







Daily CURRENT AFFAIRS

May 16th, 2025





Offline Centre Location:

SCO 173-174, Sector 17C, Chandigarh





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Centre revamps PLFS, includes rural jobs data

The National Statistics Office (NSO) under the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI) has revamped the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) from January 2025. The objective is to enhance the frequency, scope, and reliability of labour market indicators and to provide timely and granular employment data for policy making. Changes in the Periodic Labour Force Survey:

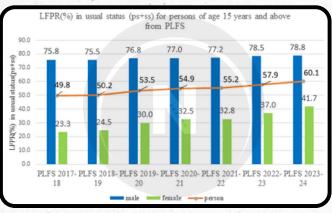


Recently, the Union Government has decided to revamp the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), which started in 2017, to include employment and unemployment data from rural areas. PLFS is a large-scale survey conducted by the National Statistical Office (NSO) under the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI).

About:

PLFS was launched in 2017:

 To generate quarterly estimates of key employment and unemployment indicators for urban areas using the Current Weekly Status (CWS) approach, and to provide annual estimates for both rural and urban areas using both Usual Status (ps+ss) and CWS approaches.



- Usual Status (ps+ss) assesses a person's activity over the past 365 days, while Current Weekly Status (CWS) assesses it over the past 7 days before the survey.
- The National Statistical Office (NSO) under MOSPI is actively enhancing the frequency, scope, and relevance of NSS surveys.
- The revamped PLFS will now provide monthly estimates of key labour market indicators, Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR), Worker Population Ratio (WPR), and Unemployment Rate (UR) using the Current Weekly Status (CWS) approach. First monthly bulletin (April 2025) to be released in May 2025.
- Enables timely, high-frequency policy insights.

Objective

- Its main objective is to provide reliable and timely data on:
- Employment and unemployment levels
- Labour force participation rate (LFPR)
- Worker population ratio (WPR)
- Unemployment rate (UR)
- Nature of employment (e.g., regular salaried, self-employed, casual labour)



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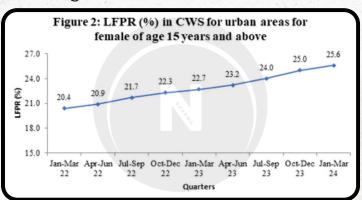
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Monthly Estimates at All-India Level

- The revamped PFLS will now provide monthly estimates of key labour market indicators, Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR), Worker Population Ratio (WPR), and Unemployment Rate (UR) using the Current Weekly Status (CWS) approach. First monthly bulletin (April 2025) to be released in May 2025.
- Enables timely, high-frequency policy insights.



Significance

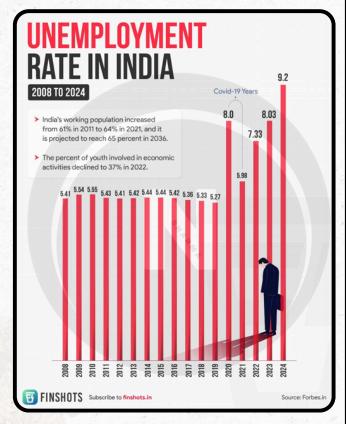
- India lacks reliable high-frequency employment data — PLFS fills that gap.
- Helps track labour market trends in real-time or near real-time.
- Used by government, economists, researchers, and international organisations like the ILO, World Bank, etc. Aids in assessing the impact of policies, economic cycles, or crises (e.g., COVID-19) on employment.

Rural Areas

 Previously limited to urban areas, quarterly estimates will now also be available for rural areas, providing a comprehensive national picture of employment and unemployment.

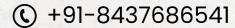
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SCO 173-174, Sector 17C Chandigarh First quarterly bulletin (April–June 2025) to be released in August 2025.



Shift to Calendar Year-Based Annual Reporting

- Annual PLFS results will now be aligned with the calendar year (January–December) instead of the earlier July–June cycle. Enhances consistency with international labour statistics databases. Household Income Sources: Rent from land/building; Interest from savings/investments; Pension received; Remittances received.
- Land Ownership: Land possessed; Land leased out.
- Vocational/Technical Training:
 Nature of certifying body.
 Education Details (5 new items):
 Years of education completed;
 Months attended in last academic year; Details on secondary education.







