

## **Prelimsure Test-11 Detailed Answerkey**

1. B

- Cabinet Committees usually include only Cabinet Ministers. However, the non-cabinet Ministers are not debarred from their membership
- Political Affairs, Economic Affairs, Appointments related Cabinet Committees are headed by the Prime Minister while the Cabinet Committee on Parliamentary Affairs is headed by the Home Minister.

2. C

- In January 1957, the Government of India appointed a committee to examine the working of the Community Development Program (1952) and the National Extension Service (1953) and to suggest measures for their better working. The chairman of this committee was Balwant Rai G Mehta.
- The committee submitted its report in November 1957 and recommended the establishment of the scheme of 'democratic decentralisation', which ultimately came to be known as Panchayati Raj.

3. B

- Sources of AMR
- Pharmaceutical industry effluents: In India, effluents generated from pharmaceutical industries are treated as per the pharmaceutical wastewater discharge guidelines prescribed by the Central Pollution Control Board.
- The current standards do not include antibiotic residues, and they are not monitored in the pharmaceutical industry effluents. No consensus guidelines on the antibiotic residue discharge limits in industrial waste globally.
- The existing framework under the WHO (2016) is restricted to drug safety and does not include environmental safeguards. Discharge of untreated urban waste: The uncontrolled discharge of untreated urban waste is another major source for AMR.
- Large proportions of the wastewater from hospitals, communities and urban runoff is discharged untreated or partially treated into rivers, lakes and seas.
- Veterinary source:
- Antibiotic consumption in animal food. The misuse of antibiotics in poultry, livestock and fish to treat and prevent infections is very common.

4. D

- The Protection of Human Rights (Amendment) Bill, 2019 was introduced in Lok Sabha by the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr. Amit Shah, on July 8, 2019. The Bill amends the Protection of

Human Rights Act, 1993. The Act provides for a National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), State Human Rights Commissions (SHRC), as well as Human Rights Courts.

- Composition of NHRC: Under the Act, the chairperson of the NHRC is a person who has been a Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. The Bill amends this to provide that a person who has been Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, or a Judge of the Supreme Court will be the chairperson of the NHRC.

5. D

- All the given statements are right.
- Also they work under the Secretariat provided by the Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha.

6. C

- The Constitution contains the following other provisions which enable the Centre to exercise control over the state administration:
- Article 355 imposes two duties on the Centre: (a) to protect every state against external aggression and internal disturbance; and (b) to ensure that the government of every state is carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.
- The governor of a state is appointed by the president. He holds office during the pleasure of the President. In addition to the Constitutional head of the state, the governor acts as an agent of the Centre in the state. He submits periodical reports to the Centre about the administrative affairs of the state.
- The state election commissioner, though appointed by the governor of the state, can be removed only by the President.

7. B

- The Bureau of Energy Efficiency is a statutory body under the Ministry of Power, Government of India.
- It assists in developing policies and strategies with the primary objective of reducing the energy intensity of the Indian economy.
- BEE coordinates with designated consumers, designated agencies, and other organizations to identify and utilize the existing resources and infrastructure, in performing the functions assigned to it under the Energy Conservation Act.

8. B

- Rajasthan was the first state to establish Panchayati Raj. The scheme was inaugurated by the Prime Minister on Oct 2, 1959, in Nagaur district. Rajasthan was followed by Andhra Pradesh, which also adopted the system in 1959.
- Thereafter, most of the states adopted the system. Though most of the states created Panchayati Raj institutions by mid 1960s, there were differences from one state to another with regard to the

number of tiers, relative position of samiti and parishad, their tenure, composition, functions, finances and so on.

9.C

- The Public Accounts Committee (PAC) is a committee of selected members of parliament, constituted by the Parliament of India, for the purpose of auditing the revenue and the expenditure of the Government of India. The check that parliament exercises over the executive stems from the basic principle that parliament embodies the will of the people. This committee along with the Estimates committee (EC) and Committee on Public Undertakings (COPU) are the three financial standing committees of the Parliament of India.
- Term of the members of the Public Account Committee is 1 year

10. D

- The persons holding declared offices like President, Vice-President, Governors etc. are to be included in the part of the roll pertaining to the locality in which they would have been ordinarily resident.
- These voters are termed as special voters. The posts including the members of the Central Para Military forces come under the service voter category.

11. A

- A minister cannot become its member.
- The chairman of the committee is appointed by the Speaker from amongst its members who are drawn from the Lok Sabha only.
- Thus, the members of the Committee who are from the Rajya Sabha cannot be appointed as the chairman.

12. D

- The Union Minister highlighted that with about 30% of the country's total geographical area being affected by land degradation; India has high stakes and stands strongly committed to the Convention.
- Shri Javadekar said that various schemes have been launched by the Government of India such as: Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY), Soil Health Card Scheme, Soil Health Management Scheme, Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojna (PKSY), Per Drop More Crop, , etc. which are helping to reduce land degradation.
- <https://pib.gov.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=190496>

13. C

- There are two types of Parliamentary Committees: Standing and Ad-hoc.

- Standing Committee is a permanent committee while an ad-hoc committee is one which dissolves after the task is complete.
- Railway Convention Committee is an ad-hoc committee whereas the rest of them are all Standing Committees

14. C

- DigiYatra Trial for rollout of DigiYatra initiative has been started at Bangalore and Hyderabad airports. The initiative envisages seamless and hassle free passenger travel using biometric technologies to improve passenger experience, reduce queue waiting time as passengers can walk through e-gates by using advanced security solutions. It will remove redundancies at check points and enhance resource utilization.

15. B

- In case of a conflict between parliamentary law and state law in a concurrent subject, Parliamentary law will prevail. This is known as the law of Repugnancy.
- If the state law is passed with the President's assent, it will prevail over Parliamentary law. However, Parliament can make a new law and overcome this state law.

16. D

- Estimates Committee does not have the right to question the policies that are already approved by the Parliament, it can only analyze it and suggest improvements.
- The members of Estimates Committee are only a part of Lok Sabha, and not Rajya Sabha
- The Chairman of the Estimates Committee is always from the ruling party

17. B

- Under the CAG(DPC) Act, the audit of corporations established by law by the legislatures of the State can be entrusted to the CAG if requested by the Governor of State.
- This request can only be made after consultation with the CAG and after giving reasonable opportunity to the concerned corporation to make representations with regard to the proposal for such an audit.

