



VAJIRAM & RAVI
Institute for IAS Examination

The Analyst

CURRENT AFFAIRS Handout

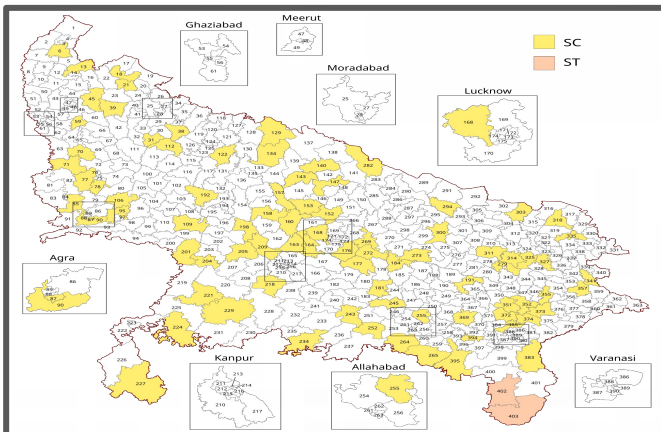
27th February 2025



CONTEXT: Southern States will not be affected by the delimitation exercise and would get their rightful share if the number of Lok Sabha seats were to be increased – Union Home Minister.

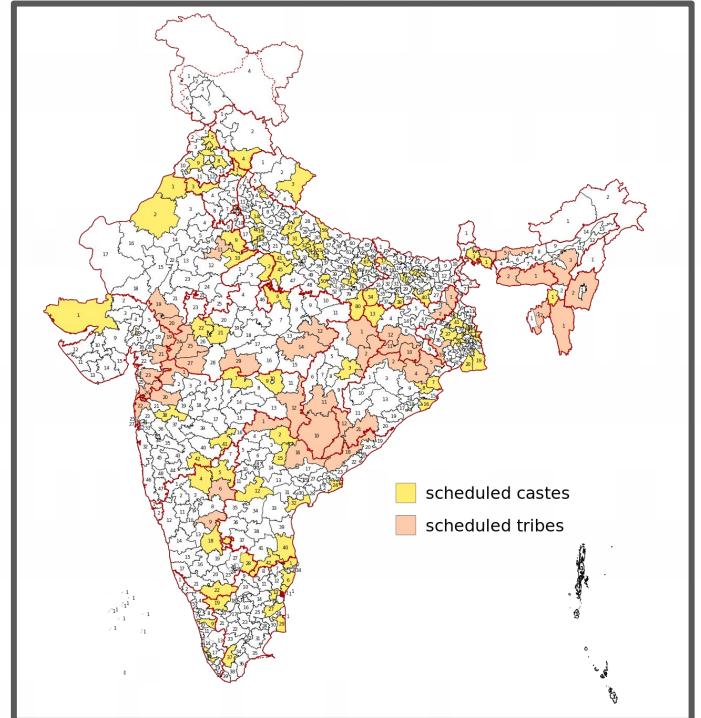
What is Delimitation?

- **Constituency** – Particular Area – Representative
- **Process of fixing 'the number of seats' & 'boundaries'** of territorial constituencies – each State for the LS and LAS
- Article 82 & 170(3)
- Reserved Seats – STs & SCs – 330; 332
- **Why in News?**
 - Delimitation – First Census – 2026; Census – 2021



Who performs Delimitation?

- Delimitation Commission
- Act of the Parliament
- 4 times – 1952, 1962, 1972, 2002
- Article 81 – “the ratio between that number and the population of the state is, so far as practicable, the same for all States”
- Disincentivised – Population control measures
- 42nd CAA – FROZE – till 2000, 1971 Census
- 84th CAA – till 2026; H/e ‘Readjustment & Rationalisation’ – 1991 Census
- 87th CAA – ‘R & R’ – 2001 Census



71. How many Delimitation Commissions have been constituted by the Government of India till December 2023 ?

- (a) One
- (b) Two
- (c) Three
- (d) Four

54. With reference to the Delimitation Commission, consider the following statements :

1. The orders of the Delimitation Commission cannot be challenged in a Court of Law.
2. When the orders of the Delimitation Commission are laid before the Lok Sabha or State Legislative Assembly, they cannot effect any modifications in the orders.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

DELIMITATION COMMISSION

Nirvachan Sadan, Ashoka Road, New Delhi – 110 001.

