

## UPSC WITH NIKHIL



### UPSC 2023 QUESTION PAPER SET - D

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*Like in the previous four years, we assert that this year's performance—51 questions with supporting documentation from our "UPSC with Nikhil" Prelims exam series 2023—is among the finest in all of India. In several tests, we have repeated many questions. We have also used cards, maps, charts, and diagrams to clarify some of the answers in our test series.*

*Below is a comprehensive list of all 51 questions with proof.*

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## {1} UPSC 2023/ Set-D / Q- 01

> UPSC with Nikhil **Test-13 Q-37 | Test-49 Q-34**

1. Consider the following statements with reference to India :

1. According to the 'Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006', the 'medium enterprises' are those with investments in plant and machinery between ₹15 crore and ₹25 crore.
2. All bank loans to the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises qualify under the priority sector.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

According to the Ministry of MSME, A firm is classified as a Medium category if its Investment in Plant and Machinery or Equipment is not more than Rs.50 crore and its Annual Turnover is not more than Rs. 250 crore. **So, Statement 2 is correct.**

According to RBI regarding the calculation of turnovers of MSMEs, the Exports value of goods or services or both shall be excluded while calculating the turnover of any enterprise, whether micro, small or medium, for classification. Information as regards turnover and export turnover for an enterprise shall be linked to the Income Tax Act or the Central Goods and Services Act (CGST Act) and the GSTIN. **So Statement 3 is correct.**

**MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (MSMES)**

- Micro enterprises are the ones where the investment in plant and machinery or equipment does not exceed one crore rupees and turnover does not exceed five crore rupees.
- Small enterprises are the ones where the investment in plant and machinery or equipment does not exceed ten crore rupees and turnover does not exceed fifty crore rupees.
- **Medium enterprise, where the investment in plant and machinery or equipment does not exceed fifty crore rupees and turnover does not exceed two hundred and fifty crore rupees**

Bank loans to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, for both manufacturing and service sectors are eligible to be classified under the priority sector as per the following-

**Q 37.** Which of the following sectors are included under the “Priority Sector Lending” scheme of the banks?

1. Housing
2. Export credit
3. Renewable energy
4. Micro, Small and Medium enterprises

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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



Priority Sector includes the following categories:

- (i) Agriculture
- (ii) Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
- (iii) Export Credit
- (iv) Education
- (v) Housing
- (vi) Social Infrastructure
- (vii) Renewable Energy

#### **Additional Information:**

The targets and sub-targets for banks under priority sector are as follows:

Categories	Domestic scheduled commercial banks (excluding Regional Rural Banks and Small Finance Banks) and Foreign banks with 20 branches and above	Foreign banks with less than 20 branches
Total Priority Sector	40 per cent of Adjusted Net Bank Credit or Credit Equivalent Amount of Off-Balance Sheet Exposure, whichever is higher.	40 per cent of Adjusted Net Bank Credit or Credit Equivalent Amount of Off-Balance Sheet Exposure, whichever is higher, to be achieved in a phased manner by 2020.
Agriculture #	18 per cent of ANBC or Credit Equivalent Amount of Off-Balance Sheet Exposure, whichever is higher.  Within the 18 percent target for agriculture, a target of 8 percent of ANBC or Credit Equivalent Amount of Off-Balance Sheet Exposure, whichever is higher is prescribed for Small and Marginal Farmers.	Not applicable
Micro Enterprises	7.5 percent of ANBC or Credit Equivalent Amount of Off-Balance Sheet Exposure, whichever is higher.	Not applicable
Advances to Weaker Sections	10 percent of ANBC or Credit Equivalent Amount of Off-Balance Sheet Exposure, whichever is higher	Not applicable

## {2} UPSC 2023/ Set-D / Q- 10

> UPSC with Nikhil **Test-01 Q-52 | Test-14 Q-75**

**10.** Consider the following statements in respect of election to the President of India :

1. The members nominated to either House of the Parliament or the Legislative Assemblies of States are also eligible to be included in the Electoral College.
2. Higher the number of elective Assembly seats, higher is the value of vote of each MLA of that State.
3. The value of vote of each MLA of Madhya Pradesh is greater than that of Kerala.
4. The value of vote of each MLA of Puducherry is higher than that of Arunachal Pradesh because the ratio of total population to total number of elective seats in Puducherry is greater as compared to Arunachal Pradesh.

How many of the above statements are correct?

**Q 75.** Consider the following statements:

1. Nominated members of Rajya Sabha enjoy all the powers and privileges to which the elected MPs are entitled.
2. Nominated members are not allowed to vote in the election of the President and have the right to vote in the election of the Vice-President.
3. Nominated members of Rajya Sabha are not allowed to join any political party.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?

- (A) 1 and 2 only
- (B) 3 only
- (C) 1, 2 and 3
- (D) All are correct

**Q 52.** While calculating the value of the vote of an MP during election of president, which among the following is taken into consideration?

- a) Total value of votes of MLA of all states.
- b) Total number of elected members in the state legislative assembly.
- c) Total number of members of parliament.
- d) None of the above

**ELECTION OF THE PRESIDENT**

The President is elected not directly by the people but by members of Electoral College consisting of:

- 1) The elected members of both the Houses of Parliament;
- 2) The elected members of the legislative assemblies of the states; and
- 3) The elected members of the legislative assemblies of the Union Territories of Delhi and Puducherry

Thus, the nominated members of both of Houses of Parliament, the nominated members of the state legislative assemblies, the members (both elected and nominated) of the state legislative councils (in case of the bicameral legislature) and the nominated members of the Legislative Assemblies of Delhi and Puducherry do not participate in the election of the President. Where an assembly is dissolved, the members cease to be qualified to vote in presidential election, even if fresh elections to the dissolved assembly are not held before the presidential election. The Constitution provides that there shall be uniformity in the scale of representation of different states as well as parity between the states as a whole and the Union at the election of the President. To achieve this, the number of votes which each elected member of the legislative assembly of each state and the Parliament is entitled to cast at such election shall be determined in the following manner

1. Every elected member of the legislative assembly of a state shall have as many votes as there are multiples of one thousand in the quotient obtained by dividing the population of the state by the total number of the elected members of the assembly. This can be expressed as:

$$\text{Value of the vote of an MLA} = \frac{\text{Total population of state}}{\text{Total number of elected members in the state legislative assembly}} \times \frac{1}{1000}$$

{3} UPSC 2023/ Set-D / Q- 11  
> UPSC with Nikhil **Test-44 Q-72****11** Consider the following countries :

1. Bulgaria
2. Czech Republic
3. Hungary
4. Latvia
5. Lithuania
6. Romania

How many of the above-mentioned countries share a land border with Ukraine?

