

# NDA-CDS 2 2024

LIVE

## GK

# POLITY

CLASS 10



RUBY MA'AM



## 29 May 2024 Live Classes Schedule

8:00AM	29 MAY 2024 DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS	RUBY MA'AM
9:00AM	29 MAY 2024 DAILY DEFENCE UPDATES	DIVYANSHU SIR

### AFCAT 2 2024 LIVE CLASSES

10:00AM	REASONING - DIRECTION & DISTANCES	RUBY MA'AM
1:00PM	MATHS - RATIO & PROPORTION - CLASS 1	NAVJYOTI SIR
2:30PM	STATIC GK - INTERNATIONAL AWARDS	DIVYANSHU SIR

### NDA 2 2024 LIVE CLASSES

10:00AM	MATHS - ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY 2D - CLASS 2	NAVJYOTI SIR
11:30AM	GK - POLITY - CLASS 10	RUBY MA'AM
4:00PM	GS - BIOLOGY MCQ - CLASS 2	SHIVANGI MA'AM

### CDS 2 2024 LIVE CLASSES

11:30AM	GK - POLITY - CLASS 10	RUBY MA'AM
1:00PM	MATHS - RATIO & PROPORTION - CLASS 1	NAVJYOTI SIR
4:00PM	GS - BIOLOGY MCQ - CLASS 2	SHIVANGI MA'AM





# Statutory Bodies

These Are **Non-Constitutional Bodies** As They Do **Not Find Any Mention** In The **Constitution**. They Are Created By An **Act Of Parliament**. They Are Called **'Statutory'** Since **Statutes Are Laws Made By The Legislature** And Derive Their Power From Statutes Or Laws Made By The Parliament.



Statutory Body in India	Act
Securities & Exchange Board of India	SEBI Act, 1992
National Human Rights Commission	Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993
National Commission for Women	National Commission for Women Act, 1990
National Commission for Minorities	National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992
National Green Tribunal	National Green Tribunal Act 2010
Armed Forces Tribunal	Armed Forces Tribunal Act 2007
Unique Identification Authority of India	Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016
Central Vigilance Commission	Central Vigilance Commission Act 2003
Commission for Air Quality Management in the National Capital Region (NCR) and Adjoining Areas	Commission for Air Quality Management in National Capital Region and Adjoining Areas Ordinance, 2020
National Commission for Protection of Child Rights	Commissions for Protection of Child Rights (CPCR) Act, 2005
Competition Commission of India	Competition Act, 2002
National Legal Services Authority	Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987
National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development Act, 1981

# National Human Rights Commission

Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993	Protection of Human Rights (Amendment) Act, 2019
<p>➤ <b>Composition of NHRC</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Chairperson to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.</li> <li>2) Two other members knowing human rights.</li> <li>3) Other Members: Chairpersons of four National Commission (Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe, Women and Minorities)</li> </ol>	<p>➤ <b>Composition of NHRC</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Chairperson to be Chief Justice or Judge of the Supreme Court.</li> <li>2) Three members of which at least one to be women.</li> <li>3) Other Members of the Commission               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) National Commission for Scheduled Castes</li> <li>b) National Commission for Backward Classes</li> <li>c) National Commission for Scheduled Tribes</li> <li>d) National Commission for Women</li> <li>e) National Commission for Protection of Child Rights</li> <li>f) Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities</li> </ol> </li> </ol>
<p>➤ <b>Chairperson of SHRC:</b> Chief Justice of a High Court.</p>	<p>➤ <b>Chairperson of SHRC:</b> Chief Justice or Judge of a High Court.</p>





# National Human Rights Commission

<p><b>Term of office:</b> Chairperson and members of both NHRC and SHRC will be five years or age of seventy years, whichever is earlier.</p>	<p><b>Term of office</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1) Three years or till the age of seventy years, whichever is earlier.</li><li>2) Reappointment of members of the NHRC and SHRCs for a period of five years.</li></ol>
<p>➤ Secretary-General of NHRC and Secretary of a SHRC to exercise powers as delegated to them.</p>	<p>➤ Secretary-General and Secretary to exercise all administrative and financial powers (except judicial functions), subject to the respective chairperson's control.</p>
	<p>➤ The Central government may confer on an SHRC human rights functions being discharged by Union Territories.</p> <p>➤ Functions relating to human rights in the case of Delhi will be dealt with by the NHRC.</p>



# National Commission For Women

- The National Commission for Women was constituted in 1992 for protecting, promoting and safeguarding the interests and rights of women.
- The Commission is an autonomous statutory body. It was established under a legislation enacted by the Parliament, namely, the National Commission for Women Act, 1990.
- The Ministry of Women and Child Development of the Government of India is the nodal ministry for the Commission.
- The Commission has a wide mandate covering almost all aspects of women's development and empowerment.