No.DL/PN-1/2002/

Dated : 26th August, 2002

PRESS NOTE

Subject : Delimitation Commission Meeting

The first meeting of the full Delimitation Commission was held today at Nirvachan Sadan. The meeting was presided over by Mr. Justice Kuldip Singh, Chairman of the Delimitation Commission. Shri B.B. Tandon, Election Commissioner of India and the State Election Commissioners of all States and the Union Territories of Delhi and Pondicherry attended the meeting as ex-officio members of the Delimitation Commission.



The Delimitation Debate

CONTEXT: Southern States will not be affected by the delimitation exercise and would get their rightful share if the number of Lok Sabha seats were to be increased – Union Home Minister.

“Lines of Power”: Understanding Delimitation

What is the Significance of Delimitation?

- **Fair Representation** – Population Change – "one citizen-one vote-one value."
- **Equity** – equitable distribution of seats; prevents underrepresentation or overrepresentation
- **Reserved Seats for SC/ST** – political representation for marginalized communities
- **Federalism** – distribution of political power among states; harmony among diverse regions
- **Population Control Measures** – impending delimitation exercise – raises questions about the effectiveness and implications – policy

What are the Concerns Related to Delimitation?

- **Disparity in Representation** – b/w northern and southern part of India – population; disregards the progress made by the southern states; Federalism; Share in Country's GDP; Disproportionate benefit to Northern states
- **Inadequate Funding** – Finance Commission – Census – Devolution of Funds – disparity
- **Affecting the Reservations for SCs/ STs** – Shift of Power – North – Also affect distribution of seats reserved

What are the International Practices Related to Delimitation?

- **US** – House of Representatives – capped at 435; population of the country – increased almost 4 times – seats among the States are redistributed after every Census through – 'method of equal proportion' – does not result in any significant gain or loss for any of the States.

Table 1: If the number of seats is retained at 543 and reapportioned among States based on the projected population in 2026

State	Number of seats at present	Number of seats projected	Net gain/loss
U.P.	80	91	11
Bihar	40	50	10
Rajasthan	25	31	6
M.P.	29	33	4
Tamil Nadu	39	31	-8
Andhra + Telangana	42	34	-8
Kerala	20	12	-8
Karnataka	28	26	-2
Punjab	13	12	-1
Himachal	4	3	-1
Uttarakhand	5	4	-1

Table 2: If the number of seats is increased to 848 based on the projected population in 2026

State	Number of seats at present	Number of seats projected	Net gain
U.P.	80	143	63
Bihar	40	79	39
Rajasthan	25	50	25
M.P.	29	52	23
Tamil Nadu	39	49	10
Andhra + Telangana	42	54	12
Kerala	20	20	-
Karnataka	28	41	13
Punjab	13	18	5
Himachal	4	4	-
Uttarakhand	5	7	2

Population-wise seat ratio was broadly equitable after last delimitation

States	1961 Population	1967 Seats	1967 Population/Seats	1971 Population	1976 Seats	1976 Population/Seats
Uttar Pradesh	7,01,43,635	85	8,25,219	8,38,48,797	85	9,86,456
Bihar	3,48,40,968	53	6,57,377	4,21,26,236	54	7,80,115
Rajasthan	2,01,55,602	23	8,76,331	2,57,65,806	25	10,30,632
Tamil Nadu	3,36,86,953	39	8,63,768	4,11,99,168	39	10,56,389
Kerala	1,69,03,715	19	8,89,669	2,13,47,375	20	10,67,369
India	43,92,34,771	520	8,44,682	54,81,59,652	542	10,11,365

Based on projected 2025 population, current seat ratios not equitable

States	Current Seats	2025 Projected Population	Seats at the same ratio as last time #	Seats at 15 lakh ratio	Seats at 20 lakh ratio
UP*	85	25,23,42,000	250	168	126
Bihar*	54	17,08,90,000	169	114	85
Rajasthan	25	8,27,70,000	82	55	41
Tamil Nadu	39	7,73,17,000	76	52	39
Kerala	20	3,60,63,000	36	24	18
India	543	141,33,24,000	1,397	942	707

- **EU** – EU Parliament – 720 members – seats divided between 27 member countries – the principle of 'degressive proportionality'.