- (a) Only two
- (b) Only three
- (c) Only four
- (d) Only five

**Q 72.** Ukraine geographically shares its borders with which of the following countries?

1. Moldova
2. Slovakia
3. Romania
4. Belarus
5. Hungary

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (A) 1, 3 and 4 only
- (B) 2, 3 and 5 only
- (C) 1, 2, 3 and 4 only
- (D) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

**Q 72. (D)****Explanation:****Option (d) is correct****Supplementary notes:****Ukraine**

Ukraine has become the new pivot of the US-Russia tension amid talks of US adding Ukraine to its NATO grouping.

Ukraine is the second-largest European country, after Russia. Its capital Kiev is located on the Dnieper River in northcentral Ukraine.

**Geographically it is bordered by Belarus to the north, Russia to the east, the Sea of Azov and the Black Sea to the south, Moldova and Romania to the southwest, and Hungary, Slovakia, and Poland to the west.**

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UPSC WITH NIKHIL - NAGPUR

In the far southeast, Ukraine is separated from Russia by the Kerch Strait, which connects the Sea of Azov to the Black Sea.

The landscape of Ukraine consists mostly of steppes and plateaus.

It is crossed by rivers such as the Dnieper, Seversky Donets, Dniester and the Southern Bug which flow south into the Black Sea and the smaller Sea of Azov.

The country's only mountains are the Carpathian Mountains in the west and the Crimean Mountains on Crimea peninsula. Mount Roman-Kosh is the Crimean Mountains' highest point.

The snow melt from the mountains feeds the rivers, and natural changes in altitude form sudden drops in elevation and give rise to waterfalls.

The podzolized soils occupy about one fifth of the country's area, mostly in the north and northwest.

The chernozems of central Ukraine, among the most fertile soils in the world, occupy about two-thirds of the country's area.

The smallest proportion of the soil cover consists of the chestnut soils of the southern and eastern regions.

12. With reference to the Earth's atmosphere, which one of the following statements is correct?

- (a) The total amount of insolation received at the equator is roughly about 10 times of that received at the poles.
- (b) Infrared rays constitute roughly two-thirds of insolation.
- (c) Infrared waves are largely absorbed by water vapour that is concentrated in the lower atmosphere.
- (d) Infrared waves are a part of visible spectrum of electromagnetic waves of solar radiation.

**Q 23.** Consider the following passage:

These waves are produced by hot bodies and molecules. This band lies adjacent to the low frequency or long-wavelength end of the visible spectrum. These waves are sometimes referred to as heatwaves. The water molecules present in most materials readily absorb these waves.

Which of the following type of electromagnetic waves is being referred to in the above passage?

- (A) X-Rays
- (B) Micro waves
- (C) Infrared waves
- (D) Ultraviolet rays

**Q 23. (C)**

- The electromagnetic spectrum is a continuum of all electromagnetic waves arranged according to frequency and wavelength. The sun, earth, and other bodies radiate electromagnetic energy of varying wavelengths. Electromagnetic energy passes through space at the speed of light in the form of sinusoidal waves.
- Electromagnetic waves include visible light waves, X-rays, gamma rays, radio waves, microwaves, ultraviolet and infrared waves. The classification of waves according to frequency is the electromagnetic spectrum.
- Infrared waves are produced by hot bodies and molecules. This band lies adjacent to the low frequency or long-wavelength end of the visible spectrum. Infrared waves are sometimes referred to as heatwaves. This is because water molecules present in most materials readily absorb infrared waves (many other molecules, for example, CO<sub>2</sub>, NH<sub>3</sub>, also absorb infrared waves). Infrared radiation also plays an important role in maintaining the earth's warmth or average temperature through the greenhouse effect. Incoming visible light (which passes relatively easily through the atmosphere) is absorbed by the earth's surface and reradiated as infrared (longer wavelength) radiations. This radiation is trapped by greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide and water vapour.

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**Q 88. (D)**

**Explanation:**

- All statements are correct

**Supplementary notes:**

**Factors affecting the distribution of insolation**

- Solar insolation is defined as the flux of solar radiation per unit of horizontal area for a given locality.
- The amount of insolation received on the earth's surface is not uniform everywhere. It varies from place to place and from time to time.
- The insolation received at the surface varies from about 320 Watt/m<sup>2</sup> in the tropics to about 70 Watt/m<sup>2</sup> in the poles.

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{5} UPSC 2023/ Set-D / Q- 14  
> UPSC with Nikhil **Test-04 Q-40**

14. Consider the following statements :

Statement-I :

The temperature contrast between continents and oceans is greater during summer than in winter.

Statement-II :

The specific heat of water is more than that of land surface.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

- (a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I
- (b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I
- (c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect
- (d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct

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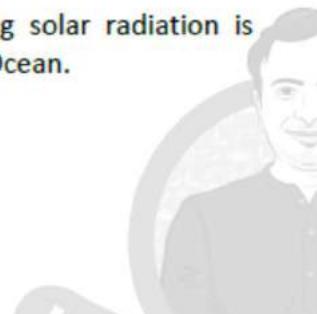
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Q 40. Which of the following are the reasons for differential rates of heating of land and sea surface due to insolation?

- 1. The sun rays penetrate greater depth of ocean water whereas the depth is very less in case of land, resulting in more heating.
- 2. The static nature of land makes it heat faster than the mobile sea water.
- 3. More heat is spent in evaporation in sea water reducing its temperature.
- 4. Specific heat of water is much lesser than the land.
- 5. Reflection of incoming solar radiation is more over land than on Ocean.