# National Commission For Minorities

- In 1978, the Government of India *vide* an executive resolution, set up a Minorities Commission to safeguard the interests of the minorities.
- With the enactment of the National Commission for Minorities Act (1992), the Minorities Commission became a statutory body and was renamed the National Commission for Minorities.
- The first statutory Commission was constituted in 1993.
- The Act does not define the term “minority”, but enables the Central Government to notify “minorities” for the purposes of the Act. Accordingly, the Centre in 1993 notified five religious communities viz., Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists and Zoroastrians (Parsis) as minority communities.
- In January 2014, the Jain community was added to this list







The CVC Bill was passed by both the houses of Parliament in 2003 and the President gave its assent on September 11, 2003. Thus the Central Vigilance Commission Act 2003 (No 45 Of 2003) came into effect from that date.

## Central Vigilance Commission

The Central Vigilance Commission was set up by the Government in February, 1964 on the recommendations of the Committee on Prevention of Corruption, headed by Shri K. Santhanam, to advise and guide Central Government agencies in the field of vigilance.

CVC are conceived to be the apex vigilance institution, free of control from any executive authority, monitoring all vigilance activity under the Central Government and advising various authorities in Central Government organizations in planning, executing, reviewing and reforming their vigilant work.

Consequent upon promulgation of an Ordinance by the President, the Central Vigilance Commission has been made a multi member Commission with "statutory status" with effect from 25th August, 1998.

- A Central Vigilance Commissioner - Chairperson;
- Not more than two Vigilance Commissioners - Members;

# LOKPAL AND LOKAYUKT IN INDIA

1. **Lokpal** is an ombudsman appointed to work on citizens complaints and grievances regarding corruption at the central level. On the other hand, at the state level, **Lokayukta** is set up to take action against the corruption complaints made by the residents of the state.
2. **Corruption** : In simple terms, it refers to the unauthorized use of public power, typically by a public servant or by an elected politician. It is a dishonest act, which is not permitted in the eyes of law. Many countries have established an anti-corruption body, to eradicate corruption, which was initiated for the first time, in Sweden. In India, on the recommendation of the Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC), bodies like Lokpal and Lokayukta are set up under Lokpal and Lokayukta Act, 2013.

Basis for Comparison	Lokayukta	Lokpal
Meaning	Lokayukta is the body operating at state level, set up to investigate individual's complaints against public servants or any politician with respect to corruption.	Lokayukta is the body operating at state level, set up to investigate individual's complaints against public servants or any politician with respect to corruption.
Jurisdiction	All the members of legislative assembly and state government employees.	All the members of Parliament and central government employees.
Appointment	Governor	President
Members	It is a three member body.	It comprise of a maximum of eight members.

# Regulatory Body

- A Regulatory Body Is A **Government Agency Or An Organization**. Its Functions Involve Imposing Requirements, Conditions Or Restrictions, Setting The Standard For Activities, And Enforcing In These Areas Or **Obtaining Compliance**.
- **Statutory Body** Is An Autonomous Corporate Body. It Is Setup By An Act Of Parliament. The Act Defines The Powers, Objectives, And Functions Of The Body. A **Regulatory Body** Is Created On The Basis Of A Legal Mandate Or Legislation.



**1. RBI – Reserve Bank of India**

**Sector:** Banking & Finance, Monetary Policy

**2. SEBI – Securities and Exchange Board of India**

**Sector:** Securities (Stock) & Capital Market

**3. IRDAI – Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India**

**Sector:** Insurance

**4. PFRDA – Pension Fund Regulatory & Development Authority**

**Sector:** Pension

**5. NABARD – National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development**

**Sector:** Financing of rural development

**6. SIDBI – Small Industries Development Bank of India**

**Sector:** Financing Micro, Small and Medium-Scale Enterprises

**7. NHB - National Housing Bank**

**Sector:** Financing Housing

**8. TRAI – Telecom Regulatory Authority of India**

**Sector:** Telecommunication & Tariffs and Cyber-Security

**9. CBFC – Central Board of Film Certification**

**Sector:** Film/TV Certification & Censorship

**10. FSDC – Financial Stability and Development Council**

**Sector:** Financial Sector Development

# Executive Bodies

These Bodies Are **Non-Constitutional And Non-Statutory**. They Are Formed By **Executive Resolution** And Can Be Converted Into A Statutory Body By Enacting A Law. For Example, The **UIDAI** Was Made Into A **Statutory Body** After It Was Established By **Enacting A New Law**.