Way forward

- Extend the freeze on delimitation
- Permanently freeze seat redistribution
- Balance delimitation with decentralization
- Increase the number of seats in each state.

MAINS PRACTISE QUESTION

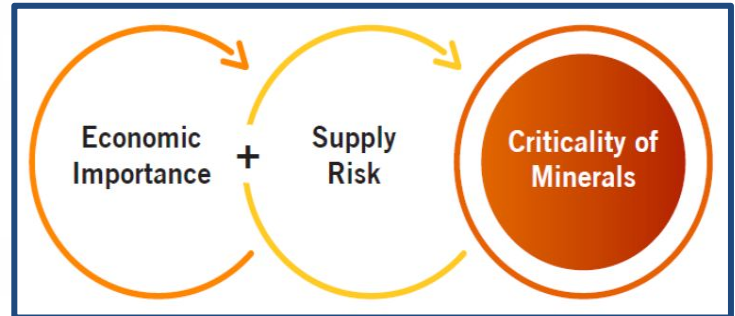
"The upcoming delimitation exercise in India is expected to address demographic shifts but also raises concerns over federal balance and representation. Critically examine the key issues and challenges associated with delimitation, and suggest measures to ensure equitable representation while maintaining political stability." (15 Marks, 250 words)



"The New Oil": Critical Minerals

CONTEXT: India must open up exploration of critical minerals to protect its interests.

- 'no particular definition' & 'their own criteria'
- These (metallic or non-metallic) have two characteristics
 - **Essentiality**
 - **Supply Chain Risks**
- 'criticality' of minerals - *changes with time*
- **Examples:** antimony, beryllium, bismuth, cobalt, copper, gallium, germanium, lithium, vanadium, etc.
- Applications:
 - Used to manufacture advanced technologies
 - Used in low-emission technologies
 - Some also crucial for common products
- **Top Producers:** Chile, Indonesia, Congo, China, Australia, and South Africa.