Codes:

- A) 1, 2, 4 and 5 only
- B) 2, 3, 4 and 5 only
- C) 1, 2, 3 and 5 only
- D) All of these



Q 40. (C)

The reasons are:

- The sun rays penetrate greater depth of ocean water whereas the depth is very less in case of land, resulting in more heating.
- The static nature of land makes it heat faster than the mobile sea water. Heat transfer through conduction is time consuming.
- More heat is spent in evaporation in sea water reducing its temperature. Evaporation on ocean surface is far more than in land.
- Specific heat of water is much higher than the land. Relative density of water is much lower than land.
- Reflection of incoming solar radiation is more over Ocean than on land, due to more cloudiness over the ocean surface, increasing the albedo.

15 Consider the following statements :

1. In a seismograph, P waves are recorded earlier than S waves.
2. In P waves, the individual particles vibrate to and fro in the direction of wave propagation whereas in S waves, the particles vibrate up and down at right angles to the direction of wave propagation.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Earthquake is measured by a seismograph, which displays different types of waves caused by an earthquake. There are three types of waves:

- I. Primary (P—Waves)
- II. Secondary (S-Waves)
- III. Surface Waves Primary waves (p—waves):

P waves also called as compressional wave is a seismic body wave that causes ground to shake back and forth in the same direction and the opposite direction as the direction the wave is moving. Primary waves are twice as fast as s-waves and are the first to reach during an earthquake. P- Waves are longitudinal, in which particle movement is in the same direction of wave propagation. They are the reason which create density differences in the earth material leading to stretching and squeezing.

Secondary waves (s-waves):

They are slower than primary waves. They are second to arrive on the surface after P-Wave. S- Waves can pass only through solid materials. This very property of s-waves led seismologists to conclude that the earth's outer core is in a liquid state. (the entire zone beyond 1050 from the epicenter does not receive S-waves). Secondary waves are transverse, in which directions of particle movement and wave propagation are perpendicular to each other.

Surface Waves:

A surface wave is a seismic wave that is trapped near the surface of the earth. Basically, when the body waves interact with surface rocks, it is called a surface wave. They create crests and troughs in the material through which they pass. Surface waves are considered to be the damaging waves. There are Two types of surface waves, Love waves and Rayleigh waves

**Q 30. (D)**

**The Barak river**, a head stream of Meghna rises from the hills of Manipur. The major tributaries of River Barak are Makku, Trang, Tuivai, Jiri, Sonai, Rukni, Katakhali, Dhaleshwari, Langachini, Maduva and Jatinga. Dhansiri and Iia Bhereli are tributaries of River Brahmaputra

> UPSC with Nikhil **Test-28 Q-53 | Test-23 Q-06**

18. Consider the following activities :

1. Spreading finely ground basalt rock on farmlands extensively
2. Increasing the alkalinity of oceans by adding lime
3. Capturing carbon dioxide released by various industries and pumping it into abandoned subterranean mines in the form of carbonated waters

How many of the above activities are often considered and discussed for carbon capture and sequestration?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

**Q 53. (A)**

**Carbon capture and Sequestration**

Carbon capture and sequestration is the process of capturing waste carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) from large point sources, such as fossil fuel power plants, transporting it to a storage site, and depositing it where it will not enter the atmosphere, normally an underground geological formation.

Carbon dioxide is naturally captured from the atmosphere through biological, chemical, and physical processes.

These changes can be accelerated through changes in land use and agricultural practices, such as converting crop and livestock grazing land into land for non-crop fast-growing plants.

**There are different types of**

1. Biological Carbon Sequestration
2. Geological Carbon Sequestration
3. **Industrial Carbon Sequestration**
4. Technological Carbon Sequestration

**Carbon Sequestration**

As global warming accelerates and society continues to emit greenhouse gases, the idea of investing in artificial carbon sequestration techniques is gaining traction. The long-term storage of carbon in plants, soils, geologic formations, and the ocean is known as carbon sequestration. It occurs both naturally and as a result of anthropogenic activities. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change estimates that nations

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## Types of Sequestration

### Ocean Sequestration

- Carbon is stored in the oceans via direct injection or fertilization.
- Large amounts of CO<sub>2</sub> from the atmosphere is absorbed, released, and stored by the oceans.
- This can be accomplished in two ways: by increasing the productivity of ocean biological systems through iron fertilisation, and by injecting CO<sub>2</sub> into the deep ocean.
- Iron dumping stimulates phytoplankton production, which leads to increased photosynthesis from these microorganisms, which aids in CO<sub>2</sub> absorption.

### Geologic Sequestration

- Natural pore spaces in geologic formations serve as long-term carbon dioxide storage reservoirs.
- CO<sub>2</sub> can be stored in oil reservoirs, gas reservoirs, unmineable coal seams, saline formations, and organic-rich shale formations.
- Geologic sequestration is thought to have the most immediate application potential.

### Terrestrial Sequestration

- Terrestrial carbon sequestration is the process by which CO<sub>2</sub> from the atmosphere is absorbed by trees and plants via photosynthesis and stored as carbon in soils and biomass (tree trunks, branches, foliage, and roots).
- Soils and vegetation, which act as natural carbon sinks, store a large amount of carbon.

22 Consider the following pairs :

Site	Well known for
1. Besnagar	: Shaivite cave shrine
2. Bhaja	: Buddhist cave shrine
3. Sittanavasal	: Jain cave shrine

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

**Q 12.** Mural paintings were executed on walls of caves or temple walls. In light of this, consider the following statements:

- 1. Each woman is characterized by a different hairstyle in the Ajanta cave paintings.
- 2. The paintings in Ellora caves are related to Buddhism, Jainism, and Hinduism.
- 3. Sittanavasal Caves in Tamil Nadu are known for their paintings in the Jain temples.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only

**Q 92.** Consider the following statements regarding Sittanavasal cave paintings:

- 1. They depict Buddhist and Jataka tales.
- 2. The paintings in these caves belong to Chola period.
- 3. The central element of the paintings in Sittanavasal is a pond with lotuses.

Which of the above statements is/are incorrect?

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

### Q 92. (B)

#### Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is incorrect:** These famous rock-cut caves are known for the paintings in the Jain temples. These murals have close resemblance to Bagh and Ajanta paintings.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** Some scholars believe that these caves belong to the Pallava period, when king Mahendravarman I excavated the temple, while the others attribute them to when Pandya ruler renovated the shrine in the 7th century.