NITI Aayog	Planning Commission
It serves as an advisory Think Tank.	It served as extra-constitutional body.
It draws membership from a wider expertise.	It had limited expertise.
It serves in spirit of Cooperative Federalism as states are equal partners.	States participated as spectators in annual plan meetings.
Secretaries to be known as CEO appointed by Prime-Minister.	Secretaries were appointed through usual process.
It focuses upon 'Bottom-Up' approach of Planning.	It followed a 'Top-Down' approach.
It does not possess mandate to impose policies.	Imposed policies on states and tied allocation of funds with projects it approved.
It does not have powers to allocate funds, which are vested in Finance Minister.	It had powers to allocate funds to ministries and state governments.



# Quasi-Judicial Bodies

A **Quasi-Judicial Body** Is “An Organ Of Government **Other Than A Court Or Legislature**, Which Affects The Rights Of Private Parties Either Through **Adjudication Or Rulemaking**”. It Is Not Mandatory That A Quasi-judicial Body Has To Necessarily Be An Organisation Resembling A Court Of Law.



# National Green Tribunal

It Was Established Under The **National Green Tribunal Act 2010** For The Effective And Expeditious Disposal Of Cases Relating To **Environmental Protection**. The Tribunal Is Guided By **Principles Of Natural Justice**. It Is Mandated To Dispose Of Appeals **Within 6 Months** Of Filing Of The Same.



# National Green Tribunal

NGT Benches Consist Of “**Two Or More Members**” With At Least One Judicial Member And Another Environmental Expert. Only An **Existing Or Retired Judge** Of A High Court Or Supreme Court Can Be A Judicial Member.





# National Green Tribunal

**Expert Members** Need To Have Been In Any Environment Related Field With At Least **15 Years** Of Administrative Experience. **New Delhi** Is The Principal Bench With **Bhopal, Pune, Kolkata, And Chennai** Being Other Benches. As Per The Act, **Appeals From NGT Lie Directly To The Supreme Court.**



# National Green Tribunal

It Adjudicates Matters Relating To Following Acts:

- **Environment (Protection) Act, 1986**
- **The Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991**
- **AIR (Prevention And Control Of Pollution) Act, 1974**
- **WATER (Prevention And Control Of Pollution) Act, 1974**
- **Biological Diversity Act & Forest Conservation Act**