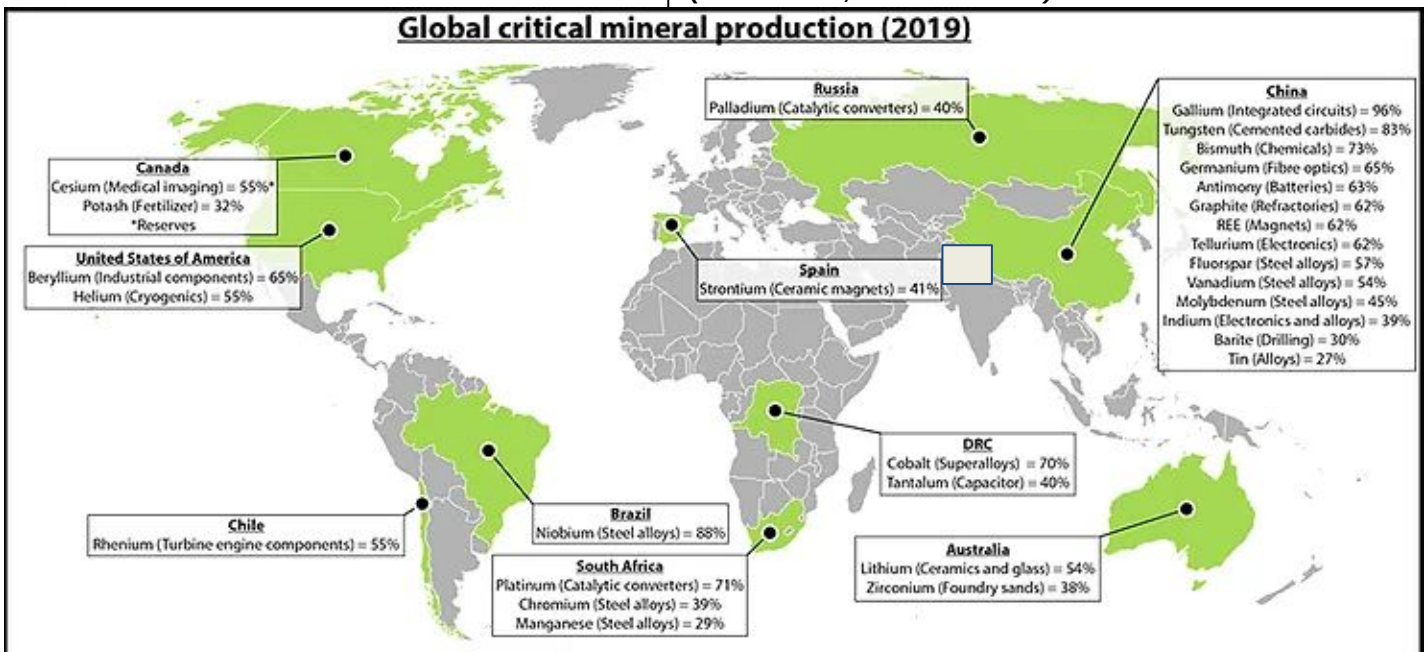
Sl. No.	Critical Mineral	Percentage (2020)	Major Import Sources (2020)
1.	Lithium	100%	Chile, Russia, China, Ireland, Belgium
2.	Cobalt	100%	China, Belgium, Netherlands, US, Japan
3.	Nickel	100%	Sweden, China, Indonesia, Japan, Philippines
4.	Vanadium	100%	Kuwait, Germany, South Africa, Brazil, Thailand
5.	Niobium	100%	Brazil, Australia, Canada, South Africa, Indonesia
6.	Germanium	100%	China, South Africa, Australia, France, US
7.	Rhenium	100%	Russia, UK, Netherlands, South Africa, China
8.	Beryllium	100%	Russia, UK, Netherlands, South Africa, China
9.	Tantalum	100%	Australia, Indonesia, South Africa, Malaysia, US
10.	Strontium	100%	China, US, Russia, Estonia, Slovenia
11.	Zirconium(Zircon)	80%	Australia, Indonesia, South Africa, Malaysia, US
12.	Graphite(natural)	60%	China, Madagascar, Mozambique, Vietnam, Tanzania
13.	Manganese	50%	South Africa, Gabon, Australia, Brazil, China
14.	Chromium	2.5%	South Africa, Mozambique, Oman, Switzerland, Turkey
15.	Silicon	<1%	China, Malaysia, Norway, Bhutan, Netherlands

7. About three-fourths of world's cobalt, a metal required for the manufacture of batteries for electric motor vehicles, is produced by
- Argentina
 - Botswana
 - the Democratic Republic of the Congo
 - Kazakhstan

MAINS PRACTISE QUESTIONS:

"Critical minerals are essential for India's economic security and technological advancement. Discuss the significance of critical minerals in the context of India's energy transition and industrial growth. Also, examine the challenges associated with their availability and suggest measures to ensure a sustainable supply." (15 Marks, 250 words)

Global critical mineral production (2019)



Ethanol Blending Programme: Issues

SYLLABUS : GS 3 Paper : Environment; Conservation
Newspaper : The Hindu Page Number : 09

Concerns about the Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) programme refuse to die down in Andhra Pradesh, with scientists and farmers saying water resources are depleting and emissions from factories are polluting the air, water, and soil.

Buoyed by the encouraging results of the Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) programme, which was introduced in India as a pilot project in 2001, the Central government in 2020 decided to advance the target of 20% ethanol blending in petrol from 2030 to 2025 as the way towards a greener future. The EBP programme was said to be the way of addressing multiple concerns – of growing energy consumption, oil imports, and increasing carbon emissions from vehicles. Under the EBP, ethanol is made using grains, such as broken rice and corn, and is therefore said to double farmers' income as well.