#### Supplementary notes:

##### Sittanavasal Cave Paintings

- Located 16 km northwest of Pudukkottai town in Tamil Nadu, these famous rock-cut caves are known for the paintings in the Jain temples. These murals have close resemblance to Bagh and Ajanta paintings.
- The paintings are not only on the walls but also on the ceiling and pillars. The paintings are with the theme of Jain Samavasarana (Preaching hall).
- The medium used for painting is vegetable and mineral dyes and is done by putting colors on the surface of thin wet lime plaster. The common colors include yellow, green, orange, blue, black, and white.
- The central element of the paintings in Sittanavasal is a pond with lotuses. Flowers in this pond are collected by monks, there are shown ducks, swans, fishes, and animals. This scene shows Samavasarana - an important scene in Jain religion.

23. Consider the following statements :

Statement-I :

7th August is declared as the National Handloom Day.

Statement-II :

It was in 1905 that the Swadeshi Movement was launched on the same day.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

- (a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I
- (b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I
- (c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect
- (d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct

Q 49. Which of the following statements about the Swadeshi movement in Bengal in 1905 is/are correct?

- 1. The celebration of Ganapati and Shivaji festivals, became a medium for Swadeshi propaganda.
- 2. Swadesh Bandhab Samiti, the volunteer Organisation was set up by Ashwini Kumar Dutt
- 3. Traditional folk theatre forms such as jatras were utilized to spread the swadeshi ideas.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

**Q 80. (B)**

#### **EXPLANATION:**

The 'Swadeshi' and 'Boycott' were adopted as methods of struggle for the first time. Boycott included boycott and public burning of foreign cloth, boycott of foreign-made salt or sugar, refusal by priests to ritualise marriages involving exchange of foreign goods, refusal by washermen to wash foreign clothes. So, Option (a) is correct.

**The formal proclamation of the Swadeshi movement was made on August 7, 1905** at a meeting held at the Calcutta Town hall. Leaders like Surendranath Banerjee, Ananda Mohan Bose, K. K. Mitra. Prithvis chadra Ray attempted to bring the people of Bengal through addressing a huge gathering. So, Option (c) is correct. After his, the leaders dispersed to other parts of Bengal to propagate the message of boycott of Manchester cloth and Liverpool salt. So, Option (b) is not correct.

Samitis such as the Swadesh Bandhab Samiti of Ashwini Kumar Dutta (in Barisal) emerged as a very popular and powerful means of mass mobilization particularly from Muslim Peasantry. So, Option (d) is correct.

#### **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:**

##### **New Forms of Struggle**

- The militant nationalists put forward several fresh ideas at the theoretical, propaganda and programme levels. Among the several forms of struggle thrown up by the movement were the following.

##### **Boycott of Foreign Goods**

- **Boycott included boycott and public burning of foreign cloth, boycott of foreign-made salt or sugar, refusal by priests to ritualise marriages involving exchange of foreign goods, refusal by washermen to wash foreign clothes.** This form of protest met with great success at the practical and popular level.

##### **Public Meetings and Processions**

- Public meetings and processions emerged as major methods of mass mobilization. Simultaneously they were forms of popular expression.

##### **Corps of Volunteers or 'Samitis'**

- **Samitis such as the Swadesh Bandhab Samiti of Ashwini Kumar Dutta (in Barisal) emerged as a very popular**

## {10} UPSC 2023/ Set-D / Q- 24

## &gt; UPSC with Nikhil Test-31 Q-53

24. Consider the following statements in respect of the National Flag of India according to the Flag Code of India, 2002 :

Statement-I :

One of the standard sizes of the National Flag of India is 600 mm x 400 mm.

Statement-II :

The ratio of the length to the height (width) of the Flag shall be 3:2.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

- (a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I
- (b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I
- (c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect
- (d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct

Q 53. The Ministry of Home Affairs has recently amended the Flag Code of India, 2002. Which of the following statements are correct regarding the Flag Code of India ?

- 1. National Flag shall be made of hand spun and hand woven or machine made, cotton or polyester or wool or silk khadi bunting.
- 2. Where the Flag is displayed in the open or displayed on the House of a member of the public, it may be flown day and night.
- 3. The Flag can be of any size, but the ratio of the height (width) to the length of the Flag shall be 3:2.
- 4. The Flag shall be flown on any vehicle.
- 5. The Flag shall be flown from a single masthead simultaneously with any other flag or flags. Select the correct answer from the codes given below :

(A) 3, 4 and 5 only  
 (B) 1 and 2 only  
 (C) 1, 2, 3 and 5 only  
 (D) 1, 2 and 3 only

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## Q 53. (B)

## EXPLANATION:

The recently amended Flag Code of India, 2002, allows the manufacture and use of machine-made and polyester National Flags. These were not allowed earlier under the Code. As per the amended flag code, National Flags made of hand-spun, hand-woven or machine-made cotton, polyester, wool, silk, and khadi bunting, can also be used. So, Statement 1 is correct.

The amendment allowed the National Flag to be flown both during the day and at night if it is displayed in the open or in the house of a public member. Under earlier rules, the Tricolour could only be hoisted between sunrise and sunset. So, Statement 2 is correct.

The Flag can be of any size, "but the ratio of the length to the height (width) of the National Flag shall be 3:2".

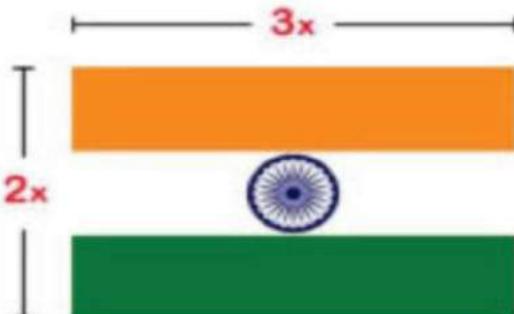
This means the Flag must always be a rectangle, not a square or any other shape. So, Statement 3 is not correct.

When the Flag is displayed alone on a motor car, it shall be flown from a staff, which should be affixed firmly either on the middle front of the bonnet or to the front right side of the car. So, Statement 4 is not correct.