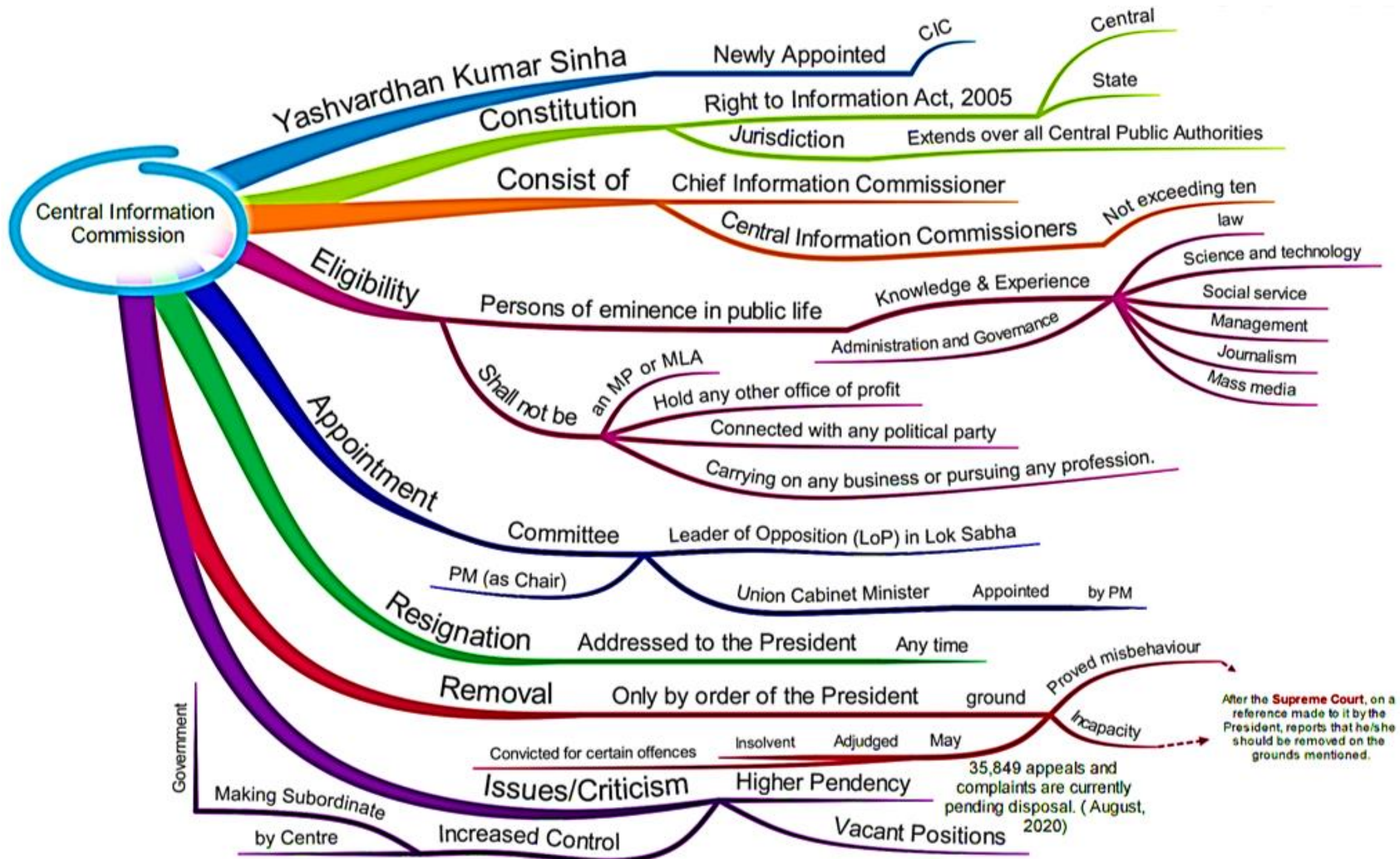
# Central Information Commission

The **CIC** Was Established By The Central Government In 2005, Under The Provisions Of The **Right To Information Act (2005)**. It Is Not A Constitutional Body. It Consists Of A **Chief Information Commissioner** And Not More Than **Ten Information Commissioners**.



Yashvardhan Kumar Sinha





# SUMMARY

- **Statutory Bodies**
- **Regulatory Bodies**
- **Executive Bodies**
- **Quasi-Judicial Bodies**



**Q. The Planning Commission of India has been constituted**

- A. under constitutional provision with specific mention for it
- B. through an Act of Parliament
- C. through a cabinet decision in this regard
- D. through constitutional amendment



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- B. through an Act of Parliament
- C. through a cabinet decision in this regard**
- D. through constitutional amendment

The Planning Commission was established in March 1950 by an executive resolution of the Government of India, on the recommendation of the Advisory Planning Board constituted in 1946, under the chairmanship of KC Neogi.

**Q. Consider the following statements regarding the NHRC of India.**

- 1. Its chairman must be a retired CJI.**
- 2. It has formations in each state as state Human Rights Commission.**
- 3. Its powers are only recommendatory in nature.**
- 4. It is mandatory to appoint a woman as a member of the commission.**

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

- A. 1, 2, 3 and 4 only
- B. 2 and 4 only
- C. 2 and 3 only
- D. 1 and 3

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- 4. It is mandatory to appoint a woman as a member of the commission.**

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

- A. 1, 2, 3 and 4 only    They are not necessarily formed in each state as state Human Rights Commission.
- B. 2 and 4 only    Till now only 15 states have SHRCs and not mandatory appoint a woman as a member.
- C. 2 and 3 only
- D. 1 and 3**



**Q. Which of the following are the functions of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)?**

- 1. Inquiry at its own initiative on the violation of human rights**
- 2. Inquiry on a petition presented to it by a victim**
- 3. Visit to jails to study the condition of the inmates**
- 4. Undertaking and promoting research in the field of human rights**

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 2, 3 and 4 only
- C. 1, 3 and 4 only
- D. 1, 2, 3 and 4

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- B. 2, 3 and 4 only
- C. 1, 3 and 4 only
- D. 1, 2, 3 and 4**

**Q. Assertions (a) : The word minority is not defined in the Constitution of India.**

**Reason (R) : The Minorities Commission is not a constitutional body.**

**Which of the following is correct?**

- A. Both A and R true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B. Both A and R are true, but R is not a correct explanation of A.
- C. A is true but R is false.
- D. A is false but R is true.



