



VAJIRAM & RAVI
Institute for IAS Examination

The Analyst

CURRENT AFFAIRS Handout

31st March 2026



Ensuring Federalism within delimitation



CONTEXT: Centre's proposal to increase the number of Lok Sabha seats by a blanket 50% across all States, has been opposed by southern states.

- Process of **fixing the number of seats and boundaries** of territorial constituencies
- **Article 82 & Article 170**
- **Delimitation Commissions** - 1952, 1963, 1973 and 2002
- **42nd Amendment Act of 1976** froze the allocation of seats in the Lok Sabha, **till the year 2000 at the 1971 level.**
- **84th Amendment Act of 2001** - 1991 census
- **87th Amendment Act of 2003** - 2001 census and not 1991 census.

Need For Delimitation - Representative democracy:

- **Women Reservation - 106th CAA**
 - reservation shall come into effect only after delimitation is undertaken and delimitation will be undertaken only after the relevant figures of the next census are published.
- **Affects SC & ST representation: Article 330(2)** - Bihar caste based survey:
 - SC: 15.9% (2011 Census) → 19.6% (2023 Survey)
 - ST: 1.2% (2011 Census) → 1.6% (2023 Survey)
- **Issue of malapportionment:** disparity in no. of citizens per parliamentarians across states. Hence violates principle of "**one man, one vote, one value**"
 - **UP** - 3.2million & **Kerala** - 1.8 million
- **Inability of MPs to address their Constituencies -**
 - India - 2.2 million people
 - USA - 0.6 million people
- **Electoral Integrity and Governance:** The Delimitation process aligns representation with new demographic realities.

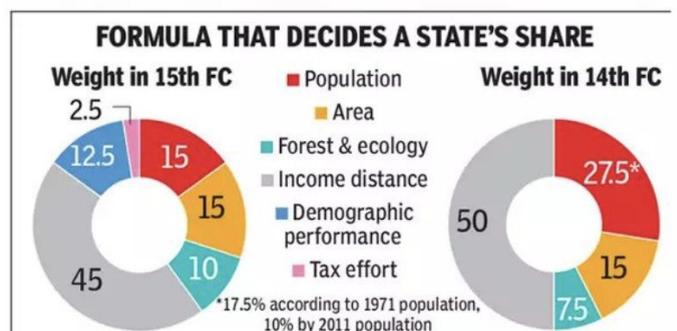
Delimitation & Federalism

- **North-South Divide:**
 - Cultural Fault line
 - Patterns of economic development
- **Higher Stake of big States:**
 - **U.P. - 11, Bihar - 10** - Up while **Kerala & Tamil Nadu - 8** - down
- **Discouragement to Good Governance:** E.g. Tamil Nadu's fertility rate is 1.6, while Bihar's is 3.0.
- **Moral Contradiction:** The exercise conflicts with decades of national policy that promoted population control, as States following the policy now risk political loss.
- **Sub Regionalism**
- **Disadvantageous for regional parties**

Way Ahead:

- **Cambridge Compromise:** Increase size of Parliament & State Legislatures (**EU**) instead of readjusting the seats.
- **Equal representation in the Rajya Sabha:** As recommended by the **Punchhi Commission**, irrespective of population (**as we have in USA Senate - 2 from each state**) to maintain a balanced federal structure.

HOW THE BOOTY IS DIVIDED



Ensuring Federalism within delimitation



CONTEXT: Centre's proposal to increase the number of Lok Sabha seats by a blanket 50% across all States, has been opposed by southern states.

- **Approach of concessionary federalism**
 - Reduce the weightage given to population by Finance Commission to 10%.
- **Harmonising Principle:** Capping Lok Sabha seats at the current 543 ensures continuity, while increasing State Legislative Assembly seats aligns with democratic representation.
- **Adopt a weighted population–development formula:**
 - **70%–80%** weight to population and **20%–30% weight** to development indicators such as literacy, health, and fertility control.

Mains Practise Question

“The process of delimitation is essential for ensuring a representative democracy, but it also raises concerns regarding federalism in India. Discuss the need for delimitation in maintaining political representation and analyze the challenges it poses for federal principles.”

(15 Marks, 250 words)



Maoist Operations: What after March 31st Milestone



CONTEXT: India is nearing its goal of becoming Naxal-free by March 31, 2026. The next phase will determine whether the state can transform its hard-earned security gains into lasting legitimacy.