Size and Coverage

There has been a significant increase in sample size and a shift to a panel design, with households visited four times (First with a full schedule, followed by three revisits). sample size: ~2.72 lakh households, a 2.65x increase from previous ~1.02 lakh

District-Level

- Districts are designated as primary geographical units (basic strata) in most cases.
- Improves spatial representation and reliability of labour market estimates.
- Stratification based on location (e.g., proximity to towns or cities) to better capture variations in labour dynamics

Key Changes in PLFS from January 2025

Principal Activity Status		Absolute change in millions		Percentage of	change
	Usual Activity Status	2021-22 to 2022-23	2022-23 to 2023-24	2021-22 to 2022-23	2022-23 to 2023-24
Attended Domestic duties only (Code 92)	Casual Wage Labourer	0.39	0.94	17.92	36.47
	Regular Salaried	0.11	0.11	63.82	41.08
	Self-employed	2.67	8.45	32.17	76.87
	Not in the labour force	-11.52	2.43	-7.67	1.75
	Total	-8.35	11.93	-5.19	7.82
Engaged in domestic duties and free collection of goods for household use (Code 93)	Casual Wage Labourer	0.16	-0.07	7.67	-2.88
	Regular Salaried	0.01	0.00	9.34	1.66
	Self-employed	5.24	2.13	44.86	12.61
	Not in the labour force	6.18	-21.88	10.15	-32.62
	Total	11.59	-19.81	15.49	-22.93

Monthly Estimates Introduced:

 For the first time, monthly estimates of key labour indicators 'Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR), Worker Population Ratio (WPR) and Unemployment Rate (UR)' will be released. These are based on the Current Weekly Status (CWS) for both rural and urban areas at the all-India level.

Quarterly Estimates Extended to Rural Areas:

 From 2025, rural areas will also be included, enabling combined countrylevel estimates to be made quarterly. (Earlier, quarterly results were limited to urban areas.)

Annual Results Aligned to Calendar Year:

- Annual results will now follow the calendar year format (January– December), instead of the earlier July– June cycle.
- This will assist in synchronising India's labour statistics with international databases.

Conclusion

 The revamp of the Periodic Labour Force Survey marks a significant step forward in India's labour market data infrastructure. By introducing monthly estimates, expanding quarterly reporting to rural areas, and shifting to a calendar-year reporting format, the updated PLFS addresses previous gaps in timeliness, rural representation, and international comparability.





What is a key change introduced in the revamped Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) starting January 2025?

A) Only urban employment data will be collected

B) Employment data will be collected once every five years

C) Monthly estimates of labour indicators will be released for both rural and urban areas

D) The survey will stop collecting unemployment data

Correct Answer:

C) Monthly estimates of labour indicators will be released for both rural and urban areas

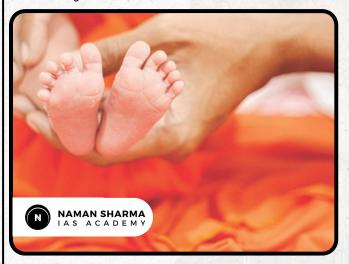
How will the recent revamp of the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) improve the accuracy, frequency, and inclusivity of employment and unemployment data collection in India?





Tamil Nadu, Delhi, **Kerala birth rates** declining at twice the rate of national average: Sample **Registration System** data

Recently, the Registrar General of India released the Sample Registration System (SRS) Statistical Report 2021. The latest Sample Registration System (SRS) Statistical Report 2021, released by the Registrar-General of India, shows that the all-India crude birth rate declined to 19.3 in 2021, falling at an average rate of 1.12% annually from 2016.



In comparison, Tamil Nadu, Delhi, and Kerala witnessed much steeper declines, at annual rates of 2.35%, 2.23%, and 2.05% respectively, nearly twice the national average. Meanwhile, states like Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, and Rajasthan continue to record higher birth rates, with only Uttarakhand showing an increase in crude birth rate during the same period.

Birth Rates in Decline

- As per the report, the all-India crude birth rate (CBR) in 2021 stood at 19.3 births per 1,000 population, declining at an annual rate of 1.12% from 2016 to 2021. However, Tamil Nadu, Delhi, and Kerala saw a decline at almost double this rate:
- Tamil Nadu: 2.35% annual decline
- Delhi: 2.23% annual decline
- Kerala: 2.05% annual decline

This accelerated drop is also visible across 13 large states and union territories, most of which include India's more urbanised and southern regions.