18. A

- Article 293 of the Indian Constitution mandates that the State Governments in India can borrow mainly from internal sources. Thus the Government of India incurs both external and internal debt, while State Governments incur only internal debt.
- Till now, the States were required to obtain quarterly consent from the Central Government for raising OMBs within the Net Borrowing Ceiling (NBC) fixed for each of the States as per the formula prescribed by the Fourteenth Finance Commission (FFC).

- The simplified mechanism would, however, allow the States to prepare their borrowing calendar for the first nine months and seek one-time consent for raising OMBs during the first nine months of the Financial Year.

19. B

- The Association of World Election Bodies, commonly referred to as ‘A-WEB,’ was established on October 14, 2013 in Song-do, South Korea. A-WEB is the first global organization of election management bodies, and the membership currently consists of 97 organizations from 94 countries.
- Under the slogan of ‘Democracy to Grow for All Worldwide,’ the A-WEB Secretariat provides training programs for election officials of member nations and undertakes country programs at the request of member organization, providing support during the election cycle to boost election management capacity. The current chairman is Sunil Arora from Republic of India.

20. C

- Asteroid researchers with a view to establishing a planetary defence mechanism against huge asteroid will gather in Italy to discuss the progress of Asteroid Impact Deflection Assessment (AIDA).
- An asteroid hit is widely acknowledged as one of the most likely, among all the causes that may eventually cause the extinction of life on Earth. In general, there are two different ways of planetary defence against an asteroid.
  - Blowing up the asteroid before it reaches Earth,
  - Deflecting it off its Earth-bound course by hitting it with a spacecraft.
- The Asteroid Impact Deflection Assessment (AIDA) project seeks to explore the defence mechanism through deflection.
- It is a joint mission of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) and the European Space Agency (ESA). It is an ambitious double-spacecraft mission to deflect an asteroid in space.
- The target of AIDA is the smaller of two bodies in the “double Didymos asteroids”. These are in orbit between Earth and Mars. Didymos is a near-Earth asteroid system.

21. D

- On the recommendation of the Rules Committee of the Lok Sabha, 17 Departmentally-Related Standing Committees (DRSCs) were set up in the Parliament in 1993. In 2004, number was increased from 17 to 24.
- The main objective of the standing committees is to secure more accountability of the Executive (i.e., the Council of Ministers) to the Parliament, particularly financial accountability.

- They also assist the Parliament in debating the budget more effectively. The 24 standing committees cover under their jurisdiction all the ministries/departments of the Central Government.
- In 1989, three Standing Committees were constituted which dealt with Agriculture, Science and Technology and Environment and Forests. In 1993, they were superseded by the Departmentally-Related Standing Committees (DRSCs). Each standing committee consists of 31 members (21 from Lok Sabha and 10 from Rajya Sabha).

22. B

- The Seventh Constitutional Amendment Act of 1956 inserted a new Article 350-B in Part XVII of the Constitution which established Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities.
- The Attorney General of India is the highest law officer of the country. Attorney General of India is appointed by the President of India under Article 76(1) of the Constitution and holds office during the pleasure of the President.
- While the UPSC and the SPSC are created directly by the Constitution, a JSPSC can be created by an act of Parliament on the request of the state legislatures concerned. Thus, a JSPSC is a statutory and not a constitutional body.

23. B

- Gujarat has retained the highest place in the second edition of the Logistics Ease Across Different States (LEADS) index
- The index is developed by the Commerce and Industry Ministry along with Deloitte. •
  - The indicators covered in the index are:
    - Quality of Transport & Logistics Infrastructure
    - Quality of services offered by Logistics Service Providers
    - Efficiency of regulatory processes
    - Favourability of operating environment
    - Ease of arranging logistics at competitive rates
    - Timeliness of cargo delivery
    - Safety/Security of cargo movement
    - Ease of Track & Trace
- LEADS index makes a perception-based assessment of international trade logistics across Indian states and UTs – focusing on users and stakeholders.
- The 2019 edition has expanded its focus to look at both domestic and international trade.
  - Along with an overall composite assessment of logistics performance across states, LEADS also provides indicator-level assessments of performance on specific dimensions

24. C

- NITI Aayog has launched SATH, a program providing ‘Sustainable Action for Transforming Human capital’ with the State Governments. The vision of the program is to initiate transformation in the education and health sectors.

- SATH aims to identify and build three future ‘role model’ states for health systems. NITI will develop a program governance structure, set up monitoring and tracking mechanisms, hand-hold state institutions through the execution stage and provide support on a range of institutional measures to achieve the end objectives.

25. B

- Recently the second riverine multi modal terminal on River Ganga was inaugurated at Sahibganj, Jharkhand
- It has been built under the Jal Marg Vikas Project. This is the second riverine multi-modal terminal in the country, the first has been built in Varanasi and was inaugurated in November, 2018.
- The last Terminals is also being constructed in Haldia. The objective behind the scheme is to promote inland waterways, primarily for cargo movement. Inland Waterways Authority of India is the project Implementing Agency for the project.

26. B

- Gram Panchayat are different from Nyaya Panchayat in the following ways such as the former is an executive body and part of local self governance at the village level, whereas the latter is a judicial body, members of which has no affinity to Gram Panchayat.
- Several states do not have the provisions of establishing a nyaya panchayat in India. Only some states like Bihar, Himachal Pradesh etc. has such body currently existing.

27. B

- Committee on Private Members’ Bills and Resolutions - classifies bills and allocates time for the discussion on bills and resolutions introduced by private members (other than ministers). This is a special committee of the Lok Sabha and consists of 15 members including the Deputy Speaker as its chairman. The Rajya Sabha does not have any such committee. The same function in the Rajya Sabha is performed by the Business Advisory Committee of that House.
- Committee on Absence of Members - considers all applications from members for leave of absence from the sittings of the House, and examines the cases of members who have been absent for a period of 60 days or more without permission. It is a special committee of the Lok Sabha and consists of 15 members. There is no such committee in the Rajya Sabha and all such matters are dealt by the House itself.
- General Purposes Committee - considers and advises on matters concerning affairs of the House, which do not fall within the jurisdiction of any other parliamentary committee.