About LWE

- ◆ Originating from the **Naxalbari movement** of **1967** in **West Bengal**, as rebellion against local landlords who bashed a peasant over a land dispute.
- ◆ It spread primarily across the "**Red Corridor**," affecting states like **Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha, Maharashtra, Kerala, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh**, and parts of **Andhra Pradesh** and **Telangana**.
- ◆ The movement has **aimed to undermine the Indian state** through armed **rebellion** and **parallel governance structures**, particularly targeting security forces, public infrastructure, and democratic institutions.

Causes:

- **Land Rights Disputes:** FRA
 - **Odisha:** has the sixth-highest pendency rate – with 20% of the 7.69 lakh FRA claims filed pending disposal.
 - **Ministry of Tribal Affairs:** only 5.17% of the claims filed for IFR were recognised – Karnataka had the highest rate of IFR claims rejection
- **Displacement and Forced Evictions:**
 - **Case study of Malkangiri:** due to "Jalapat Dam" (1946-55) & again because of the Balimela dam.
- **Livelihood:** Gadchiroli district of Maharashtra, 'Surajgarh Iron Ore Mine Project' – violation of PESA
- **Political Factors:** "Disillusionment with Democracy"
 - Xaxa committee: **"Administartive territories rather than self-governing spaces"**

- **Reconciliation and integration remain elusive**, the "post-conflict" era has pushed surrendered cadres into a narrow corridor of dependency, surveillance, and fear.

People's Archive of Rural India

<https://ruralindiaonline.org/article/adviasis-of-jharkh...>

Adivasis of Jharkhand — landless in their own land - PARI

In a new, digital India, Jharkhand's Adivasi communities are slowly losing their rights over individual as well as common lands.

Government Strategy

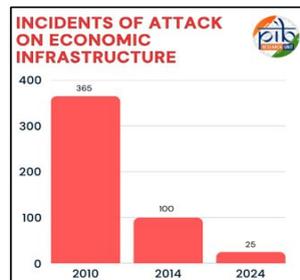
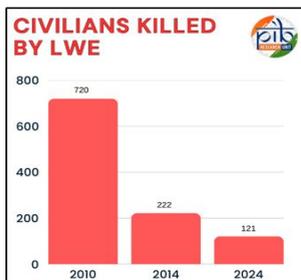
- **Modernization of Police Forces:**
 - **Security Related Expenditure scheme:** relating to training and operational needs of security forces, ex-gratia payment to the family of civilians/security forces killed/injured in LWE violence, rehabilitation of surrendered LWE cadres.
 - **Scheme of Fortified Police stations:** 66 (2014) to 612 Fortified Police Stations (2025)
 - **Special Infrastructure Scheme:** strengthening of State Intelligence Branches.
- **Skill Development and Education:**
 - 48 Industrial Training Institutes, 61 Skill Development Centres.
 - 178 Eklavya Model Residential Schools
- **SAMADHAN Doctrine:**
 - S– Smart Leadership, A– Aggressive Strategy, M– Motivation and Training, A– Actionable Intelligence, D– Dashboard Based KPIs (Key Performance Indicators) and KRAs (Key Result Areas), H– Harnessing Technology, A– Action plan for each Theatre, N– No access to Financing.



Maoist Operations: What after March 31st Milestone

CONTEXT: India is nearing its goal of becoming Naxal-free by March 31, 2026. The next phase will determine whether the state can transform its hard-earned security gains into lasting legitimacy.

- **Road Connectivity Project for LWE affected areas, 2016:**
 - 8124 km roads and 306 bridge works have been completed
- **Aspirational District Programme:**
 - Ministry of Home Affairs has been tasked with the monitoring of Aspirational districts programme in 35 LWE affected districts.
- **Civic Action Programme:**
 - bridge the gaps between Security Forces and local people through personal interaction and bring the human face of SFs before the local population.
- **Media Plan:**
 - Tribal Youth Exchange programmes, radio jingles, documentaries, pamphlets etc.



● **The fight against Maoists: What Shah told the House**

2 MAOIST-AFFECTED districts, down from 126 in 2014
 0 MOST-AFFECTED districts, from 35 in 2014
 596 FORTIFIED police stations created in 11 years
 406 NEW CAPF camps constructed in last six years
 68 NIGHT landing helipads created

MAOISTS SURRENDERED **4,839**
 ARRESTED **2,218**
 KILLED **706**

From 2024 until March 30, 2026

« Union Home Minister Amit Shah in LS, Monday, PTI

- **LWE Affected Districts:** 45 (in 2022) LWE affected districts compared to 96 (in 2010).
- **Incidents of Violence:** 76% reduced incidents of violence between 2010 and 2022.