Whenever the National Flag is displayed, it should occupy the position of honour and should be distinctly placed. No other flag or bunting should be placed higher than or above or side by side with the National Flag. So, Statement 5 is not correct.

## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

## FLAG CODE OF INDIA, 2002



Recently in news	The Union government has amended the country's flag code to aid the launch of the 'Har Ghar Tiranga' (hoisting of the Flag in every home).
Flag Code of India 2002	<p>National Flags can be hand-spun, hand-woven or machine-made cotton, polyester, wool, silk, and khadi bunting.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A member of a public, private school organization or an educational institution may hoist the National Flag on all days and occasions, ceremonials or otherwise consistent with the dignity and the honour of the National Flag.</li> </ul>

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{11} UPSC 2023/ Set-D / Q- 25  
> UPSC with Nikhil Test-31 Q-22 | Test-31 Q-85

25. Consider the following statements in respect of the Constitution Day :

Statement-I :

The Constitution Day is celebrated on 26th November every year to promote constitutional values among citizens.

Statement-II :

On 26th November, 1949, the Constituent Assembly of India set up a Drafting Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar to prepare a Draft Constitution of India.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

(a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I

(b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I

(c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect

(d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct

**Q 22.** Which of the following statement(s) regarding the Preamble of the Indian Constitution is/are correct?

1. It clarifies the ultimate sanction behind the making of the Constitution.

2. It grants power to the organs of the Government.

3. It has an enacting clause that brings the Constitution into force.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

(A) 1 and 2 only

(B) 2 and 3 only

(C) 1 only

(D) 1 and 3 only

**Q 22. (D)**

**EXPLANATION:**

**OPTION ELIMINATION STRATEGY**

The Preamble of Indian Constitution does not grant any power but it gives a direction and purpose to the Constitution. So, Statement 2 could be eliminated.

The Preamble to a Constitution embodies the fundamental values and the philosophy, on which the Constitution is based. It also serves as a key to opening the minds of the makers and shows the general purpose for which they made several provisions in the constitution. It is also used as a source of interpretation of other statutes framed under the constitution. Hence it clarifies the ultimate sanction behind the makers of the constitution. So, Statement 1 is correct.

The preamble is not a source of the several powers conferred on government under the provisions of the constitution, but it gives direction and purposes to the constitution. It also outlines the objective of the whole constitution. The Preamble is not a source of power nor a source of limitations or prohibitions. However, it does not grant any power to the organs of the government. So, Statement 2 is not correct.

The enacting clause indicates the legislative authority by which the statute is made and as such the Constituent Assembly adopted and enacted the constitution of India on 26 November 1949 and come onto force on 26th January 1950. The preamble of the Indian constitution has mentioned November 26 1949 as the date of the adoption of the constitution. So, Statement 3 is correct.

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#### **Drafting committee:**

It was considered to be the most important committee of the constituent assembly

**It was chaired by Dr BR Ambedkar**

He played a pivotal role in drafting the constitution and also in passage of the constitution in the assembly

The committee published the first draft of the constitution in February 1948. The second draft was published after incorporating changes suggested by the public in October 1948.

#### **Enactment and enforcement of the constitution**

Final draft of the constitution was introduced in the assembly in 1948

After subsequent readings, the constituent assembly adopted, enacted and gave to themselves the constitution on November 26, 1949

{12} UPSC 2023/ Set-D / Q- 26  
> UPSC with Nikhil **Test-54 Q-51**

26. Consider the following statements :

Statement-I :

Switzerland is one of the leading exporters of gold in terms of value.

Statement-II :

Switzerland has the second largest gold reserves in the world.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

- (a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I
- (b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I
- (c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect
- (d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct

I.P.T.O.

**Q 51. (D)**

**EXPLANATION:**

India is the World's third-largest oil-consuming and importing nation. It imports 85 percent of its crude oil needs. Crude oil is converted into fuels like petrol and diesel at refineries. India imports most of its oil from the Middle East, with Iraq and Saudi Arabia being traditional primary sellers. Russia has recently become India's top oil supplier, surpassing traditional sellers in Saudi Arabia and Iraq.

**So, Pair (1) is correct.**

After China, India is the World's second-largest gold consumer.

"Switzerland is the largest gold refining center and transit hub in the World. India imports the maximum quantity of gold was imported from Switzerland at 469.66 tonnes, followed by UAE (120.16 tonnes), South Africa (71.68 tonnes) and Guinea (58.72 tonnes) in 2021. Gold imported from Switzerland was almost half of India's total gold imports. **So, Pair (2) is correct.**

India is a global leader in the cutting and polishing natural diamonds, contributing about three-fourths of the global turnover by value.

About 99% of the mining of natural diamonds is in nine countries, dominated by Russia (with about 1100 million carats of reserve), Botswana, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Australia and Canada.

Alrosa, a Russian company, is one of the World's biggest diamond producers, accounting for approximately 30% of global diamond output.

India imports most of its Rough diamonds from Russia, Belgium and the United Arab Emirates and is the largest importer of Rough diamonds in the World. **So, Pair (3) is correct.**

Indonesia was placed as India's largest overseas supplier of thermal coal, with its share rising to twothirds in 2022.

India's imports of thermal coal - mainly for power generation - grew 14.7% to 161.18 million tonnes in 2022, data from Indian consultancy Coal mint.

The top 4 largest suppliers of coal to India are as follows.

- Indonesia
- Australia
- South Africa,
- Russia
- United States

**Q 51. Consider the following pairs :**

**Import Item Top supplier to India**

- 1. Crude Oil - Russia
- 2. Gold - Switzerland
- 3. Diamond - Russia
- 4. Coal - Indonesia

How many pairs given above is/are correctly matched ?

- (a) Only one pair
- (b) Only two pairs
- (c) Only three pairs
- (d) All four pairs

## {13} UPSC 2023/ Set-D / Q- 28

## &gt; UPSC with Nikhil Test-28 Q-21 | Test-50 Q-40

## 28. Consider the following statements :

## Statement-I :

India accounts for 3.2% of global export of goods.