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**B. Both A and R are true, but R is not a correct explanation of A.**

C. A is true but R is false.

D. A is false but R is true.

There are two types of minorities, based on religion and language. The minorities commission is a statutory body constituted in 1993 by an act of Parliament.

**Q. Consider the following statements:**

- 1. The Central Information Commission can order inquiry into any matter if there are reasonable grounds.**
- 2. The Central Information Commission has the power to secure compliance of its decisions from the public authority.**

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

- A. Only 1
- B. Only 2
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

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- 1. The Central Information Commission can order inquiry into any matter if there are reasonable grounds.**
- 2. The Central Information Commission has the power to secure compliance of its decisions from the public authority.**

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

- A. Only 1                      CIC was established by the in 2005. It was
- B. Only 2                      constituted through an official Gazette Notification
- C. Both 1 and 2              under the provisions of the Right to Information act
- (2005). Hence, It is not a constitutional body.
- D. Neither 1 nor 2**

**Q. Which of the following are the ex-officio members of National Human Rights Commission?**

- 1. Chairperson of the National Commission for Minorities**
- 2. Chairperson of the National Commission for SCs**
- 3. Chairperson of the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights**

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

- A. Only 1
- B. Only 1 & 2
- C. Only 2 & 3
- D. 1, 2 & 3



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- 2. Chairperson of the National Commission for SCs**
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**Select the correct option from the codes given below:**

A. Only 1

B. Only 1 & 2

C. Only 2 & 3

**D. 1, 2 & 3**

NHRC consists of 7 such members – NC Minorities, NCSCs, NCSTs, NC Women, NCBCs, NC Protection of Child Rights and the Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities.

**Q. National Disaster Management Authority is headed by**

- (a) the Prime Minister.
- (b) the Home Minister.
- (c) the President.
- (d) the Health Minister.

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- (b) the Home Minister.
- (c) the President.
- (d) the Health Minister.

**ANSWER: A**

The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), headed by the Prime Minister of India, is the apex body for Disaster Management in India.

## Q. First Chairmen Of Planning Commission?

- A. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
- B. Dr Rajendra Prasad
- C. Sardar Patel
- D. Dr S. Radhakrishnan



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B. Dr Rajendra Prasad

C. Sardar Patel

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**Q. Which One Of The Following Is Not A Constitutional Body?**

- A. Election Commission
- B. Union Public Service Commission
- C. NITI Aayog
- D. Finance Commission

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**Q. The Annual Reports Of Which Of The Following Bodies Is NOT Caused To Be Laid Before The Parliament By President Of India?**

- A. Finance Commission
- B. National Human Rights Commission
- C. Public Accounts Committee
- D. UPSC



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The NHRC, India Is Not Accountable To The Government It Submits The Annual Report Every Year Through The Government To The Parliament.

**Q. Which Among The Following Is The Correct Statement In Context With Eligibility Of Chairman Of National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)?**

- A. The Chairman Of The NHRC Must Have Been A Judge Of Supreme Court Of India
- B. The Chairman Of The NHRC Must Have Been A Judge Of A High Court Of Indian State Or Supreme Court Of India
- C. The Chairman Of The NHRC Must Have Experience Of 15 Years Of Practice As A Human Rights Lawyer In Supreme Court Of India
- D. The Chairman Of The NHRC Must Have Been A Chief Justice Of Supreme Court Of India

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- C. The Chairman Of The NHRC Must Have Experience Of 15 Years Of Practice As A Human Rights Lawyer In Supreme Court Of India
- D. The Chairman Of The NHRC Must Have Been A Chief Justice Of Supreme Court Of India**

**Q. The Concept Of Planning Was Based On The \_\_\_\_\_ Model.**

- A. USA
- B. UK
- C. Russia
- D. Ireland



**Q. The Concept Of Planning Was Based On The \_\_\_\_\_ Model.**

A. USA

B. UK

**C. Russia**

D. Ireland

**Q. \_\_\_\_\_ Was The First Deputy Chairman Of The Planning Commission.**

- A. Morarji Desai
- B. Gulzari Lal Nanda
- C. T T Krishnamachari
- D. H B Aiyengar