What after March 31st Milestone *“withdrawal of Naxals should not lead to undesirable elements filling the space”.*

- **Phased transition rather than a sudden thinning of uniformed presence:**
 - As forces pull back, locals should be recruited into police and administration, new police stations opened, and everyday governance made visible.
- **Responsive Bureacracy:**
 - goal is to replace camp-centred, largely external security footprints with rooted institutions—schools that function, health centres that stay open, grievance redress that works—staffed by people for whom these forests are home, not temporary postings.
- **Tribal Centric Governance:** As movements die when ideology hollows out
 - Effective implementation of PESA & FRA
 - Participatory development budgeting
- **Rehabilitation & Re-integration:** trauma counselling for women
- **Levearging technology for grievance rederessal:** CPGRAMS, Geo-tagging

Mains Practise Question

“Left Wing Extremism (LWE) remains one of the most serious internal security challenges facing India.” In this context, analyze the causes for the persistence of LWE in certain regions. Discuss the measures taken by the government to tackle LWE and suggest a holistic strategy for its resolution.

(15 Marks, 250 words)



Apollo to Artemis



SYLLABUS : Prelims: Science and Technology

Newspaper: The Indian Express; **Page Number :** The World Page

About Artemis Mission

- Artemis Mission is a lunar mission to establish the first long-term presence on the Moon.
- It will send astronauts around the Moon, marking humanity's return to crewed deep-space exploration since Apollo 17 (1972).
- NASA partnered with three space agencies: the European Space Agency (ESA), the Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA) and Canadian Space Agency (CSA).
- Artemis mission is divided into four parts: Artemis I, Artemis II, Artemis III, and Artemis IV.
- Artemis I: It is the first uncrewed flight test of the Orion spacecraft and Space Launch System rocket around the moon.
- Orion Spacecraft: is a partially reusable crewed spacecraft used in NASA's Artemis program.
- Space Launch System Rocket: is a super heavy-lift expendable launch vehicle developed by NASA.
- An expendable launch vehicle is a launch vehicle that can be launched only once, after which its components are either destroyed during re-entry or discarded in space.

About Artemis II Mission

- It will be the first crewed flight test around the moon since Apollo 17 (1972).
- The crewed Orion spacecraft will perform a flyby test (no landing) and return to Earth.
- First crewed Artemis mission, bridging the gap between test flight (Artemis I) and lunar landing (Artemis III).
- Four astronauts will take a 10-day flight around the moon and back to Earth, testing systems ahead of the Artemis 3 mission, which aims to deliver astronauts to the lunar surface by 2028.
- It intends to place the first woman and non-white person on the moon.
- The astronauts and mission controllers will collect data on Orion and the crew's performance to assess how ready the Artemis program is to send people to the moon's surface.

● How NASA's Artemis II moon mission will unfold

NASA's Artemis II mission is expected to last about 10 days, sending four astronauts on a high-speed journey around the moon and back in the first crewed lunar mission since the Apollo era.

LAUNCH DAY

- Artemis II is scheduled to lift off from NASA's Kennedy Space Center in Florida aboard the Space Launch System. NASA said the launch window opens on April 1.
- After launch, the Orion crew capsule will separate from the rocket's upper stage and enter a highly elliptical orbit around Earth.

DAYS 1-2: EARTH ORBIT CHECKOUTS

- The crew will spend the first one to two days in high Earth orbit conducting extensive systems checks. These include testing Orion's life-support, propulsion, navigation and communications systems.

- Once checkouts are complete, Orion's propulsion system will perform a critical engine burn known as translunar injection, sending the spacecraft out of Earth orbit and onto a trajectory toward the moon.

DAYS 3-4: COAST TO THE MOON

- During the several-day transit to the moon, astronauts will continue monitoring spacecraft systems en route to operating farther from Earth than any previous human spaceflight.
- **Moon flyby:** Orion will pass behind the Moon on a "free-return" trajectory — a path that naturally swings the spacecraft

back toward Earth without requiring additional propulsion.