As of 2024, the blend percentage was 15% in the country. To meet the required target of 20% ethanol in petrol by 2025-26, 1,016 crore litres of ethanol would be required. The Centre announced relaxations in the application processes for environmental clearance and also offered subsidies on purchase of grains to ensure a smoother process for ethanol factories.

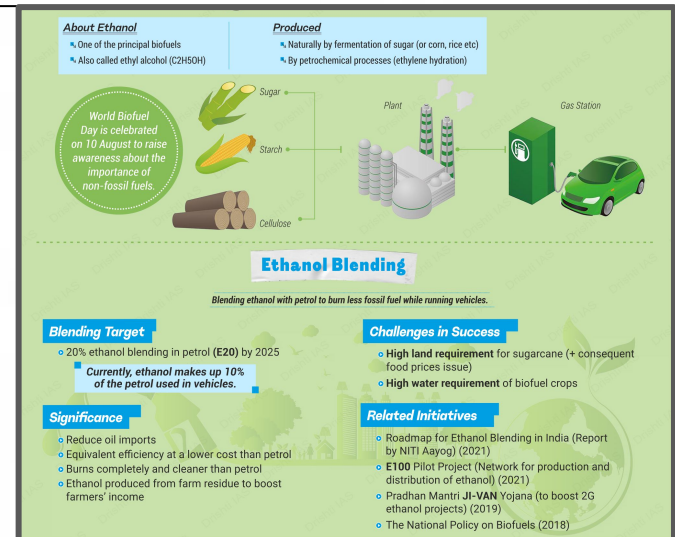
Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Haryana and Punjab have the highest number of ethanol factories in the country, contributing a substantial portion to the overall production capacity of 947 crore litres in 2022, as per information provided by former Un-

Since 2024, there have been continuous protests at the Gummaladoddi, Gandepalli, Arugolanu villages in Andhra Pradesh against the EBP programme. All the three villages are located near a river or a canal, which is the source of drinking water and agricultural needs. Lokayukta officials had also said officials of the Pollution Control Board had failed to take action in 2022 against a factory producing ethanol since 2008 in Gandepalli despite knowing that effluents were being discharged into a nearby canal, which is used by farmers for agricultural purposes.

Much of the confusion regarding how polluting an ethanol plant can be arises from the fact that environmental clearances do not mention emissions to begin with. Experts say that hazardous, cancer-causing chemicals such as acetaldehyde, formaldehyde, and acrolein are some of the emissions from ethanol factories, but these don't find a mention in the clearances given to the ethanol factories in the East Godavari, Krishna and NTR districts in the State, as per environmentalists.

All ethanol production plants and distilleries fall under the 'red category', which means that they have a pollution score of 60 or more, as per Central government

Without dismissing environmentalists for being "anti-development", the governments would do well to listen to their concerns and adopt corrective measures. After all, their collective goal remains the same – to work towards a greener future. This cannot come at the cost of agriculture, health, and the riparian rights of the people.



norms. But to facilitate a smoother and quicker clearance process, the Centre has allowed them to be set up without public hearings. Many of them are near human settlements.

Farmers also fear that the water-guzzling factories will leave them with no water for their crops. Their fears are not unfounded. Scientists for People, a collective of scientists based in Hyderabad, argue that a grain-based ethanol factory requires 8-12 litres of water per litre of ethanol. With the flow in perennial rivers such as the Krishna being lean for most of the year, factories located near these rivers depend on groundwater, which is a contravention of the rules.

A Niti Aayog report states that when petrol was blended with 20% of the biofuel, carbon monoxide reduced by 30% in four wheelers and 50% in two wheelers. While this may be true, scientists and environmentalists ask of what use the EBP programme is if the gains achieved are negated by the harmful chemicals released into the atmosphere during the process. On the one hand, environmentalists say the processes involved in the making of biofuel make it more harmful for the environment. On the other, industrialists say many factories cannot afford pollution control measures because of rising production and labour costs.