28. D

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

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

29. B

- The Speaker of Lok Sabha is the President of all the Forums except the Parliamentary Forum on Population and Public Health. In it the Chairman of Rajya Sabha is the President and the Speaker is the Co-President.
- The Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha, the Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha, the concerned Ministers and the Chairmen of Departmentally-Related Standing Committees are the ex-officio Vice-Presidents of the respective Forums.
- Each Forum consists of not more than 31 members (excluding the President and ex-officio Vice-Presidents) out of whom not more than 21 are from the Lok Sabha and not more than 10 are from the Rajya Sabha.
- Members (other than the President and Vice-Presidents) of these forums are nominated by the Speaker/Chairman from amongst the leaders of various political parties/groups or their nominees, who have special knowledge/keen interest in the subject.

30. A

- Karnataka has topped in the State Rooftop Solar Attractiveness Index (SARAL) ranking which was released recently by Ministry of New and Renewable Energy.
- The index aims to objectively assess states based on several parameters critical for establishing strong solar rooftop markets.

31. C

- 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act introduced a Part IX in the Constitution making state legislatures responsible for devolving power and authority to Panchayat Raj Institutions.
- Similarly, it added the Schedule XI of the Constitution which has several entries like Agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries etc.

32. A

- The Global Liveability Index is compiled by Economist Intelligence Unit. In India, New Delhi and Mumbai rank 118th and 119th out of 140 cities according to the Economist Intelligence Unit's Global Liveability Index 2019.

- Vienna in Austria, Melbourne and Sydney in Australia make the top three cities while Damascus in Syria, Lagos in Nigeria and Dhaka in Bangladesh rank in the bottom.

33.C

- SEQI evaluates the performance of states and union territories in the school education sector. The report has categorized the states as small and large states for ease of comparability. The Union Territories are categorized separately.
- The highest incremental performance was recorded in Kerala. Kerala had a score of 77.6% in 2015 – 16. It has increased to 82.2% in 2016 – 17. The other states that have shown incremental performance following Kerala were Tamil Nadu, Haryana, Gujarat and Himachal Pradesh.
- Of all the large states, Rajasthan made a quantum jump by scoring 8% more than the previous score. Karnataka and Uttarakhand declined in overall performance.
- Among the small states, the incremental performance was shown by Tripura, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Goa. The scores declined in Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim.
- The SEQI was conceptualized by MHRD and NITI Aayog. The index is divided into 2 categories. Outcomes – It includes learning, infrastructure and facility, access and equity Governance processes and structural reforms

34. C

- It will provide farmers the information of best demonstration of high-yielding crops and seeds in their nearby vicinity.
- The mobile app is free of cost and can be downloaded from Google Playstore. The Farmers can then login and get details of nearest crop demonstration fields, which the government does to showcase new technologies and visit them.
- The 'Krishi Kisan' platform can be utilized by any farmer with high quality of crops to demonstrate best practices of cultivation to other farmers so that this will help other farmers also to adopt these methods.
- Besides providing demonstration of high-yielding variety (HYV) of crops and seeds the App will also help in geo-fencing and geo-tagging of crop. In the Krishi Kisan app the government has geo-tagged crop demo fields and seed hubs not only to track their performance but also help farmers to take benefits.

35. D

- Statement 1. Incorrect. Both central sector schemes and centrally sponsored schemes are made by the Central Government but the former is based on subjects of the central list whereas the latter are based on subjects of the state list.
- Statement 2. Incorrect. Both are implemented by the State governments. (Executive power of one level of government is delegated to another level of government)

36. D

- The Constitution (Article 149) authorises the Parliament to prescribe the duties and powers of the CAG in relation to the accounts of the Union and of the states and of any other authority or body. Accordingly, the Parliament enacted the CAG's (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) act, 1971.
- The dispute regarding the performance audits performed by CAG was decided by the Supreme Court. It found out that there is no unconstitutionality in the Regulations.
- The reports of the CAG is always subjected to the scrutiny of the Parliament. Although it is an independent constitutional body, the Public Accounts Committee can decide whether to make any comments based on the CAG report.

37. C

- Urea is the source of nitrogenous fertilizer and it is heavily subsidized by the Central Government. Today urea is the only fertilizer which remains controlled. Urea Subsidy is a part of Central Sector Scheme of Department of Fertilizers and is wholly financed by the Government of India through Budgetary Support.
- Urea subsidy also includes freight subsidy for movement of urea across the country.
- The New Urea Policy-2015 (NUP-2015) has been notified by Department of Fertilizers in 2015, extended till 2019-2020, with the objective of maximizing indigenous urea production, promoting energy efficiency in urea production and rationalizing subsidy burden on the government.
- It is applicable to the existing 25 gas based units.
- The continuation of Urea Subsidy Scheme till 2020 will ensure the timely payment of subsidy to the urea manufacturers resulting in timely availability of urea to farmers.
- Subsidy on production costs is provided when their production is beyond a certain production capacity as notified.

38. B

- The programme aims to control the livestock diseases the foot and mouth disease and brucellosis in livestock by 2025 and eradicate these by 2030.
- It seeks to vaccinate over 500 million livestock including cattle, buffalo, sheep, goats and pigs against the Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD).
- It also aims at vaccinating 36 million female bovine calves annually in its fight against the brucellosis disease.
- Funding: 100% funding from the Central Government, for a period of five years till 2024.
- The PM also launched the National artificial Insemination Programme and country wide workshop in all Krishi Vigyan Kendra's (KVK) on vaccination and disease management.

39. B

- The Interstate Council consists of
  - The Prime Minister
  - 6 cabinet ministers(to be nominated by PM including Home Minister)
  - All Chief Ministers of states and UTs having legislative assemblies.
  - Administrators of UTs not having legislative assemblies.
  - Governors of states under Presidential rule

40. C

- The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) is the regional intergovernmental organization and geopolitical union of states in South Asia.
- Its member states are Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, the Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. SAARC comprises 3% of the world's area, 21% of the world's population and 3.8% (US\$2.9 trillion) of the global economy, as of 2015.
- The SAARC Council of Ministers meeting is to be held on New York on 26th September 2019. Despite of the heightened tensions between India and Pakistan over Kashmir and its recently changed Constitutional status, the countries have agreed to participate in the meeting.