## Statement-II :

Many local companies and some foreign companies operating in India have taken advantage of India's 'Production-linked Incentive' scheme.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

- (a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I
- (b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I
- (c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect
- (d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct

Q 46. The government has come up with a **production linked incentive (PLI) scheme** for investors in Electrolyser manufacturing. In light of this, consider the following statements

1. Electrolyzers are the machines that split water into hydrogen and oxygen.
2. They are used to produce green hydrogen using electricity produced from renewable energy sources.
3. At present, there are no electrolyzer manufacturers in India.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

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

## Key Points PLI Scheme:

In order to boost domestic manufacturing and cut down on import bills, the central government in March 2020 introduced a PLI scheme that aims to give companies incentives on incremental sales from products manufactured in domestic units.

The scheme invites foreign companies to set units in India, however, it also aims to encourage local companies to set up or expand existing manufacturing units. The Scheme has also been approved for sectors such as automobiles, pharmaceuticals, IT hardware including laptops, mobile phones & telecom equipment, white goods, chemical cells, food processing and textiles, etc.

• **PLI Scheme** - For target segments, the scheme provides incentive of **4% to 6%** on incremental sales over the base year for goods manufactured in India.

• The incentive is a kind of subsidy provided to the sector based on the disadvantage or disability faced by the sector.

• In the Union Budget 2021-22, the government has committed nearly Rs.1.97 lakh crore to create manufacturing global champions for an Atma Nirbhar Bharat.

• Aim- To create national manufacturing champions and to create 60 lakh new jobs and an additional production of 30 lakh crore during next 5 years.

• Objectives

- o Make domestic manufacturing competitive and efficient
- o Create economies of scale
- o Make India part of global supply chain
- o Attract investment in core manufacturing

## PRODUCTION LINKED IN

Priority	Sectors	Implementation Agency	Targeted Investment (₹ in crores)
1.	Advance Chemistry	NITI Aayog	
	Cell (ACC) Battery	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy	
2.	Electronic/Technology Products	Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology	5,000
3.	Automobiles and components	Department of Heavy Industries	57,042
4.	Pharmaceuticals drugs	Department of Pharmaceuticals	15,000
5.	Telecom & Networking Products	Department of Telecom	12,195
6.	Textile Products: MMF segment and technical textiles	Ministry of Textiles	10,683
7.	Food Products	Ministry of Food Processing Industries	10,900
8.	High Efficiency Solar PV Modules	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy	4,500
9.	White Goods (ACs & LED)	Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade	6,238
10.	Speciality Steel	Ministry of Steel	6,322
	<b>Total</b>		<b>1,45,980</b>



- Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited
- Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited
- Coal India Limited
- GAIL (India) Limited
- Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited
- Indian Oil Corporation Limited
- NTPC Limited
- Oil & Natural Gas Corporation Limited
- Power Grid Corporation of India Limited
- Steel Authority of India Limited

**30.** Consider the following statements :

1. Recently, all the countries of the United Nations have adopted the first-ever compact for international migration, the 'Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM)'.
2. The objectives and commitments stated in the GCM are binding on the UN member countries.
3. The GCM addresses internal migration or internally displaced people also in its objectives and commitments.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

**Q 97. (D)**

**Explanation:**

**The Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM)** – The New York Declaration set in motion a process of intergovernmental consultations and negotiations towards the development of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration. This process concluded in 2018 with the adoption of the Global Compact by the majority of the UN member states at an Intergovernmental Conference in Marrakesh, Morocco.

The Global Compact is the first inter governmentally negotiated agreement, prepared under the auspices of the United Nations, covering all dimensions of international migration in a holistic and comprehensive manner. It is a nonbinding document that respects states' sovereign right to determine who enters and stays in their territory and demonstrates commitment to international co-operation on migration. It presents a significant opportunity to improve the governance of migration, to address the challenges associated with today's migration and to strengthen the contribution of the migrants and migration to sustainable development. The Global Compact is framed in a way consistent with target 10.7 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in which the member states committed to co-operate internationally to facilitate safe, orderly and regular migration. The Global Compact is designed to –

- support international co-operation on the governance of international migration;
- provide a comprehensive menu of options for the states from which they can select policy options to address some of the most pressing issues around international migration; and
- give states the space and flexibility to pursue implementation based on their own migration realities and capacities.

**Q 97.** Consider the following statements regarding the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM):

1. It is a non-binding document.
2. The New York Declaration set in motion a process of the development of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration.
3. It is the first inter-governamentally negotiated agreement covering all dimensions of international migration in a holistic and comprehensive manner.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

36. Consider the following pairs :

Objects in space	Description
1. Cepheids	Giant clouds of dust and gas in space
2. Nebulae	Stars which brighten and dim periodically
3. Pulsars	Neutron stars that are formed when massive stars run out of fuel and collapse

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

**Q 8. (A)**

**Explanation:**

**Statement 1 is incorrect:** Nebula: It is a cloud of gas and dust in space; it is a star's birthplace.

**Statement 2 is incorrect:** Protostar: It is an early stage of a star formation where nuclear fusion is yet to begin.

**Supplementary notes:**

**Terminologies of Star Formation**

**Nebula:** A nebula is a cloud of gas (mostly hydrogen and helium) and dust in space; it is a star's birthplace.

**Protostar:** an early stage of a star formation where nuclear fusion is yet to begin.

**T Tauri Star:** A very young, lightweight star, less than 10 million years old, that is still undergoing gravitational contraction. it represents an intermediate stage between a Protostar and a low-mass main sequence star like the Sun.

**Red Giant (in case of a small star):** A red giant is a luminous giant star of low or intermediate mass in a late phase of stellar evolution.

**Red Supergiant (in case of a large star):** Red super giants (RSGs) are stars with a supergiant luminosity class of spectral type K or M. They are the largest stars in the universe in terms of volume, although they are not the most massive or luminous.

**Planetary nebula** is an outer layer of gas and dust (no planets involved!) that are lost when the star changes from a red giant to a white dwarf.

**A supernova is the explosive death of a star and often results in the star obtaining the brightness of 100 million suns for a short time.**

**White dwarf (in case of a small star):** A white dwarf is a very small, hot star, the last stage in the life cycle of a star like the Sun. White dwarfs are the remains of normal stars, whose nuclear energy supplies have been used up.