SYLLABUS : GS 3 Paper : Indian Gharial
Newspaper : The Indian Express Page Number : 14

MADHYA PRADESH Chief Minister Mohan Yadav last week released 10 gharials, a critically endangered species, into the Chambal river at the National Chambal Gharial Sanctuary in Morena.

MP had led a decades-long effort for the crocodilian's conservation. Today, more than 80% of India's gharial population lives in the state.

What are gharials?

Gavialis gangeticus is a long-snouted, fish-eating crocodilian. The name 'gharial' comes from the Hindi word *ghara*, meaning 'pot' or 'vessel', referring to the bulbous snout tip of adult males, which resembles an inverted pot.

Gharials are sacred in Indian mythology, often depicted as the divine mount of the goddess Ganga. Their slender snouts, lined with numerous sharp, interlocking teeth, are adapted to trap fish, the mainstay of their diet.

Males grow from three to six metres, and females 2.6 to 4.5 metres. Gharials mate in the winter (November to January).

Sandbanks and islands are critical to their ecology, serving as preferred sites for basking and nesting. Between March to May, as river levels recede, female gharials climb onto exposed sandbanks and islands to nest communally. Many lay their eggs in the same area. Females provide parental care for the first few days after hatching.

Gharials play an important role in a river's ecosystem by cleaning up carrion — the decaying flesh of dead animals.

Why did the CM release gharials in the river?

Chief Minister Yadav released 10 gharials — nine male and one female — in the River Chambal on February 17 to bolster the population of gharials in the state.

Madhya Pradesh boasts the highest number of gharials in India, with a 2024 census recording 2,456 individuals in the Chambal sanctuary alone. This is a feat attributed to decades of conservation

work, following a national decline of more than 80% in the gharial population between the 1950s and 1960s, according to state wildlife officials.

Globally, gharial populations saw a steady recovery until 1997, but between 1997 and 2006, numbers plummeted by 58%. Wildlife researchers have said the species is likely extinct in Myanmar and Bhutan, with only small, uncertain populations remaining in Pakistan, Nepal, and Bangladesh's upper Brahmaputra.

What threats do gharials face?

Historically, the gharial population has declined due to overhunting. They are prized for their skin, eggs, and as trophies.

Today, dam construction, irrigation canals, siltation, river course changes, embankments, sand mining, pollution, and fishing are some of the threats that gharials face. Gill nets, in particular, kill gharials of all sizes, even in protected areas.

What are the conservation efforts?

Between 1975 and 1982, India established 16 captive breeding and release centres, and five gharial sanctuaries. The species survives primarily in five refuges: National Chambal Sanctuary (NCS), Katarniaghat Sanctuary, Chitwan National Park, Son River Sanctuary, and Satkosia Gorge Sanctuary.

Conservation efforts include captive breeding programmes to rear and release hatchlings back in river, monitoring populations, actively managing threats such as sand mining, and engaging local communities in habitat preservation.



SYLLABUS : GS Paper 2 : United Nations **Newspaper : The Hindu Page Number : 14**

The Hindu Bureau
NEW DELHI

Indian peacekeepers are present in most of our peace keeping missions and they are serving with commitment, the Under-Secretary General for UN Peace Operations, Jean Pierre Lacroix, said on Wednesday. He added that the peacekeeping mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo is facing restrictions, especially in the areas controlled by the M23 rebels and they are taking all measures to ensure their safety. He called on member states to play a role in bringing peace, terming India an important member.

Mr. Lacroix is in India coinciding with the conference on 'Women in Peacekeeping - A Global South Perspective', organised, on February 24-25, by the Ministry of External Affairs in collaboration with the Ministry of Defence and the Centre for UN Peacekeeping, which brought together women peacekeepers from India and 35 other countries.



Tall task: The UN said the peacekeeping mission in Congo is facing restrictions in areas controlled by the M23 rebels. AP

Mr. Lacroix stressed on the need for reforms in international governance, including the UN Security Council, to make it representative of today's reality. "It is very important for the UN to have this reform materialise... How that can be done is for member states to decide."

Asked about the possibility of a ceasefire in Ukraine and if there would be a third party, UN type, monitoring mechanism, he said "it is very hypothetical at this stage."