41. A

- World Economic Forum (WEF) recently released the biennial Travel and Tourism Competitive Report, subtitled Travel and Tourism at a tipping point. About the study
- The study scored 140 countries on four indicators:
  - enabling environment,
  - travel and tourism policy and enabling conditions,
  - infrastructure
  - natural and cultural rankings
- India's Performance • India is ranked 34th, up six places from 2017. It has made the greatest improvement since 2017 among the top 25 per cent of the countries that were previously ranked.

42. B

- The Protection of Human Rights Act of 1993 provides for the creation of not only the National Human Rights Commission but also a State Human Rights Commission at the state level. Only twenty five states have constituted the State Human Rights Commissions through Official Gazette Notifications
- A State Human Rights Commission can inquire into violation of human rights only in respect of subjects mentioned in the State List (List-II) and the Concurrent List (List-III) of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution.
- The chairperson should be a retired Chief Justice of a High Court and members should be a serving or retired judge of a High Court or a District Judge in the state. He/She will not be eligible for further employment after their tenure with State Human Rights Commission.

43. D

- To provide a platform to the members to have interactions with the ministers concerned, experts and key officials from the nodal ministries to have a focused and meaningful discussion on critical issues.
- To sensitize members about the key areas of concern and also about the ground level situation and equip them with the latest information, knowledge etc. to raise issues effectively on the Floor of the House and in the meetings of the Departmentally-Related Standing Committees.
- To prepare a data-base through collection of data on critical issues from ministries concerned, reliable NGOs, newspapers, United Nations, Internet, etc. so that they can participate in the discussions of the forums and seek clarifications.
- It has been mandated that the Parliamentary Forums will not interfere with or encroach upon the jurisdiction of the Departmentally-Related Standing Committees of the Ministry/Department concerned.

44. A

- The Parliament has recently passed a bill which will enable merger of two Union Territories, Daman and Diu, and Dadra and Nagar Haveli, into one unit. The merged Union Territory will be named Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu.
- The measure will help in strengthening administrative efficiency services, fast-track development of the two UTs and help in cutting down administrative costs. As part of the new merger, the country will now have 8 Union Territories.

45. C

- United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)
- It is one of three Conventions that came out of the historic 1992 Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro including UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and Convention on Biological Diversity.
- Established in 1994, it is sole legally binding international agreement that links environment & development to sustainable land management. It addresses specifically arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas.
- Recently, the 14th Conference of Parties (CoP14) of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) was convened in New Delhi.

46. A

- Schedule XI of the Constitution contains 29 functional items placed within the purview of panchayats such as agriculture, poverty alleviation programmes, animal husbandry, fisheries, small scale industries including food processing industries etc.
- Administration of justice is not mentioned under the 29 entries in the Schedule XI.

47. D

- An absentee voter is that person who is found to be absent for a limited period from place of his ordinary residence where he is enrolled as an elector. But his name cannot be deleted as he does not cease to be ordinarily resident in the place.
- Under the provisions of Rule 23 of Registration of Electors Rules, 1960, if a person has a grievance against the decision of the Electoral Registration Officer made with regard to claims & objections, he can prefer an appeal to the prescribed Appellate Authority, against the decision of the Electoral Registration Officer.
- The EVMs were first used in 1982 in the by-election to North Paravur Assembly in Kerala for a limited number of polling stations.
- Delimitation Order defines the territorial extent of each Assembly Constituency and the Parliamentary Constituency

48. C

- NIRVIK aims to enhance loan availability and ease the lending process
- The ECGC cover provides additional comfort to banks as the credit rating of the borrower is enhanced to AA rated account. Enhanced cover will ensure that Foreign and Rupee export credit interest rates will be below 4% and 8% respectively for exporters.
- Under ECIS, insurance cover percentage has also been enhanced to 90% from the present average of 60% for both Principal and Interest.

49. C

- The Lokpal and Lokayukta Act, 2013 provided for the establishment of Lokpal for the Union and Lokayukta for States. They are statutory bodies without any constitutional status. They perform the function of an "ombudsman" and inquire into allegations of corruption against certain public functionaries and for related matters.
- Lok Adalat is one of the alternative dispute redressal mechanisms, it is a forum where disputes/cases pending in the court of law or at pre-litigation stage are settled/ compromised amicably. Lok Adalats have been given statutory status under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987.
- Under the said Act, the decision made by the Lok Adalats is deemed to be a decree of a civil court and is final and binding on all parties and no appeal against such an award lies before any court of law.

50. D

- Articles 371 to 371-J in Part XXI of the constitution contain special provisions for eleven states viz., Maharashtra, Gujarat, Nagaland, Assam, Manipur, Andhra Pradesh, Sikkim, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Goa and Karnataka.



- Part XXI is entitled as ‘Temporary, Transitional and Special Provisions’.
- The intention behind them is to meet the aspirations of the people of backward regions of the states or to protect the cultural and economic interests of the tribal people of the states or to deal with the disturbed law and order condition in some parts of the states or to protect the interests of the local people of the states.
- Originally, the constitution did not make any special provisions for these states.
- They have been incorporated by the various subsequent amendments made in the context of reorganization of the states or conferment of statehood on the Union Territories.

51. A

- Eastern Economic Forum by Russia focuses on development of business and investment opportunities in the Russian Far East Region. Prime Minister Modi participated as the Chief Guest at the 5th Eastern Economic Forum.

52. C

- Permafrost is defined as “ground (soil or rock containing ice and frozen organic material) that remains at or below Zero degrees Celsius for at least two consecutive years”. The northern hemisphere has an area of permafrost thrice larger than Antarctica’s.

53. A

- Article 329 bars courts to intervene in the matters of delimitation of constituencies or allotment of seats to such constituencies made under Article 327 or 328. Similarly, no election to either House of Parliament or to either House of any State Legislature shall be challenged except by an election petition before the court.
- The Election Commission’s instructions and directions are binding upon the election authorities and the State Governments. The political parties also generally respect and comply with such instructions and directions issued for the purpose of conducting smooth, fair and free elections. However, these instructions and directions do not have force of law.

54. C

- Statement 1. Correct. It is a constitutional body established under Article 263 of Indian Constitution
- Statement 2. Incorrect. It is a non permanent body but it has only advisory powers.
- Statement 3. Correct. It can involve in any matter of public importance like political, legal, water disputes, financial etc and hence it is a comprehensive body.

55. C

## Prelimsure 2020

- It is treaty among Caribbean countries to promote economic integration and cooperation among its members, to ensure that the benefits of integration are equitably shared, and to coordinate foreign policy.
- Members of CARICOM includes: Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Montserrat, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago.