DAYS 5-8: RETURN TO EARTH

- After the lunar flyby, the crew will spend several days heading home while conducting additional deep-space tests, including evaluations of power systems, thermal controls and crew operations far beyond low Earth orbit.
- **Re-entry and splashdown:** As Orion approaches Earth, it will separate key components before plunging into the atmosphere at speeds of about 25,000 miles per hour. The spacecraft is expected to splash down in the Pacific Ocean.



SYLLABUS: Prelims: Polity

Newspaper: The Hindu; **Page Number:** 12

Earliest Census data set to be available in 2027; India has fewer villages than during Census 2011

Vijaita Singh
NEW DELHI

As Census 2027 is being conducted digitally, most of the data gathered during the process will be published in 2027, Mritunjay Kumar Narayan, Registrar-General and Census Commissioner of India, said on Monday.

He said the caste enumeration methodology for the second phase was yet to be finalised, and officials were studying multiple suggestions received on the subject.

Data shared by Census officials show that compared with Census 2011, there has been a decrease in the number of villages by over 1,000 and an increase in urban settlements – statutory towns and Census towns.

From Census 2011, the number of States and Union Territories increased



Mritunjay Kumar Narayan, and Biswajit Das (Left) addressing the media on Census 2027 in New Delhi on Monday. SUSHIL KUMAR VERMA

by one to 36; districts from 640 to 784, an increase of 144; sub-districts by 1,102 – from 5,990 to 7,092; statutory towns by 1,087 – from 4,041 to 5,128; and census towns by 688 – from 3,892 to 4,580. The number of villages declined by 1,030, from 6,40,932 in 2011 to 6,39,902, according to the administrative unit data presented by the

Commissioner.

Mr. Narayan said West Bengal was the only State that had not notified the Census process, and while deliberations were on with the State government, it had time till September 30 to carry out the exercise.

This would be the first digital Census, first to enumerate caste and first to allow a self-enumeration option to respondents. The

data keyed in during self-enumeration would be verified by enumerators during door-to-door visit and the option was only available for residents living in India, he said, allaying concerns of data manipulation.

“As per the Census Act 1948, the Census data are confidential and the respondents are to answer to the best of their knowledge. Only aggregate data is released, an individual’s data cannot be shared with States or even the judiciary and do not also come under the purview of the Right to Information Act (RTI). Census data cannot be used to provide reservation benefits to any individual,” Mr. Narayan said, while addressing a press conference before the first phase of Census kicks off on April 1 in certain States. He said Census data were beyond the “scope of

investigation.”

16 languages

Mr. Narayan said the self-enumeration portal, available in 16 languages, would be live from April 1 to 15 for residents of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Goa, Karnataka, Sikkim, Odisha, Lakshadweep, Mizoram and the NDMC and Delhi Cantonment areas. Self-enumeration option would be available 15 days before the first phase of Census – the House Listing Operations (HLO) begins. The window for the first phase is April 1-September 30 for all States. The second phase – population enumeration where each individual’s information in the household, such as religion, caste etc. would be asked, would be conducted in February 2027.

“People can use mobile phones and laptop to fill in the data,” he said.

Census:

- It is the total process of collecting, compiling, analyzing and disseminating demographic, economic and social data of all persons in a country at a specific period of time.
- In India is conducted at regular intervals of 10 years.
- Under Article 246 of the Constitution, the Census is a Union subject.
- Legal Backing: Census is backed by the Census Act 1948.

Caste Census:

- It involves the systematic recording of individuals’ caste identities during a national census.
- It aims to gather data on the socio-economic status, education levels, and other demographic details of various caste groups within the population.
- Legal Backing: Caste Census is not backed by any particular specific statute. Central govt by notification may provide for collection of caste data.



Census, Caste Census & Caste Survey



SYLLABUS: Prelims: Polity

Newspaper: The Hindu; **Page Number :** 12

- Every Census in independent India from 1951 to 2011 has published data on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, but not on other castes.
- Before that, every Census until 1931 had data on caste. Thus, the most recent caste data available is from 1931 Census.

Socio-Economic Caste Census (SECC):

- It was conducted in based on the recommendations of Group of Ministers headed by then Finance Minister Pranab Mukherjee in 2010.
- It was done outside of the purview of Census exercise.

- However the findings were never made public due to concerns about data accuracy & consistency.

Caste Survey:

- Since only the Union govt has the power to conduct census, several state governments like Bihar, Karnataka, Telangana have already conducted caste surveys to ascertain the social and economic status of different castes for better policy making.
- Legal Backing: No statutory backing.