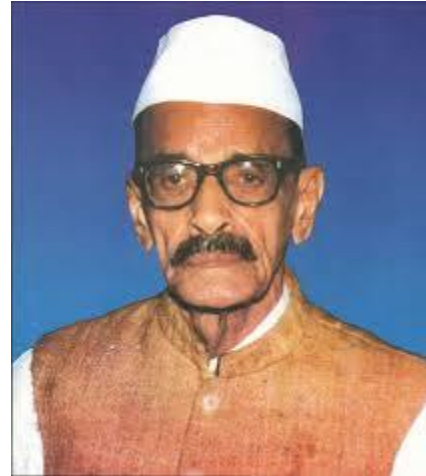
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A. Morarji Desai

**B. Gulzari Lal Nanda**

C. T T Krishnamachari

D. H B Aiyengar



**Q. Which Of The Following Is Not True With Respect To NITI Aayog?**

- A. Top-down Approach For Development
- B. Cooperative Federalism
- C. Sustainable Development
- D. Trickle Down Approach

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**A. Top-down Approach For Development**

B. Cooperative Federalism

C. Sustainable Development

D. Trickle Down Approach

**Q. 'NITI' In NITI Aayog Stands For**

- A. National Index Of Transcending Indian
- B. National Institute Of Transforming India
- C. National Institution For Tracking Indians
- D. National Institution For Transforming India



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- A. National Index Of Transcending Indian
- B. National Institute Of Transforming India
- C. National Institution For Tracking Indians
- D. National Institution For Transforming India**

**Q. Current Chairperson Of NITI Aayog**

- A. Shri V.K. Saraswat
- B. Prof. Ramesh Chand
- C. Dr. V. K. Paul
- D. N D Modi

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- A. Shri V.K. Saraswat
- B. Prof. Ramesh Chand
- C. Dr. V. K. Paul
- D. N D Modi**

**Q. \_\_\_\_\_ Was The First State Of Independent India Formed On A Linguistic Basis.**

- A. Telangana
- B. Andhra Pradesh
- C. Karnataka
- D. West Bengal

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A. Telangana

**B. Andhra Pradesh**

C. Karnataka

D. West Bengal

**Q. Who Among The Following Is The Ex-officio Chairman Of The Zonal Council?**

- A. Union Home Minister
- B. Prime Minister Of India
- C. Chief Minister Of States In Rotation
- D. Union Home Secretary



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- A. Union Home Minister**
- B. Prime Minister Of India
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- D. Union Home Secretary

**Q. Goa State Comes Under Which Zonal Council?**

A. North

B. South

C. East

D. West

**Q. Goa State Comes Under Which Zonal Council?**

A. North

B. South

C. East

**D. West**

**Q. Delhi & Chandigarh Comes Under Which Zonal Council?**

- A. North
- B. South
- C. East
- D. West

## Q. Delhi & Chandigarh Comes Under Which Zonal Council?

A. North

**The Northern Zonal Council**, comprising the States of Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Rajasthan, National Capital Territory of Delhi, and Union Territory of Chandigarh.

B. South

**The Central Zonal Council**, comprising the States of Chhattisgarh, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, and Madhya Pradesh.

C. East

**The Eastern Zonal Council**, comprising the States of Bihar, Jharkhand, Orissa, and West Bengal.

D. West

**The Western Zonal Council**, comprising the States of Goa, Gujarat, Maharashtra, and the Union Territories of Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli.

**The Southern Zonal Council**, comprising the States of Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, and the Union Territory of Puducherry.

**Q. Northeastern Zonal Council Was Established In**

A. 1961

B. 1971

C. 1981

D. 1991



**Q. Northeastern Zonal Council Was Established In**

A. 1961

**B. 1971**

C. 1981

D. 1991

**North-Eastern Council**

- In addition to the above Zonal Councils, a **North-Eastern Council was created by a separate Act of Parliament i.e. the North-Eastern Council Act of 1971.**
- Its functions are similar to those of the zonal councils, but with few additions.
- Its members include Assam, Manipur, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Tripura, and Sikkim.

**Q. State Human Rights Commission Of India Is A**

- A. Constitutional Body
- B. Statutory Body
- C. N.G.O
- D. Regulatory Body

**Q. State Human Rights Commission Of India Is A**

A. Constitutional Body

**B. Statutory Body**

C. N.G.O

D. Regulatory Body

**Q. National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) Was Established In**

- A. 1991
- B. 1992
- C. 1993
- D. 1994

**Q. National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) Was Established In**

A. 1991

B. 1992

**C. 1993**

D. 1994