On the situation in the Congo, where the M23 has been gaining territory, he said the situation remains very concerning. The M23 is supported by the armed forces of Rwanda, and the situation is having a very negative impact on the population, he said. "It is also placing our peacekeeping operations, at least in the M23-controlled areas, in a more challenging position with all sorts of restriction regarding movement, supply, etc."

Mr. Lacroix said. "I don't think peacekeepers are targeted," he said while acknowledging that Indian peacekeepers are present in the M23 areas. "They are monitoring the situation and will do everything to keep peacekeepers safe."

India, has traditionally been among the top troop contributing nations to UN. As on October 2024, India had a total of 5,466 peacekeepers, of which 5,046 were military personnel, making it the fourth largest troop contributing nation after Nepal, Rwanda and Bangladesh.

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- The contribution of Member countries to the UN peacekeeping force has no effect on their voting power in the UN General Assembly. Each of the 193 Member States in the Assembly has one vote.
- In 2007, India became the first country to deploy an all-women contingent to a UN peacekeeping mission. India has been one of the largest troop contributors to UN missions since its inception.

United Nations (UN) Peacekeeping

- All decisions about establishing, maintaining or expanding a peacekeeping operation are taken by the UNSC. This is outlined in Chapter VII of the UN Charter, which grants the Security Council the primary responsibility for maintaining international peace and security.
- The financing of UN Peacekeeping operations is the collective responsibility of all UN Member States. Every Member State is legally obligated to pay their respective share towards peacekeeping. This is under the provisions of Article 17 of the Charter of the United Nations.



SYLLABUS : GS Paper 2 : GS 2 : Governance; Institutions
Newspaper : The Hindu Page No : 7

- The **Directorate of Enforcement or the ED is a multi-disciplinary organization** mandated with investigation of economic crimes and violations of foreign exchange laws. The origin of this Directorate goes back to 1st May, 1956, when an 'Enforcement Unit' was formed in the Department of Economic Affairs for handling Exchange Control Laws violations under FERA '47. In the year 1957, this Unit was renamed as '**Enforcement Directorate**'.

- The prime **objective of the ED** is the enforcement of three key Acts of the Government of India namely:
 - **FEMA, 1999,**
 - **PMLA, 2002 and**
 - **FEOA, 2018**

- Whenever any offence is registered by a local police station, which has generated proceeds of crime over and above ₹1 crore, the IO forwards the details to the ED. Alternatively, if the offence comes under the knowledge of the Central agency, they can then call for the FIR.

- **In 1960, the administrative control of the Directorate was transferred from the DoEA to the DoR.** For a short period of 04 years (1973 – 1977), the Directorate remained under the administrative jurisdiction of the DoPT. Presently, the Directorate is under the administrative control of the DoR, **Ministry of Finance, Government of India.**



SYLLABUS : GS Paper 2 : Regulatory Bodies
Newspaper : The Hindu Page Number : 14

The Hindu Bureau
BENGALURU

The National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) has removed 900 peer assessors from evaluation duty. These assessors were responsible for evaluating higher education institutions in the course of grading the institutions.

While the review of the work and conduct of assessors has been going on for nearly 18 months, the recent NAAC-Koneru Lakshmaiah Education Foundation (KLEF) corruption case in Andhra Pradesh has speeded up the process. "Out of the 5,000 peer assessors we had onboarded for evaluation of higher education institutions, we had to remove 900 from duty. Over a period of one-and-a-half years, we have looked at



The NAAC has put in place several committees that are reviewing irregularities, subject-wise and region-wise. FILE PHOTO

various aspects like performance, feedback, variation in working protocols from multiple perspectives. There were some irregularities like travelling a day before the evaluation, providing incorrect information to us, going only to their choice of institutions and so on," Ganesan Kannabiran, Director, NAAC, told *The Hindu*.

The Central Bureau of Investigation recently

launched an investigation into the alleged bribery of a NAAC team by the Guntur-based KLEF in exchange for an A++ rating for its university. In response, the seven peer assessors concerned were debarred by the agency.