31st March 2026

SYLLABUS: Prelims: International Treaties
Newspaper: The Hindu; **Page Number : 1**

Iranian Parliament mulls possible exit from nuclear treaty

Reuters
DUBAI

Iran's Parliament is reviewing a possible exit from the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), Foreign Ministry spokesperson Esmail Baghaei said on Monday, while insisting that Tehran has not and will not seek nuclear weapons.

"What is the benefit of joining a treaty in which bullying parties at the international level not only do not allow us to benefit from its rights but also attack our nuclear facilities?" Mr. Baghaei said, adding that Tehran would respect the treaty as long as it is a member.

Iran says its nuclear programme is for peaceful purpose and that as a signatory of the NPT it has the right to peaceful nuclear enrichment.

"Regarding membership in this treaty, regard-

Navy commander killed in Israeli strike, says Iran

TEHRAN

Iran confirmed on Monday that an Israeli strike had killed the commander of the naval force of the Revolutionary Guards, who Israel had said was responsible for the blocking of the Strait of Hormuz. Alireza Tangsiri "succumbed to severe injuries", it said. » PAGE 14

less of our clear position on the prohibition of all weapons of mass destruction, this is genuinely a debate taking place within public opinion and at the parliamentary level," he added.

In June 2025, the U.S. and Israel attacked Iran's key nuclear facilities. In the ongoing war, Israel targeted Iran's nuclear facilities again.

- Key Provisions: It defines NWS as countries possessing nuclear weapons before 1st January, 1967 (USA, UK, France, China, and USSR/Russia).
- Non-nuclear states agree not to develop nuclear weapons, while nuclear states pledge not to transfer them.
- It allows peaceful use of nuclear energy and provides a withdrawal option if national security is threatened.
- Membership: 191 members with 5 NWS (US, Russia, UK, France & China).
- India has not signed owing to discrimination of states into "nuclear haves" and "nuclear have-nots."
- Role of International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA): Compliance with the Treaty is verified through inspections conducted by IAEA. It was created in 1957 under the UN to promote safe, secure and peaceful use of nuclear technologies.
- Review of the operation of the Treaty: Every five years.

About Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)

- It marks 55 years on 5th March, 2025.
- It was approved by the UN General Assembly on 12th June, 1968 and came into force on 5th March, 1970.
- About NPT: It is the only multilateral binding treaty for Nuclear-Weapon States (NWS) to disarmament while promoting peaceful nuclear energy use.



31st March 2026

SYLLABUS: Prelims: Regulatory Bodies
Newspaper: The Hindu; **Page Number : 2**

ED moves HC against Kejriwal's acquittal in summons case

Probe agency accuses ex-CM of intentionally disobeying summonses and not attending probe into excise policy case; matter to be heard tomorrow

Press Trust of India
NEW DELHI

The Enforcement Directorate (ED) on Monday moved the Delhi High Court challenging the acquittal of former Delhi Chief Minister Arvind Kejriwal in two separate cases lodged against him for not appearing before the agency despite summonses issued in the excise policy case.

The ED's appeal against the trial court's January 22 orders is listed for hearing before Justice Swarasa Kanta Sharma on Wednesday.

The agency alleged that the then Chief Minister intentionally "omitted to obey them by not responding to summonses and did not attend the probe".

It also alleged Mr. Kejriwal raised frivolous objections and deliberately



The trial court had discharged Arvind Kejriwal, Manish Sisodia and 21 others in the excise case on February 27. FILE PHOTO

created grounds for not attending the probe.

In its decision, the trial court said that ED failed to prove that Kejriwal intentionally disobeyed the summonses issued to him.

The ED has alleged that the other accused in the case were in touch with Mr. Kejriwal for formulating

the now-scraped excise policy that resulted in undue benefits to them and kickbacks to the Aam Aadmi Party.

Mr. Kejriwal is presently on interim bail in the money laundering case, with the Supreme Court referring questions on the aspect of the "need and necessity of arrest" under the Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA) to a larger Bench for an in-depth consideration.

CBI plea pending

On February 27, the trial court discharged Kejriwal, Sisodia and 21 others in the liquor policy case, saying the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) case was wholly unable to survive judicial scrutiny and stood discredited in its entirety.

The CBI's plea against the discharge is pending in the High Court.