Regional Comparison of Birth Rate Trends

 Southern states such as Andhra Pradesh (1.26%), Telangana (1.67%), and Karnataka (1.68%) also showed a faster decline compared to the national average. In contrast, northern and eastern states showed much slower rates of decline:

Birth rates in Delhi, Kerala, and T.N. declining at twice the rate of national average: report

Rajasthan: 0.48%

• Bihar: 0.86%

 Chhattisgarh & Jharkhand: 0.98% Assam & Madhya Pradesh: 1.05%

Uttar Pradesh: 1.09%



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Notably, Uttarakhand was the only state to record a rise in birth rates during the same period.

Civil Registration System (CRS) 2021



- The Civil Registration System (CRS) 2021 data complements the SRS findings.
- While southern states like Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, and Karnataka reported a consistent decline in registered births since 2012, many northern and north-eastern states have seen a rise in registered births, such as:
- Bihar, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal
- Uttarakhand, Jammu & Kashmir, Ladakh
- Lakshadweep, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, and Nagaland

This discrepancy indicates that while population growth is stabilising in parts of southern and western India, it remains robust in several northern and north-eastern states.

Fertility and Reproduction Metrics

- The report also assessed Total Fertility Rate (TFR) and Gross Reproduction Rate (GRR), key indicators for long-term population growth:
- India's TFR in 2021: 2.0
- India's GRR: 1.0

Higher-than-average TFR and GRR were reported in:

- Bihar: TFR 3.0, GRR 1.4
- Uttar Pradesh: TFR 2.7, GRR 1.3
- Rajasthan: TFR 2.4, GRR 1.2
- Madhya Pradesh: TFR 2.6, GRR 1.2
- In contrast, West Bengal stood out with one of the lowest TFR (1.4) and GRR (0.7), despite an increase in registered births and a relatively slow decline in birth rate.

Concerns

- Uneven Decline in Birth Rates Across States: Some states (e.g., Bihar, UP, MP, Rajasthan) show slow or minimal decline in birth rates, contributing to regional population imbalances.
- These high-birth-rate states may continue to drive overall population growth, putting pressure on resources, infrastructure, and services.
- Demographic Divergence Between Regions: Southern and western States are moving toward or below replacement-level fertility, while northern and eastern States remain above it.





 Aging Population Risk in Low Fertility States: States with low TFR (e.g., Kerala, West Bengal) risk aging population challenges shrinking labor force, increased burden on healthcare and pensions, and need for revised economic and social policies.

Way Forward

- Enhance Family Planning Services: Expand access to contraception and reproductive health, especially in high-fertility states.
- **Promote Female Education:** Focus on girl child education and awareness to delay marriage and childbirth.
- Improve Data Quality: Align and strengthen SRS and CRS systems; expedite the delayed Census for accurate planning.
- Address Regional Imbalances: Promote development in highgrowth regions through jobs, education, and infrastructure.

Conclusion

• The Sample Registration System 2021 data reveals a growing demographic divide across India. While southern and more urbanised states like Tamil Nadu, Kerala, and Delhi are witnessing rapid declines in birth rates, raising concerns over ageing populations and shrinking labour forces, northern states such as Bihar and Uttar Pradesh continue to show high fertility rates, straining resources and amplifying developmental challenges.

According to the SRS Statistical Report 2021, which of the following statements is/are correct regarding birth rate trends in India?

- 1. Tamil Nadu, Delhi, and Kerala experienced birth rate declines at more than double the national average from 2016 to 2021.
- 2. Uttarakhand was the only state to record an increase in the crude birth rate during the same period.
- 3. Bihar and Uttar Pradesh now have Total Fertility Rates (TFR) below the replacement level of 2.1.
- 4. West Bengal, despite a low TFR, recorded an increase in registered births.

Select the correct answer using the code below:

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

Correct Answer: C) 1, 2, and 4 only

(Statement 3 is incorrect: Bihar and Uttar Pradesh have TFRs well above the replacement level.)

How does the uneven rate of decline in birth rates across Indian states reflect broader demographic, regional, and policy challenges, as seen in the Sample Registration System (SRS) 2021 data?