56. A

- The Inter-State Water Disputes Act empowers the Central government to set up an ad hoc tribunal for the adjudication of a dispute between two or more states in relation to the waters of an inter-state river or river valley.
- The decision of the tribunal would be final and binding on the parties to the dispute. Neither the Supreme Court nor any other court is to have jurisdiction in respect of any water dispute which may be referred to such a tribunal under this Act.
- The need for an extra judicial machinery to settle inter-state water disputes is as follows: “The Supreme Court would indeed have jurisdiction to decide any dispute between states in connection with water supplies, if legal rights or interests are concerned; but the experience of most countries has shown that rules of law based upon the analogy of private proprietary interests in water do not afford a satisfactory basis for settling disputes between the states where the interests of the public at large in the proper use of water supplies are involved.”

57. D

- Article 371-A makes the following special provisions for Nagaland (13th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1962) -
- The Acts of Parliament relating to the following matters would not apply to Nagaland unless the State Legislative Assembly so decides -
  - religious or social practices of the Nagas;
  - Naga customary law and procedure;
  - administration of civil and criminal justice involving decisions according to Naga customary law; and
  - ownership and transfer of land and its resources.

58. D

- Comptroller and Auditor General of India is the guardian of the public purse and controls the entire financial system of the country at both the levels—the Centre and the state. It has the power to audit the accounts of the Government bringing about an accountability on the governments action.



- NITI Aayog is established to bring cooperative and competitive federalism in India and it also advises the executive body while Finance Commission gives recommendations based on the Terms of Reference assigned to by the government.

59. C

- It is also known as Atlantic Conveyor Belt. It is part of the Earth's largest water circulation system known as Thermohaline circulation. In this ocean currents move warm, salty water from the tropics to regions further north, such as western Europe and sends colder water south.
- It transports a substantial amount of heat from the Tropics and Southern Hemisphere toward the North Atlantic, where the heat is transferred to the atmosphere.
- It also aids in absorbing and storing atmospheric carbon. It has been observed that since the past 15 years, this circulation has been weakening mainly due to global warming

60. C

- The Zonal Councils are the statutory (and not the constitutional) bodies. They are established by an Act of the Parliament, that is, States Reorganisation Act of 1956.
- The act divided the country into five zones (Northern, Central, Eastern, Western and Southern) and provided a zonal council for each zone.
- The idea of creation of Zonal Councils was mooted by the first Prime Minister of India, Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru in 1956. It includes both Union Territories and the States as well.

61. B

- As per WHO, Vaccine Hesitancy is defined as “reluctance or refusal to vaccinate despite the availability of vaccines” and is influenced by factors such as complacency, convenience and confidence.

62. B

- Recently, the Dindigul lock and the Kandangi saree from Tamil Nadu were given the GI tag by the Geographical Indications Registry.
- [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\\_of\\_geographical\\_indications\\_in\\_India](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_geographical_indications_in_India)

63. C

- Each zonal council consists of the following members: (a) home minister of Central government. (b) chief ministers of all the States in the zone. (c) Two other ministers from each state in the zone. (d) Administrator of each union territory in the zone
- Besides, the following persons can be associated with the zonal council as advisors (i.e., without the right to vote in the meetings)
- (i) a person nominated by the Planning Commission; (ii) chief secretary of the government of each state in the zone; and (iii) development commissioner of each state in the zone

64. D

- As per Article 338-B of the Constitution, There shall be a Commission for the socially and educationally backward classes to be known as the National Commission for Backward Classes.
- It shall be the duty of the Commission:
  - to investigate and monitor all matters relating to the safeguards provided for the socially and educationally backward classes under this Constitution or under any other law for the time being in force or under any order of the Government and to evaluate the working of such safeguards;
  - to inquire into specific complaints with respect to the deprivation of rights and safeguards of the socially and educationally backward classes;
  - to participate and advise on the socio-economic development of the socially and educationally backward classes and to evaluate the progress of their development under the Union and any State;
  - To present annual reports to the President.
- Under Article 342-A, The President may with respect to any State or Union territory, and where it is a State, after consultation with the Governor thereof, by public notification, specify the socially and educationally backward classes.
- Parliament may by law include in or exclude from the Central List of socially and educationally backward classes.

65. B

- In addition to the above Zonal Councils, a North-Eastern Council was created by a separate Act of Parliament—the North-Eastern Council Act of 1971. Its members include Assam, Manipur, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Tripura and Sikkim.
- Its functions are similar to those of the zonal councils, but with few additions. It has to formulate a unified and coordinated regional plan covering matters of common importance. It has to review from time to time the measures taken by the member states for the maintenance of security and public order in the region

66. A

- The specification approval will boost commercial use of NaVIC by international and domestic mobile device makers. ○ The manufacturers can now mass-produce navigation devices compatible with NaVIC so that users of these devices can easily access NaVIC signals. • Acceptance of NaVIC by 3GPP would also bring NaVIC technology to the commercial market for its use in 4G, 5G and Internet of Things (IOT). • Indian Companies and Startups will have an opportunity to develop Integrated circuits and products based on NaVIC
- Restricted access is only available to Military usage not for civilian usage



67. D

- Article 301 declares that trade, commerce and intercourse throughout the territory of India shall be free. The object of this provision is to break down the border barriers between the states and to create one unit with a view to encourage the free flow of trade, commerce and intercourse in the country.
- It is not confined to inter-state trade, commerce and intercourse but also extends to intra-state trade, commerce and intercourse. Thus, Article 301 will be violated whether restrictions are imposed at the frontier of any state or at any prior or subsequent stage.
- Parliament can impose restrictions on the freedom of trade, commerce and intercourse between the states or within a state in public interest. But, the Parliament cannot give preference to one state over another or discriminate between the states except in the case of scarcity of goods in any part of India.
- The legislature of a state can impose on goods imported from other states or the Union territories any tax to which similar goods manufactured in that state are subject. This provision prohibits the imposition of discriminatory taxes by the state.
- The freedom (under Article 301) is subject to the nationalisation laws (i.e., laws providing for monopolies in favour of the Centre or the states). Thus, the Parliament or the state legislature can make laws for the carrying on by the respective government of any trade, business, industry or service, whether to the exclusion, complete or partial, of citizens or otherwise.