**Neutron Star or Black Hole (in case of a large star)** A black dwarf is a white dwarf that has sufficiently cooled that it no longer emits significant heat or light. Because the time required for a white dwarf to reach this state is calculated to be longer than the current age of the universe (13.8 billion years), no black dwarfs are expected to exist in the universe yet.

- Black widow binaries are powered by pulsars — rapidly spinning neutron stars that are the collapsed cores of massive stars.
- Pulsars have a dizzying rotational period, spinning around every few milliseconds, and emitting flashes of high-energy gamma and X-rays in the process.

**37. Which one of the following countries has its own Satellite Navigation System?**

- (a) Australia
- (b) Canada
- (c) Israel
- (d) Japan

**Q 71. (A)**

**Explanation:**

**Statement 3 is incorrect:** Both the range of operation and the bandwidth of transmission IRNSS- NavIC system are much narrower than the GPS.

**Supplementary notes:**

**The bandwidth of Global Navigation Satellite Systems (GNSS)**

**IRNSS Architecture:**

The IRNSS architecture mainly consists of:

Space Segment

Ground Segment

User Segment

IRNSS constellation is a combination of geosynchronous orbits (GSO) and inclined geostationary orbit (IGSO) satellites.

IRNSS is an independent regional navigation satellite system being developed by India. It is designed to provide accurate position information service to users in India as well as the region extending up to 1500 km from its boundary, which is its primary service area. An Extended Service Area lies between primary service area and area enclosed by the rectangle from Latitude 30 deg South to 50 deg North, Longitude 30 deg East to 130 deg East.

IRNSS will provide two types of services, namely, Standard Positioning Service (SPS) which is provided to all the users, and Restricted Service (RS), which is an encrypted service provided only to the authorised users. The IRNSS System is expected to provide a position accuracy of better than 20 m in the primary service area.

**Advantages of Quasi-Zenith Satellite System (QZSS)**

In recent years, more countries are developing and establishing, original satellite positioning systems. However, QZSS is superior to these systems.

As many countries launch positioning satellites, only Japan's QZSS is highly compatible with GPS and can be used with GPS in an integrated way; QZSS and GPS can be utilized as a single group of satellites.

To put it simply, with QZSS it is like the number of GPS satellites has been increased. Because QZSS can be used in an integrated way with GPS, the number of satellites that can transmit satellite signals at the same time is increased, which makes highly precise, stable positioning possible. This also decreases the positioning errors as described.

**Q 71. Which of the following statements is correct about the various Global Navigation Satellite Systems (GNSS)?**

- 1. The Quasi-Zenith Satellite System is the regional satellite navigation system from Japan that is compatible with GPS and can be used with GPS in an integrated way.
- 2. IRNSS constellation is a combination of geosynchronous orbits (GSO) and inclined geostationary orbit (IGSO) satellites.
- 3. The bandwidth of transmission for the IRNSS- NavIC system is the same as United States's GPS but its range of operation is much smaller than GPS.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

Consider the following statements :

1. Ballistic missiles are jet-propelled at subsonic speeds throughout their flights, while cruise missiles are rocket-powered only in the initial phase of flight.
2. Agni-V is a medium-range supersonic cruise missile, while BrahMos is a solid-fuelled intercontinental ballistic missile.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

#### Q 45. (D)

##### Ballistic Missiles

- A ballistic missile follows a ballistic trajectory to deliver warheads on a predetermined target.
- A ballistic trajectory is the path of an object that is launched but has no active propulsion during its actual flight (these weapons are guided only during relatively brief periods of flight).

#### Q 50. (C)

##### Explanation:

Both statements are correct

##### Supplementary notes:

##### BrahMos

The BrahMos (designated PJ-10) is a medium-range ramjet supersonic cruise missile launched from submarines, ships, aircraft or land. It is notably one of the fastest supersonic cruise missiles in the world. It is a joint venture between the Russian Federation's NPO Mashinostroyeniya and India's Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO), formed BrahMos Aerospace.

It is based on the Russian P-800 Oniks cruise missile and other similar sea-skimming Russian cruise missile technology.

The name BrahMos is a portmanteau formed from two rivers, the Brahmaputra of India and the Moskva of Russia.

It is the world's fastest anti-ship cruise missile currently in operation. The land-launched and ship-launched versions are already in service. An air-launched variant of BrahMos appeared in 2012 and entered service in 2019. A hypersonic version of the missile, BrahMos-II, is also presently under development with a speed of Mach 7–8 to boost aerial fast strike capability. It was expected to be ready for testing by 2024.

##### Agni Missile Series

The Agni missile is a family of medium to intercontinental-range ballistic missiles developed by India, named after one of the five elements of nature. Agni missiles are long-range, nuclear weapons capable, the surface to surface ballistic missiles. The first missile of the series, Agni-I, was developed under the Integrated

Q 45. Consider the following statements:

1. Ballistic missiles are guided missiles to combat terrestrial targets.
2. Ballistic missiles are self-propelled till the end of its flight.
3. Cruise missiles leave the earth's atmosphere and re-enter it.
4. Cruise missiles are also known as Multiple Independently Targetable Re-entry vehicle.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

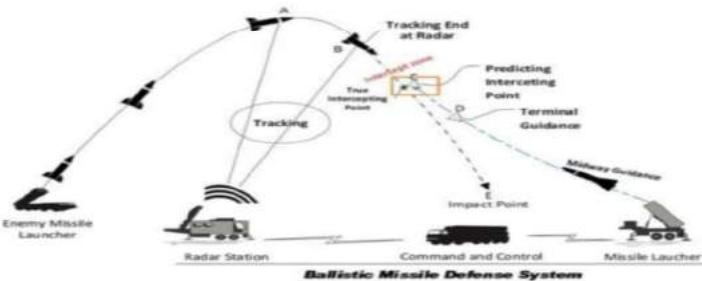
- (A) 1, 2, 3 only
- (B) 1, 2, 4 only
- (C) All of the above
- (D) None of the above

Q 50. Which of the following statements is/are correct about India's missile programme?

1. Agni-V is an intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM), and it can carry a nuclear payload.
2. BrahMos is a medium-range ramjet supersonic cruise missile launched from submarines, ships, aircraft or land.