Account **Aggregators: The** blueprint for **Consent Managers** under India's DPDP Act

Recently, while the industry has largely welcomed the **Digital Personal Data Protection Act** (DPDPA) 2023 for its straightforward compliance structure, the provision requiring verifiable parental consent before processing children's data has sparked division between industry and government.



AA Framework - Consent-Driven Financial Data Sharing

 A multi-regulatory initiative led by the RBI, SEBI, Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI), Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA), and the Ministry of Finance.

 3Operationalised under RBI's NBFC-AA Master Directions, 2016, it enables secure, real-time, and machinereadable sharing of financial data (banking, loans, tax, investment, pensions). It empowers users to give, manage, and withdraw data sharing consents, and currently functions at a population scale, promoting efficiency, productivity, and customer-centric services.

Salient Features of the **Digital Personal Data Protection Act (DPDPA)**

- Right to Data Protection: It empowers individuals with the right to know and control their data. This includes rights to access, correction, and erasure of their data, giving citizens greater control over their personal information.
- Data Processing and Consent: The Act mandates that personal data can only be processed with the explicit consent of the individual. Organisations must provide clear and specific consent forms and ensure that consent is obtained before data collection.
- Data Localisation: Certain types of sensitive personal data are required to be stored and processed within India. This provision aims to enhance data security and facilitate the easier enforcement of data protection laws.

Issues with Obtaining the Parental Consent

 Under Section 9 of the DPDP, 2023, data fiduciaries must obtain verifiable consent from parents or quardians before processing children's data.



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- The Act also bans harmful data processing and ad targeting for minors.
- However, some entities can be exempted from obtaining verifiable parental consent and age-gating requirements, including healthcare and educational institutions.

Draft DPDP Rules, 2025 - Key Provisions and Recommendations

 Mandatory DPB registration: Ensures accountability and standardisation across all CMs.



Sector-specific consent managers:

- Supports domain-specific frameworks like the Financial Health Records (FHR) under the National Health Authority (NHA).
- Encourages innovation through interoperable APIs.
- Commercial arrangements with data fiduciaries:
- Allows sustainable business models for CMs.
- Emphasises that fiduciary duties toward Data Principals must not be compromised.

Critical recommendations:

- Avoid regulatory overlap with AA.
- Ensure alignment between sectoral frameworks and the broader DPDP architecture.

Build a future-ready, unified consent infrastructure.

Conclusion

- India stands at a crucial juncture in shaping a robust, user-centric data governance framework.
- By integrating lessons from the AA model and ensuring coherence in implementing the DPDP Act, the country can pioneer a scalable, secure, and inclusive consentbased data-sharing infrastructure.
- This will be crucial for both digital inclusion and data protection in the 21st century.

Q. Consider the following statements regarding Account Aggregators (AAs) and their relevance to the Digital Personal Data Protection Act (DPDPA), 2023:

- 1. Account Aggregators function under a multi-regulatory framework involving financial regulators such as the RBI, SEBI, IRDAI, and PFRDA.
- 2.AAS enable real-time, userconsented, and machine-readable sharing of personal health data across platforms.
- 3. The DPDP Act mandates that data fiduciaries obtain explicit consent before processing personal data, aligning with the AA model's consent-driven architecture.





4. The Draft DPDP Rules, 2025 recommend avoiding regulatory overlap between Consent Managers and the existing AA framework.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Correct Answer: B. 1, 3, and 4 only

Explanation:

- Statement 1 Correct: AAs are part of a multi-regulator initiative involving RBI, SEBI, IRDAI, and PFRDA.
- Statement 2 Incorrect: AAs currently operate within financial data domains, not personal health data, which is under frameworks like Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission (FHR, NHA).
- Statement 3 Correct: The DPDP
 Act indeed mandates explicit user consent for data processing, similar to AA principles.
- Statement 4 Correct: Draft Rules explicitly warn against regulatory overlap between AA and CM structures.

Discuss the opportunities and challenges involved in creating a unified consent infrastructure, particularly in light of sectoral exemptions and the Draft DPDP Rules, 2025."





Article 142 Powers

President Murmu Seeks Supreme Court's Advisory Opinion on Article 142 Powers President Droupadi Murmu has invoked the Supreme Court's advisory jurisdiction under Article 143(1) of the Constitution to seek its opinion on whether timelines can be mandated for the President and Governors to act on Bills passed by state legislatures.