68. A

- Ministry of Human Resource Development conducts an annual web-based AISHE since 2010-11.
- Survey covers all higher education institutions in the country, which are categorised into 3 broad categories: university, college & stand-alone institutions.
- Following indicators of educational development are also determined through AISHE: o Institution Density,
- Gross Enrolment Ratio, o Pupil-Teacher ratio, o Gender Parity Index and o Per Student Expenditure
- Enrolment in Higher Education: Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher education in India has risen marginally from 25.8% in 2017-18 to 26.3% in 2018-19, with men constituting 26.3% and women 26.4%

69. C

- Option A is close but it only represents Deconcentration which is a part of broader framework-decentralisation.
- Administrative decentralisation involves redistributing authority, responsibility and financial resources for providing public services from the national government to local units of government agencies.



- There are three major forms of administrative decentralisation: deconcentration, delegation, and devolution.
- Deconcentration involves redistributing decision making authority and financial and management responsibilities among different levels of a national government.
- Delegation involves a national government transferring responsibility for decision-making and administration of public functions to semi-autonomous public sector organizations
- Devolution is where national governments devolve functions to sub national government.

70. A

- US Agency for International Development (USAID) and India's Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) have launched Forest-PLUS 2.0
- Forest-PLUS is a five-year programme initiated in December 2018 that focuses on developing tools and techniques to bolster ecosystem management and harnessing ecosystem services in forest landscape management.
- Forest-PLUS 2.0, the second set of pilot projects, is meant to enhance sustainable forest landscape management after Forest-PLUS completed its five years in 2017.
- The programme's first set focused on capacity building to help India participate in Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD+). It included four pilot projects in Sikkim, Rampur, Shivamogga and Hoshangabad.
- Forest-PLUS 2.0 comprises pilot project in three landscapes — Gaya in Bihar, Thiruvananthapuram in Kerala and Medak in Telangana. The choice of these sites was driven by the contrast in their landscapes – Bihar is a forest deficit area, Telangana is a relatively drier area where there is ample scope for community livelihood enhancement and Kerala is rich in biodiversity.

71. C

- Article 76 of the Constitution of India provides that the President shall appoint a person who is qualified to be appointed as a Judge of the Supreme Court to be Attorney General for India.
- It shall be the duty of the Attorney General to give advice to the Government of India upon such legal matters, and to perform such other duties of a legal character assigned to him by the President.
- As per the three member bench of the Delhi High Court, the relationship between Attorney General of India (AGI) and the Government of India is that of a lawyer and client and therefore, the office of AGI does not fall within the definition of "public authority" under the RTI Act. Currently the petition lies with the Supreme Court to decide about it.

72. B

- Article 148 provides that there shall be a Comptroller and Auditor-General of India who shall be appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal and shall only be removed from office in like manner and on like grounds as a Judge of the Supreme Court.
- Article 124 of the constitution provides that the President can remove a judge on proved misbehaviour or incapacity when parliament approves with a majority of the total membership of each house.
- Under Article 243-I of the Constitution of India, the governor of a state is required to constitute a Finance Commission every five years.
- Article 153 provides that there shall be a Governor for each state.

73. C

- Part IX of the Constitution of India provides for setting up of three tiers of Panchayats (only two tiers in case of States or Union Territories having population less than 2 million):
  - Gram Panchayat at village level
  - District Panchayats at District level
  - Intermediate Panchayats at sub-district level in between Gram Panchayats and District Panchayats.
- The Constitution of India has fixed five year terms for these Panchayats and has made provision for the reservation of seats for Women and marginalized sections (Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) of Indian society.
- The mandate of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR), which was set up in May, 2004, is to ensure the compliance of the provisions of Part IX of the Constitution. Part IX of the Constitution does not suggest to establish such a ministry.

74. B

- Centre-State Relations Inquiry Committee was set up by the then DMK Government of Tamil Nadu on 2nd September, 1969 under the Chairmanship of Dr. P.V. Rajamanar to consider the question of relationship between the Centre and States in a federal set up.
- The Rajamannar Commission recommended the abolition of IAS & IPS (Both All India Services under Art 312 of Indian Constitution) because both the services were seen as interference in day to day administration of the states by the centre.

75. B

- India is going to be possibly the first country in the world to implement a Scientific Social Responsibility (SSR) Policy on the lines of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). • It is the confluence of scientific knowledge with visionary leadership and social conscience. • SSR is about building synergies among all stakeholders in scientific knowledge community and also about developing linkages between science and society. • It aims to encourage science and

technology (S&T) institutions and individual scientists in the country to proactively engage in science outreach activities to connect science with the society

76. C

- Under the provision of Section-12 of RTI Act 2005 the Central Government shall, by notification in the Official Gazette, constitute a body to be known as the Central Information Commission.
- The Central Information Commission shall consist of the Chief Information Commissioner and such number of Central Information Commissioners not exceeding 10 as may be deemed necessary.
- 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

77. B

- Under Article 371-J, the President is empowered to provide that the Governor of Karnataka would have special responsibility for -
  - The establishment of a separate development board for Hyderabad-Karnataka region.
  - Making a provision that a report on the working of the board would be placed every year before the State Legislative Assembly.
  - The equitable allocation of funds for developmental expenditure over the region.
  - The reservation of seats in educational and vocational training institutions in the region for students who belong to the region.
  - The reservation in state government posts in the region for persons who belong to the region.

78. D

- The Inter-State-Council was set up under Article 263 of the Constitution of India vide Presidential Order dated 28.5.1990. Therefore first meeting was not held in the year 1978.
- Also the 11th and last Inter State Council meeting was held in the year 2016 during the previous government. It discussed issues such as use of Aadhar as an identifier, adoption of the recommendations of Punchhi commission etc.

79. D

- Recently, the four-way dialogue between the **US, Japan, India and Australia** - for a free and open Indo-Pacific - was held at the foreign minister's level for the first time on the side-lines of the UN General Assembly. Countries from 3 continents are a part of the quad grouping
- It is not a militaristic grouping. The Quadrilateral Security Dialogue (also known as the Quad) is currently an informal but increasingly being formalised, strategic dialogue between the United States, Japan, Australia and India.

80. C

- Mission Antyodaya is a convergence and accountability framework aiming to bring optimum use and management of resources under various programmes for the development of rural areas. Annual survey in Gram Panchayats across the country is an important aspect of Mission Antyodaya framework.
- Gram Panchayat Development Plans are created by the Gram Panchayats for their development.

