nations Human Rights Commission by Resolution 1992/54 of 1992, and by the UN General Assembly in its Resolution 48/134 of 1993. The Paris Principles relate to the status and functioning of national institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights.

**Q.16) Which of the following is/are related to CBI?**

- 1. Balwantray Mehta committee
- 2. Vineet Narain case
- 3. Delhi Special Police Establishment (DSPE) Act of 1946

**Choose the correct option**

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

**Q.16) Solution (c)**

Balwantray Mehta Committee is not associated with CBI, but with evolution of Panchayati Raj. It was set up to examine the working of the Community Development Programme (1952) and the National Extension Service (1953) and to suggest measures for their better working.

CBI derives its powers from the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946.

Vineet Narain case is associated with CBI. The CBI was widely criticised by the Supreme Court and in this case, the SC made directions that included new supervision of the CBI by the Central Vigilance Commission.

**Q.17) Consider the below statements about NITI Aayog:**

1. It enjoys the power of allocating funds to ministries and state governments.
2. It includes the Chief Ministers of all States and the Lieutenant Governors of all Union territories in its Governing Council.
3. CEO of NITI Aayog is appointed by the Prime Minister.

**Which of the statements given above is/are incorrect?**

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

**Q.17) Solution (a)**

National Institution for Transforming India or NITI Aayog is a policy think-tank of Government of India.

**Some of the differences between NITI Aayog and Planning Commission:**

**Finance related:**

- NITI Aayog - No power of allocating Funds. It is just an advisory body, or a think-tank. The powers to allocate fund rests in the Finance ministry.
- Planning Commission - Enjoyed the powers to allocate funds to ministries and state governments

**Full-time members:**

- NITI Aayog - Two full-time members.
- Planning Commission - had eight full-time members

**Role of States:**

- NITI Aayog - Includes the Chief Ministers of all States and the Lieutenant Governors of all Union territories in its Governing Council, devolving more power to the States of the Union.

- Planning Commission - State's role was limited to the National Development Council and annual interaction during Plan meetings.

**Member secretary:**

- NITI Aayog - To be known as the CEO and to be appointed by the Prime Minister
- Planning Commission - Secretaries or member secretaries were appointed through the usual process

**Part-time members**

- NITI Aayog - To have a number of part-time members, depending on the need from time to time
- Planning Commission - Full Planning Commission had no provision for part-time members

**Constitution**

- Niti Aayog - Governing Council has state chief ministers and lieutenant governors.
- Planning Commission- The commission reported to National Development Council that had state chief ministers and lieutenant governors.

**Q.18) The expression 'district judge' in the Constitution of India, does not include**

- a) Tribunal judge
- b) Chief judge of a small cause court
- c) Session judge
- d) Chief Presidency magistrate

**Q.18) Solution (a)**

The expression 'district judge' includes judge of a city civil court, additional district judge, joint district judge, assistant district judge, chief judge of a small cause court, chief presidency magistrate, additional chief presidency magistrate, sessions judge, additional sessions judge and assistant sessions judge.

The expression 'judicial service' means a service consisting exclusively of persons intended to fill the post of district judge and other civil judicial posts inferior to the post of district judge.

**Q.19) The functions of the National Commission for SCs include:**



1. Investigation and monitoring of all matters relating to the constitutional and other legal safeguards for the SCs and evaluating their working.
2. It also discharges similar (above) functions with regard to the other backward classes (OBCs)
3. The commission presents an annual report to the Parliament upon their working.

**Select the correct answer from the codes given below:**

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

**Q.19) Solution (c)**

The commission presents an annual report to the President (not Parliament) upon their working.

The functions of the National Commission for SCs are:

- (a) To investigate and monitor all matters relating to the constitutional and other legal safeguards for the SCs and to evaluate their working;
- (b) To inquire into specific complaints with respect to the deprivation of rights and safeguards of the SCs;
- (c) To participate and advise on the planning process of socio-economic development of the SCs and to evaluate the progress of their development under the Union or a state;

and so on.

The Central government and the state governments are required to consult the Commission on all major policy matters affecting the SCs.

The Commission is also required to discharge similar functions with regard to the other backward classes (OBCs) and the Anglo-Indian Community as it does with respect to the SCs. In other words, the Commission has to investigate all matters relating to the constitutional and other legal safeguards for the OBCs and the Anglo-Indian Community and report to the President upon their working.

**Q.20) Consider the below statements about Central Administrative Tribunal (CAT):**

1. CAT exercises original jurisdiction in relation to recruitment and all service matters of public servants covered by it.
2. Its jurisdiction extends to the all-India services, the Central civil services and civilian employees of defence services also.
3. Members of the defence forces, officers and servants of the Supreme Court and the secretarial staff of the Parliament are not covered by it.

**Which of the statements provided above is/are correct?**

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

**Q.20) Solution (d)**

Article 323 A empowers the Parliament to provide for the establishment of administrative tribunals for the adjudication of disputes relating to recruitment and conditions of service of persons appointed to public services of the Centre, the states, local bodies, public corporations and other public authorities.