An unfettered power

In calling for a joint trial of separate cases in the Babri Masjid issue, the Supreme Court used its extraordinary powers under Art. 142

Article 142: The Supreme Court may pass such decree or order as is necessary for doing complete justice in any cause or matter pending before it

- The recent highway liquor ban was imposed by the Supreme Court under Article 142
- In 2011, a bench of Justice A.K. Ganguly and Justice Deepak Verma had said on Article 142:"...no fetter is imposed on the court's jurisdiction except of course any express provision of the

law to the contrary'

Two sets: There were two sets of cases relating to the demolition of the disputed structure on December 6, 1992

- The first involved unnamed 'karsevaks', whose trial is taking place in a Lucknow court
- The second set of cases in a Rae Bareli court relates to the VVIPs accused of "inflammatory speeches", in which the CBI is pressing for restoration of "conspiracy" charge

Supreme Court's Advisory Jurisdiction

- The advisory jurisdiction is provided under Article 143 of the Constitution. It extends the Government of India Act, 1935, provision to include both questions of law and fact, including hypotheticals.
- The President may refer a question that "has arisen, or is likely to arise". It must be of public importance and require the Supreme Court's opinion. This power has been used at least 15 times since 1950.

Broader Context Behind the Presidential Reference

 The dispute stems from ongoing power struggles between the Centre and Opposition-ruled states.

- Governors, appointed by the Centre, have been accused of stalling state legislation by withholding or delaying assent to Bills passed by elected Assemblies.
- In the R N Ravi case, the Tamil Nadu Governor withheld assent to 10 Bills, later referring them to the President.
- April 8 SC Judgment: Extending Judicial Oversight
- The SC not only addressed the governor's inaction but also set a three-month deadline for the President to act on such Bills.
- The Court further allowed states to seek a writ of mandamus against the President, compelling a decision if timelines are not followed.

Supreme Court's Discretion in Responding to **Presidential References**

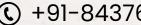
- Discretionary Nature of Article 143(1)
- Article 143(1) states the Supreme Court "may" report its opinion, indicating that the Court has the discretion to decline a reference.
- The SC has declined at least two such references in the past.

Notable Cases Where the SC Declined

- 1993 Ram Janma Bhumi-Babri Masjid Reference
- President Shankar Dayal Sharma asked whether a Hindu temple or religious structure existed before the Babri Masjid.
- The SC unanimously declined to answer as the matter was already sub judice in a civil suit.
- 1982 Jammu & Kashmir Resettlement Law Reference



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The SC did not return an opinion as:

- The Bill was enacted after being passed a second time and assented to by the Governor.
- Petitions challenging the law were already pending before the Court.
- Since advisory opinions are not binding, the Court would have to decide the issue afresh in regular litigation.

Key Insight

• The advisory opinion under Article 143 is non-binding and not a substitute for judicial review. The Court may refuse to answer if the issue is already in court, violates constitutional principles, or becomes irrelevant.

Presidential Reference

- Centre vs Opposition-Ruled States: The Governor's Role
- The dispute stems from ongoing power struggles between the Centre and Opposition-ruled states. Governors, appointed by the Centre, have been accused of stalling state legislation by withholding or delaying assent to Bills passed by elected Assemblies.
- In the R N Ravi case, the Tamil Nadu Governor withheld assent to 10 Bills, later referring them to the President.
- April 8 SC Judgment: Extending Judicial Oversight
- The SC not only addressed the governor's inaction but also set a three-month deadline for the President to act on such Bills.
- The Court further allowed states to seek a writ of mandamus against the President, compelling a decision if timelines are not followed.



• This move was seen by the government as an encroachment on executive authority.

Q. About Article 142 of the Indian Constitution, which of the following statements is/are correct?

- 1. Article 142 empowers the Supreme Court to pass any decree or order necessary for doing complete justice in any case or matter before it.
- 2. The power under Article 142 is advisory in nature and is invoked by the President to seek the opinion of the Supreme Court.
- 3. The Supreme Court's power under Article 142 can override statutory provisions if necessary to deliver complete justice.
- 4. The opinion rendered by the Supreme Court under Article 142 is binding on the President and the Governors.