Enforcement Directorate

- The Enforcement Directorate is a multi-disciplinary organisation mandated to investigate offences of money laundering and violations of foreign exchange laws.
- **Established:** 1956 as an 'Enforcement Unit' under the Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance.
- Later, in 1957, this Unit was renamed as 'Enforcement Directorate' & administrative control transferred to the Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance.

- **Headquarters:** New Delhi | Five regional offices located in Mumbai, Chennai, Chandigarh, Kolkata, and Delhi.
- Enforcement of these key Acts:
- Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA), 2002:
- Empowers ED to confiscate proceeds of crime after conviction.
- Unique feature: Reversal of burden of proof—accused must prove the legitimacy of attached assets.
- Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA), 1999:
- Fugitive Economic Offenders Act (FEOA), 2018:
- Empowers ED to attach and confiscate properties of offenders who flee India to avoid prosecution.
- Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act (COFEPOSA), 1974



31st March 2026

SYLLABUS: Prelims: Places in News

Newspaper: The Hindu; **Page Number:** 14

Russia says it's 'pleased' as oil vessel reaches ally Cuba amid U.S. blockade

Agence France-Presse
MOSCOW

Russia is pleased that a shipment of its oil reached Cuba, the Kremlin said on Monday, after U.S. President Donald Trump said he was not bothered by the delivery despite Washington's de facto blockade of the island.

Russia sent the *Anatoly Kolodkin*, a sanctioned oil tanker carrying 730,000 barrels of crude, to Cuba earlier this month as the Communist-run island grappled with fuel shortages.



Crowd gathers around a water tanker in capital Havana. Fuel shortage has disrupted water pumping and distribution.

Shipping data showed it sailing off Cuba's northeast coast on Monday but it was

not immediately clear whether it had docked at a port.

Russia is a close ally of Havana and has criticised Washington for blocking fuel deliveries to the island.

"Russia considers it its duty to step up and provide necessary assistance to our Cuban friends," Kremlin spokesman Dmitry Peskov said.

"We are pleased that this shipment of petroleum products will arrive on the island, or rather, it has already arrived," he added.

The shipment of oil would be the first to Havana since January, when U.S. forces abducted Venezuelan President and Cuban ally Nicolas Maduro in a raid. His removal deprived Cuba of its main oil supplier and triggered an energy crisis on the island.

Mr. Trump said on Sunday he had "no problem" with Russia sending oil to the island. "Cuba's finished. They have a bad regime. They have very bad and corrupt leadership and whether or not they get a boat of oil it's not going to matter," he said.

About Cuba

- Cuba is the largest island country situated in the north-western Caribbean at the meeting point of the Atlantic Ocean, Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico.
- Capital: Havana.
- It is largest city of Cuba, a major port and an important economic, commercial and industrial hub of Cuba.
- It has the third highest population in the Caribbean after Haiti and Dominican Republic.
- Cuba shares its maritime borders with the US, Haiti, Honduras, Bahamas, Jamaica and Mexico.
- Prominent rivers: Cauto, Toa, Yumuri and Guama.
- Important natural resources: Cobalt, nickel, iron ore, petroleum.
- Climate: Tropical, seasonally humid, with maritime influence and semi-continental features.



Q1. With reference to the Artemis Mission, consider the following statements:

1. It aims to establish a long-term human presence on the Moon.
2. It is a joint mission involving NASA, ESA, JAXA and CSA.
3. It marks humanity's first-ever crewed deep-space mission.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: a

Q2. With reference to the Census and Caste-related data in India, consider the following statements:

1. Census is a Union subject under Article 246 and is conducted every 10 years.
2. Caste-wise data for all communities has been published in every Census after Independence.
3. The Census exercise is governed by the Census Act, 1948.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Answer: b

Q3. With reference to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), consider the following statements:

1. Compliance with the treaty is verified through inspections conducted by the International Atomic Energy Agency.
2. India is a signatory to the NPT but has not ratified it.
3. The treaty is reviewed at intervals of five years.

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: c

Q4. With reference to the Enforcement Directorate (ED), consider the following statements:

1. It was established in 1956 as an Enforcement Unit under the Department of Economic Affairs.
2. It currently functions under the Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance.
3. Its headquarters are located in Mumbai.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: c

Q5. With reference to Cuba, consider the following statements:

1. It is the largest island country in the Caribbean region.
2. It is located at the meeting point of the Atlantic Ocean, Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico.
3. It shares land borders with the United States and Mexico.

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

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

Answer: b





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