Mr. Kannabiran said that the peer assessors under scrutiny were identified and checked for credibility based on reports and feedback. Post the recent

CBI case, the NAAC has put in place multiple committees that are reviewing irregularities, subject-wise and region-wise, he added.

Fresh recruits

Along with the removal of the 900 peer assessors, the NAAC has also parallelly onboarded 1,000 new assessors over the last year in three rounds of recruitment. "We put together a committee of Vice-Chancellors and, based on their recommendations, we have onboarded 1,000 people," Mr. Kannabiran said.

Reiterating the importance of transparency and confidentiality in the process of evaluation and grading of higher education institutions, Mr. Kannabiran said, "What happened [in Andhra Pradesh] was a shock. But we have combated it with our decision to conduct online and

hybrid evaluations now. Of course, this comes with its own challenges, but in the next two-and-a-half months, we can identify those challenges and train accordingly. The executive committee has decided that this approach is better since it has no integrity issues."

Reacting to the development, M. Jagadesh Kumar, Chairman of the University Grants Commission (UGC), said the NAAC, an autonomous body under the UGC, has recently undertaken substantial reforms to enhance the integrity and transparency of its accreditation processes. "The UGC fully endorses NAAC's initiatives and compliments the council for its firm measures in enforcing reforms that strengthen the credibility and reliability of the accreditation framework," he said.

What Exactly is the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC)?

- It is a **government organisation** (HQ in Bangalore) in India established in **1994** in response to recommendations of **National Policy in Education (1986)**.
- It is an **autonomous** body that **assesses and accredits** Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) such as colleges, universities/other recognised institutions to derive an understanding of the 'Quality Status' of the institution.
- It is **funded by the UGC** and evaluates the institutions in terms of their performance related to the teaching-learning processes, faculty, research, infrastructure, governance, financial wellbeing, student services, etc.

What is the NAAC's Accreditation Process?

- The first step involves an applicant institution submitting a **self-study report (SSR)** based on quantitative and qualitative metrics.
- The data is subjected to validation** by expert teams of NAAC, with quality reviewed during site visits by peer teams.
- According to the Government of India, of the 1,113 universities and 43,796 colleges in the All-India Survey on Higher Education Report 2020-21, **NAAC accredited 418 universities and 9,062 colleges as on January 31, 2023**.



Q1: Consider the following statements regarding delimitation:

1. Delimitation is fixing the number of seats and boundaries of territorial constituencies for the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies.
2. Article 82 and Article 170(3) of the Indian Constitution deal with the delimitation process.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Answer: c

Q2: Consider the following statements regarding Critical Minerals in India:

1. The Ministry of Mines has identified 30 critical minerals, including Antimony, Beryllium, Bismuth, Cobalt, and Lithium.
2. Critical minerals are essential for economic development, national security, and environmental sustainability.
3. India is self-sufficient in critical minerals and does not rely on imports to meet the demand.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Answer: a

Q3: Consider the following statements regarding UN Peacekeeping operations:

1. Decisions about establishing, maintaining, or expanding peacekeeping operations are taken by the UN Security Council (UNSC) under Chapter VII of the UN Charter.
2. The financing of UN Peacekeeping operations is the collective responsibility of all UN Member States, per Article 17 of the UN Charter.

3. India became the first country to deploy an all-women contingent to a UN peacekeeping mission in 2007.

How many of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) Only One
- b) Only Two
- c) All Three
- d) None

Answer: c

Q4: Consider the following statements regarding the Enforcement Directorate (ED):

1. The ED was originally established in 1956 as the 'Enforcement Unit' to handle violations of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act (FERA), 1947.
2. The ED is currently under the administrative control of the Department of Revenue (DoR), Ministry of Finance.

Which of the statements given above is/are NOT correct?

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

Answer: d

Q5: Consider the following statements regarding the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC):

1. It is a government organization in India established in 1994 in response to recommendations of the National Education Policy (1986)
2. It is funded by the UGC and evaluates the institutions in terms of their performance related to the teaching-learning processes, faculty, etc.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: c





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