Select the correct answer using the code below:

A. 1 and 3 only

B. 1, 2 and 3 only

C. 1, 3 and 4 only

D. 2 and 4 only

Answer: A. 1 and 3 only

Explanation:

- Statement 1 is correct: Article 142 empowers the Supreme Court to do "complete justice" in any matter pending before it.
- Statement 2 is incorrect: Advisory jurisdiction is under Article 143, not Article 142.
- Statement 3 is correct: The Supreme Court has, in some cases, used Article 142 powers to override existing laws to ensure complete justice.
- Statement 4 is incorrect: Article 142 powers produce binding judgments, but Article 143 advisory opinions are non-binding.



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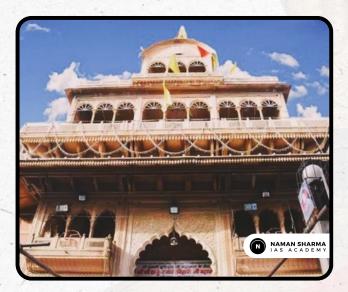
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Shri Banke Bihari **Temple**

- It is a Hindu temple dedicated to Lord Krishna in the holy city of Vrindavan in the Mathura district of Uttar Pradesh. The name "Banke" is derived from the idol of Lord Krishna is bent at three angles, and "Bihari" means the supreme enjoyer.
- It was established by Swami Haridas, a guru of the famous singer Tansen.
- The present temple complex housing 'Banke Bihari' was constructed in 1864 and is a unique example of Indian craftsmanship. In this temple, from the walls to the ceiling, the pictures of the deities have been painted with oil paintings.
- In the freedom struggle, this temple was the main center of revolutionary activities; from here, the revolutionary newspaper "Bundelkhand Kesari" was published secretly.



Q. Regarding the Shri Banke Bihari Temple in Uttar Pradesh, consider the following statements:

- 1. The temple is dedicated to Lord Vishnu in his incarnation as Lord Krishna.
- 2. The name "Banke Bihari" refers to the idol of Krishna, bent at three angles and signifies the supreme enjoyer.
- 3. The temple was established by Swami Haridas, the spiritual teacher of Tansen.
- 4. During India's freedom struggle, the temple played no active role in revolutionary activities.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

A. 1 and 2 only

B. 1, 2 and 3 only

C. 2, 3 and 4 only

D. 1, 2, 3 and 4

Answer: B. 1, 2 and 3 only

Explanation:

- Statement 1 is correct: The temple is indeed dedicated to Lord Krishna, an incarnation of Lord Vishnu.
- Statement 2 is correct: "Banke" refers to the bent posture, and "Bihari" means the supreme enjoyer.
- Statement 3 is correct: It was established by Swami Haridas, the guru of Tansen.
- Statement 4 is incorrect: The temple was a centre of revolutionary activity, including the secret publication of Bundelkhand Kesari during the freedom struggle.





Union Public Service Commission (UPSC)

Recently, Dr. Ajay Kumar, former Defence Secretary, has been appointed as the new Chairman of the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC).



Union Public Service Commission (UPSC)

- The UPSC is a constitutional body established under Articles 315 to 323 of the Indian Constitution.
- It was initially formed on October 1, 1926, and acquired constitutional status on January 26, 1950. Article 315 provides for the establishment of a Public Service Commission for the Union and each State.

Composition and Appointment

- The UPSC comprises a Chairman and other members, whose number is determined by the President of India.
- Members are appointed by the President, and at least half of them must have held office under the Government for at least 10 years.
- The Chairman and members hold office for a term of 6 years or until they attain the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier.

Resignation and Removal Provisions

- A UPSC member or Chairman may resign by writing to the President of India.
- They may be removed by the President on specific grounds mentioned in the Constitution.
- In case of 'misbehaviour', the President must refer the matter to the Supreme Court for inquiry. If the Supreme Court upholds the charges, the President can remove the individual based on its advice.

Post-Tenure Employment Restrictions

- The UPSC Chairman is not eligible for any further employment in the Government of India or any State.
- Members (excluding Chairman) may be appointed as:
- Chairman of the UPSC, or
- Chairman of a State Public Service Commission,
- But they are not eligible for any other office of profit under the Government.
- The Chairman or any member cannot be reappointed for a second term.

Duties and Powers of UPSC

- The UPSC is India's central recruitment agency, responsible for conducting:
- Civil Services Examination (CSE), Engineering Services Examination (ESE), Combined Medical Services (CMS), and others.
- It advises the President and Governors on matters related to: Appointments, transfers, disciplinary actions, and framing recruitment rules and procedures.