In pursuance of Article 323 A, the Parliament has passed the Administrative Tribunals Act in 1985. The act authorises the Central government to establish one Central administrative tribunal and the state administrative tribunals. This act opened a new chapter in the sphere of providing speedy and inexpensive justice to the aggrieved public servants.

The Central Administrative Tribunal (CAT) was set up in 1985 with the principal bench at Delhi and additional benches in different states.

The CAT exercises original jurisdiction in relation to recruitment and all service matters of public servants covered by it. Its jurisdiction extends to the all-India services, the Central civil services, civil posts under the Centre and civilian employees of defence services. However, the members of the defence forces, officers and servants of the Supreme Court and the secretarial staff of the Parliament are not covered by it.

**Q.21) Consider the following statements about National Commission for Backward Classes Act:**

1. It extends to the whole of India including Jammu and Kashmir.

2. Backward classes means such backward classes of citizens other than the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes as may be specified by the Central Government in the lists.
3. The Commission shall examine requests for inclusion of any class of citizens as a backward class in the lists.

**Which of the statements above is/are correct?**

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

**Q.21) Solution (b)**

National Commission for Backward Classes Act extends to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

The Commission shall examine requests for inclusion of any class of citizens as a backward class in the lists and hear complaints of over-inclusion or under-inclusion of any backward class in such lists and tender such advice to the Central Government as it deems appropriate.

The advice of the Commission shall ordinarily be binding upon the Central Government.

**Q.22) Consider the following statements about 'GOBAR-DHAN'**

1. It will manage and convert cattle dung and solid waste in farms to compost, biogas and bio-CNG
2. It complements the Swachh Bharat Campaign
3. It will generate an alternative source of income for the farmers

**Select the correct statements**

- a) 1 Only
- b) 1 and 2
- c) 1 and 3
- d) 1, 2 and 3

**Q.22) Solution (d)**

GOBAR is an acronym for Galvanizing Organic Bio Agro Resources. The aim of this scheme is to ensure cleanliness in villages and generate wealth and energy by converting cattle dung and solid agricultural waste into compost and Bio Gas. Under the Swachh Bharat Mission (Rural), the Central government strides to use animal dung and other bio-waste to produce energy.

The Gobar Dhan scheme or Gobar Dhan Yojana will provide many benefits to the rural people. It will be easier to keep the village clean and sanitized, livestock health will improve and farm yields will increase. Biogas generation will increase self-reliance in energy utilized for cooking and lighting. Farmers and cattle herders will be helped in augmenting their income. There will be novel opportunities for newer jobs linked to waste collection, transportation, biogas sales etc. In addition to this, an online trading platform will be created for better implementation of Gobar Dhan Yojana that will connect farmers to buyers so that they can get the right price for dung and agricultural waste.

**Q.23) The term 'AURIC' is associated with**

- a) Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC)
- b) Jal Marg Vikas Project (JMVP)
- c) Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project (DRIP)
- d) Dam Health and Rehabilitation Monitoring Application (DHARMA)

**Q.23) Solution (a)**

AURIC is India's well-planned and greenfield smart industrial city being developed across an area of 10,000 acres in Maharashtra State, as part of the Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC).

**Q.24) Which of the following organizations brings out the publication, known as 'Global Corruption Perception Index'?**

- a) World Economic Forum
- b) World Bank
- c) Transparency International
- d) United Nations Research Institute for Social Development

**Q.24) Solution (c)**

India has been ranked 81st in the 'Global Corruption Perception Index' for 2017, released by 'Transparency International'

**Q.25) Which of the following 'border towns/places' often in news is correctly matched?**

1. Nathu La – Arunachal Pradesh and China
2. Jaigaon – West Bengal and Bangladesh
3. Moreh – Manipur and Myanmar

**Select the correct code:**

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 2 and 3
- c) 1 and 3
- d) 3 Only

**Q.25) Solution (d)**

Jaigaon is a town in the Alipurduar district, West Bengal, India. It is located on the country's border with Bhutan. The main overland entrance to Bhutan is through Jaigaon and Bhutan Gate separates the two countries.

Moreh is a town located on the India-Myanmar border in the Tengnoupal district of the Indian state of Manipur. Moreh is already a huge commercial hub, and economists suggested that it could become a bustling city in the next couple of decades. The town is already seen as the commercial capital of Manipur and India's Gateway to South-East Asia.

Nathu La is a mountain pass in the Himalayas in East Sikkim district. It connects the Indian state of Sikkim with China's Tibet Autonomous Region.

**Think**

- 'Friendship Gate' – India (Meghalaya) and Bangladesh

**Q.26) The 'Paris Principles' is associated with**

- a) Human Rights
- b) Export Control Regimes
- c) Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction
- d) All of the above

**Q.26) Solution (a)**

The United Nations Paris Principles provide the international benchmarks against which national human rights institutions (NHRIs) can be accredited by the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (GANHRI).