81. C

- About Pradhan Mantri Kisan Mandhan Yojana (PM-KMY) PM-KMY is an old age pension scheme for all
- 1 land holding Small and Marginal Farmers (SMFs) in the country with a view to provide social security net as they have minimal or no savings to provide for old age and to support them in the event of consequent loss of livelihood.
- Salient features:
- It is a voluntary and contribution-based pension scheme for farmers in the entry age group of 18 to 40 years and a **monthly pension of Rs. 3000** will be provided to them on attaining the age of 60 years.
- The beneficiary is required to contribute Rs 100 per month in the pension fund at median entry age of 29 years, with matching contribution of Rs 100 by the Central Government.
- The Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) will be the Pension Fund Manager and responsible for Pension pay out.
- In case of death of the farmer before retirement date, the spouse may continue in the scheme by paying the remaining contributions till the remaining age of the deceased farmer.
- If the farmer dies after the retirement date, the spouse will receive 50% of the pension as Family Pension. After the death of both the farmer and the spouse, the accumulated corpus shall be credited back to the Pension Fund.

82. B

- The Supreme Court had delivered a landmark verdict in the case of Vineet Narain vs Union of India case.
- It gave measures to shield the CBI director from outside interference and make the director's post more transparent. They are:
  - The CBI director shall have a minimum tenure of two years, regardless of the date of his superannuation.
  - The Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) shall be responsible for the efficient functioning of CBI.

83. D



- All the three mentioned have held the constitutional positions mentioned in the table. They are rightly matched.

84. C

- Leadership for Academicians Programme (LEAP)- To build higher managerial capabilities of existing higher education leaders and administrators and to draw fresh talent into the management of higher education systems, a National Initiative “Leadership for Academicians Programme (LEAP)” was launched to design and deliver a structured scheme of leadership development for HEIs.
- Annual Refresher Programme in Teaching (ARPIT) – Ministry of Human Resource Development launched Annual Refresher Programme in Teaching (ARPIT) in November, 2018. ARPIT is a major and unique initiative of online professional development of 1.5 million higher education faculty using the MOOCs platform SWAYAM

85. B

- The Punchhi Commission was constituted by the Government of India in 2007 as a Commission on Centre-State relations. Punchhi Commission sought to protect the interests of the States by trying to curb their misuse by the Centre. It said that the centre should try to bring only the specific troubled area under its jurisdiction and that too for a brief period, not more than three months.
- That means, the Commission sought to localize the emergency provisions under Articles 355 and 356. It also recommended that the Centre should consult states before introducing bills on items in the concurrent list through the inter-state council.

86. B

- The NPR is a list of “usual residents of the country”. According to the Ministry of Home Affairs, a “usual resident of the country” is one who has been residing in a local area for at least the last six months, or intends to stay in a particular location for the next six months.
- The NPR is being prepared under provisions of the Citizenship Act 1955 and the Citizenship (Registration of Citizens and issue of National Identity Cards) Rules, 2003.
- The Citizenship Act 1955 was amended in 2004 by inserting Section 14A which provides for the following:-
  - The Central Government may compulsorily register every citizen of India and issue National Identity Card.
  - The Central Government may maintain a National Register of Indian Citizens (NRIC) and for that purpose establish a National Registration Authority.
  - Out of the universal data set of residents, the subset of citizens would be derived after due verification of the citizenship status. Therefore, it is also compulsory for all usual residents to register under the NPR.

87. C

- The FFC grants are released as untied funds to duly constituted (elected) Gram Panchayats (GP) based on FFC recommendations for the period 2015-20. There is no provision for providing fund to Block (Intermediate) and District Panchayats under FFC.
- FFC has recommended an amount of Rs. 2,00,292.20 crore to the Gram Panchayats(GPs) constituted under Part IX of the Constitution constituting assistance of Rs. 488 per capita per annum at an aggregate level.

88. D

- Recently, the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) has announced a new National Educational Alliance for Technology (NEAT) to use technology for better learning outcomes in Higher Education. The scheme aims to use Artificial Intelligence to make learning more personalized and customized as per the requirements of the learner.
- MHRD aims to recognize the development of technologies in Adaptive Learning and bring them under a common platform so that learners can access it easily. It proposes to create a National Alliance with such technology developing EdTech Companies through a Public-Private Partnership (PPP) model.
- MHRD would act as a facilitator to ensure that the Adaptive Learning Solutions are freely available to a large number of economically backward students. Under the scheme, a National NEAT platform would be created to provide one-stop access to Adaptive Learning Solutions.
- EdTech companies would be responsible for developing solutions and manage the registration of learners through the NEAT portal. NEAT is aimed at taking the concept of Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCS) platform a step ahead.
- All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) would be the implementing agency for the NEAT programme. It would help to certify maximum students with highly marketable skills and would also improve the employability of students.
- <https://www.aicte-india.org/sites/default/files/NEAT.pdf>
- <https://pib.gov.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=193284>

89. D

- The commission is a multi-member body consisting of a chairman and four members. The members should be serving or retired judges of the Supreme Court, a serving or retired chief justice of a high court and two persons having knowledge or practical experience with respect to human rights.
- In addition to these full time members, the commission also has four ex-officio members—the chairmen of the National Commission for Minorities, the National Commission for SCs, the National Commission for STs and the National Commission for Women.



90. B

- Articles 239 to 241 in Part 8 of the Constitution deal with the union territories. Even though all the Union Territories belong to one category, there is no uniformity in their administrative system.
- Every Union Territory is administered by the President acting through an administrator appointed by him. An administrator of a Union Territory is an agent of the President and not head of state like a Governor. The President can specify the designation of an administrator; it may be Lieutenant Governor or Chief Commissioner or Administrator.
- The President can also appoint the Governor of a state as the administrator of an adjoining Union Territory. In that capacity, the Governor is to act independently of his Council of Ministers.
- The Union Territories of Puducherry (in 1963) and Delhi (in 1992) are provided with a Legislative Assembly and a council of ministers headed by a Chief Minister.
- But, the establishment of such institutions in the Union Territories does not diminish the supreme control of the President and Parliament over them.