Q. Regarding the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC), consider the following statements:

- 1. The UPSC was established as a constitutional body on January 26, 1950, under Articles 315 to 323 of the Indian Constitution.
- 2. The Chairman and members of UPSC are appointed by the President and hold office for a term of 5 years or until the age of 60, whichever is earlier.
- 3.In case of misbehaviour by a UPSC member, the President can remove them after an inquiry by the Supreme Court.
- 4. After completing their term, UPSC members are eligible for reappointment for one more term.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

D. 1, 3 and 4 only

Answer: A. 1 and 3 only

Explanation:

- Statement 1 is correct: UPSC got its constitutional status on January 26, 1950, under Articles 315 to 323.
- Statement 2 is incorrect: UPSC members hold office for 6 years or until they attain the age of 65, whichever is earlier.
- Statement 3 is correct: In case of misbehaviour, the matter is referred to the Supreme Court for inquiry before removal.
- Statement 4 is incorrect: The Chairman or members are not eligible for reappointment for a second term.

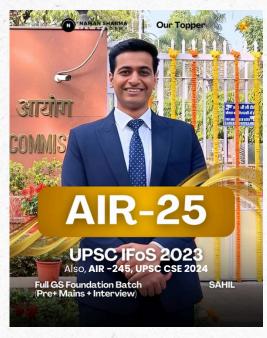




Our Recent Toppers:

















IRS Rudraksh Ravi AIR-617, CSE 2021



Anshul Shandil AIR-7, HPPCS 2019



Arshiya Sharma AIR-3, HPPCS 2019



Kirti Sharma AIR-35, PCS 2021



IPS Vineet Ahlawat AIR-231, CSE 2020



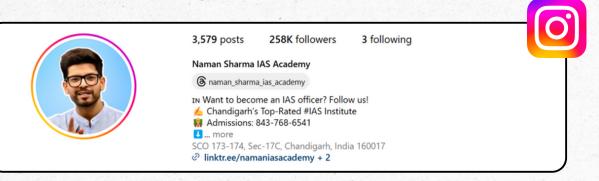
SDM Himani Sharma AIR-2, HPAS 2024

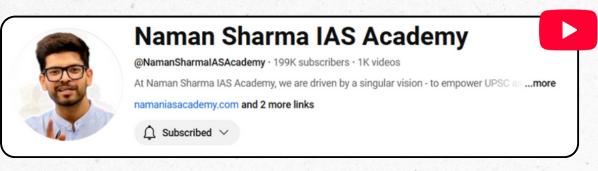






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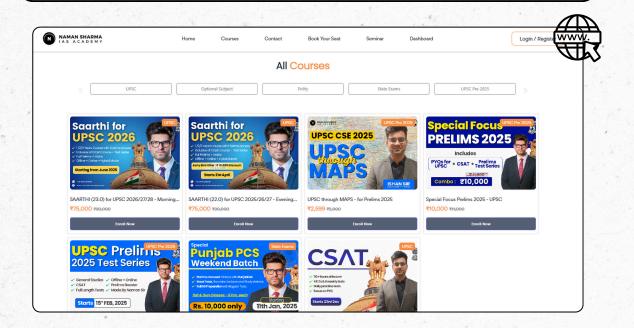






Naman Sharma IAS Academy

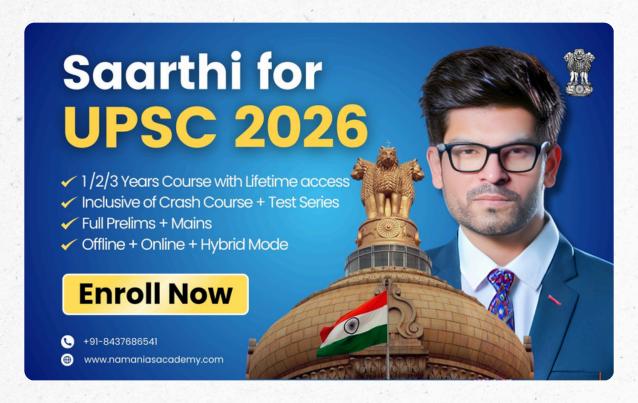
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