91. C

- ePanchayat is one such Mission Mode Project (MMP) under the Digital India programme of Govt. of India, currently being implemented with a vision to empower and transform rural India.
- The e- Governance project aims to transform the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) into symbols of modernity, transparency and efficiency making it one of a kind nationwide IT initiative introduced by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) that endeavours to ensure people's participation in programme decision making, implementation and delivery.

92. D

- Recently, the Ministry of Human Resource Development launched the Curriculum for Life Skills (Jeevan Kaushal) designed by University Grants Commission (UGC), for the development of life skills in every individual, as an essential part of wholesome learning.
- The curriculum covers the set of human talents acquired by an individual via classroom learning or life experience that can help them to deal with problems encountered in day to day life.

93. D

- Public authority under RTI: Section 2(h) of the RTI Act states that “public authority” means any authority or body or institution of self-government established or constituted
  - By or under the Constitution;
  - By any other law made by Parliament;
  - By any other law made by state legislature;
- By notification issued or order made by the appropriate Government, and includes any Body owned, controlled or substantially financed



- Non-Government organization substantially financed, directly or indirectly by funds provided by the appropriate Government.
- The RTI Act does not define substantial financing. Supreme Court in its recent judgement has widened the definition of substantial financing

94. A

- Since its inception in 1950 and till 15 October 1989, the election commission functioned as a single member body consisting of the Chief Election Commissioner. Therefore, statement 1 is incorrect.
- In case of difference of opinion amongst the Chief election commissioner and/or two other election commissioners, the matter is decided by the Commission by majority. The Chief election commissioner does not have any veto power over other election commissioners while taking a decision. Statement 2 is incorrect
- The chief election commissioner is provided with the security of tenure. He cannot be removed from his office except in same manner and on the same grounds as a judge of the Supreme Court. Statement 3 is correct.

95. B

- NREGAsoft is a local language enabled work flow based e-Governance system which makes available all the documents like Muster Rolls, registration application register, job card/employment register etc.
- GeoMGNREGA uses space technology to develop a database of assets created under MGNREGS using technological interventions like mobile based photo geo-tagging and a GIS based information system for online recording and monitoring.
- Support for Drought Proofing: In 2015-16, provision of additional employment of 50 days in drought affected areas over and above 100 days per household under MGNREGS was approved.
- Increased accountability: Various citizen centric mobile Apps like Gram Samvaad Mobile App and JanMnREGA (an asset tracking and feedback app for MGNREGS assets) have been developed, which aim to empower the rural citizens by providing direct access to information and improve accountability to the people.
- Project 'LIFE-MGNREGA' (Livelihood In Full Employment) aims to promote self- reliance and improving the skill base of the MGNREGA workers, and thereby improving the livelihood of the workers, so that they can move from current status of partial employment to full employment status

96. A

- NITI Forum for North East was constituted in February 2018, to identify various constraints in the way for accelerated, inclusive but sustainable economic growth in the North East Region of

## Prelimsure 2020

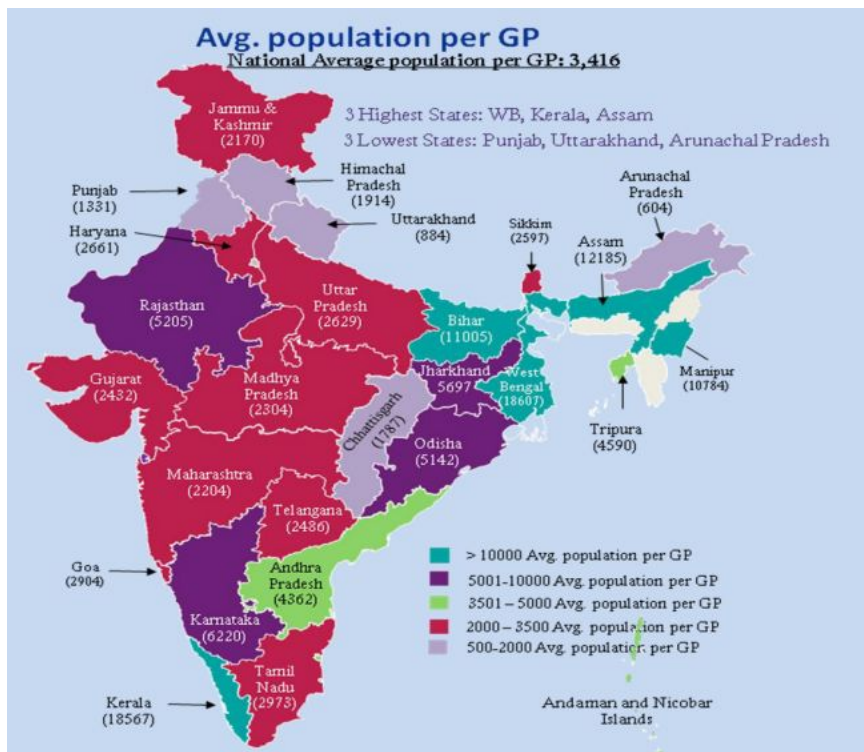
our country and also to recommend suitable interventions for addressing the identified constraints. It is the first ever Regional Forum constituted by NITI Aayog.

- The Forum is co-chaired by the Vice Chairman, NITI Aayog and Minister of State for M/o Development of North Eastern Region. The North Eastern Council (NEC) works as the Secretariat of the Forum. It has representation from all the NE States and the concerned Central Ministries/Departments.

97. A

- Recently UNCTAD launched the Commodities and Development Report 2019.
- The report analyzed interactions between commodities and climate change, and their implications for the development of Commodity dependent developing countries (CDDCs)

98. C



99. A

- In the field of public service commissions, the Centre–state relations are:
- The Chairman and members of a state public service commission, though appointed by the governor of the state, can be removed only by the President.

## Prelimsure 2020

- The Parliament can establish a Joint State Public Service Commission (JSPSC) for two or more states on the request of the state legislatures concerned. The chairman and members of the JSPSC are appointed by the president.
- The Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) can serve the needs of a state on the request of the state governor and with the approval of the President.
- The UPSC assists the states (when requested by two or more states) in framing and operating schemes of joint recruitment for any services for which candidates possessing special qualifications are required.

100. D

- Under the Constitution of India, the superintendence, direction and control of preparation of electoral rolls for elections to the Parliament and State legislatures are vested with the Election Commission of India.
- Representation of People Act 1950 and Registration of Electors Rules 1960 provide comprehensive basic law relating to preparation and revision of electoral rolls.