Select the correct answer using the following code:

- (A) 1 only
- (B) 2 only
- (C) Both 1 and 2
- (D) Neither 1 nor 2



## {18} UPSC 2023/ Set-D / Q- 40

> UPSC with Nikhil **Test-32 Q-01**

40. With reference to green hydrogen, consider the following statements :

1. It can be used directly as a fuel for internal combustion.
2. It can be blended with natural gas and used as fuel for heat or power generation.
3. It can be used in the hydrogen fuel cell to run vehicles.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

**Q 1. (B)**

**Q 1.** What are the disadvantages of green hydrogen as a fuel?

1. Colorless and Odourless fuel, which is light in weight.
2. Highly flammable fuel.
3. Very high energy density, which is about 3 times of hydrocarbons.
4. Hydrogen embrittlement.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

**EXPLANATION:**

Green hydrogen is defined as hydrogen produced by splitting water into hydrogen and oxygen using renewable electricity. It is a colorless and odorless gas.

The Advantages of Green Hydrogen as a fuel are,

- 100 % eco-friendly and non-polluting.
- Green hydrogen is easy to store as it is light in weight.
- It has a high energy density.
- It can be transformed into electricity or synthesis gas and has multiple
- It can be mixed with natural gas and transported through the presently available pipelines and gas infrastructures.

**So, Statements 1 and 3 are not correct.**

The Disadvantages of Green Hydrogen as a fuel are as follows,

- High cost of production.
- Highly volatile and flammable element.
- The production of green hydrogen requires more energy than other fuels.
- The problem of Hydrogen embrittlement. This is the phenomenon in which when the introduction and diffusion of hydrogen take place into the material makes the metals brittle.

**So, Statements 2 and 4 are correct.**

## {19} UPSC 2023/ Set-D / Q- 43

> UPSC with Nikhil **Test-17 Q-68 | Test-15 Q-66**

43. Consider the following pairs :

Regions often mentioned in news	Reason for being in news
1. North Kivu and Ituri	: War between Armenia and Azerbaijan
2. Nagorno-Karabakh	: Insurgency in Mozambique
3. Kherson and Zaporizhzhia	: Dispute between Israel and Lebanon

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

Q 68. Consider the following statements regarding the city of Kherson:

1. It is a port city located in the west of Ukraine, bordering Moldova.
2. It is situated on the Dnieper River that flows into the Black Sea.
3. Apart from Russia and Ukraine, all the countries surrounding the Black Sea are members of the NATO.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

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

Q 66. The Nagorno-Karabakh is a region located between which of the following countries?

- (A) Iran and Turkmenistan
- (B) Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan Tri-junction
- (C) Azerbaijan and Armenia
- (D) Turkey and Georgia

**Q 66. (C)****Nagorno-Karabakh Region**

❑ The breakaway region of Nagorno-Karabakh in the South Caucasus has been at the centre of three wars and multiple clashes between Azerbaijan and Armenia.

❑ Nagorno-Karabakh is a landlocked, mountainous, and forested region with a population of around 150,000, falling within the boundaries of Azerbaijan.

❑ Nagorno-Karabakh, called Artsakh in Armenian, hosts a predominantly ethnic Armenian population with an Azeri minority.

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**Q 68. (B)**

Russian forces in Ukraine have captured the city of Kherson, making it the first major urban Centre to fall during the ongoing invasion of the country.

**Kherson**

❑ Kherson is an important port city in the south of Ukraine.

❑ It has a population of around 290,000 and is situated on the Dnieper River that flows into the Black Sea.

❑ The Black Sea holds immense geostrategic importance for Russia.

❑ Apart from Russia, five other countries that surround the important water body are North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) members Turkey, Bulgaria, and Romania.

❑ Ukraine and Georgia are the two countries that want to join NATO.

❑ The city has its own international airport and is also home to important institutes of higher education.

47. Consider the following pairs :

<i>Area of conflict mentioned in news</i>	<i>Country where it is located</i>
1. Donbas	: Syria
2. Kachin	: Ethiopia
3. Tigray	: North Yemen

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

**Q 91. (C)**

#### EXPLANATION

The Tigray Region is the northernmost region of Ethiopia. The Tigray War is an ongoing armed conflict that began in November 2020. It is fought between the Tigray People's Liberation Front (TPLF)-controlled Tigray Regional Government, and the Ethiopian National Defense Forces (ENDF). The war was declared in response to the TPLF's attack on a federal military base in Tigray. So, option (c) is correct.



#### Donbass Region

- Russia officially announced independence of the **Donetsk and Luhansk republics** effectively killing the Minsk agreements. Both Donetsk and Luhansk are collectively called as **Donbas Region**.

#### Significance of Region

- It is important to Russia's current vision for Ukraine, as it contains areas controlled by Russian-backed separatist groups. Also resource wise, Donbass region is **rich in coal**.

#### NORD Stream 1 & NORD STREAM 2

- **Nord Stream** is a set of offshore natural gas pipelines in Europe, running under the Baltic Sea from **Russia to Germany**.

**49.** Consider the following heavy industries :

1. Fertilizer plants
2. Oil refineries
3. Steel plants

Green hydrogen is expected to play a significant role in decarbonizing how many of the above industries?

(a) Only one  
(b) Only two  
(c) All three  
(d) None

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**Q 53. (D)**

#### **Green Hydrogen**

- The Indian Institute of Science (IISc), Bengaluru, announced the development of new technology to produce green hydrogen from biomass.
- The technology is said to produce 100 grams of hydrogen from one kilogram of biomass.
- The process consists of two steps.
- First, the biomass would be converted into syngas, a hydrogen-rich fuel gas mixture through a novel reactor using oxygen and steam.
- And then, the pure hydrogen would be generated from syngas using an indigenously developed low-pressure gas separation unit.
- Green hydrogen can be used in industries, including the steel industry to decarbonize steel, and in the agriculture sector to manufacture green fertilizers, said the release.
- Steam methane reforming (SMR) is a process in which methane from natural gas is heated, with steam, usually with a catalyst, to produce a mixture of carbon monoxide and hydrogen used in organic synthesis and as a fuel.

50. Consider the following statements about G-20 :

1. The G-20 group was originally established as a platform for the Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors to discuss the international economic and financial issues.
2. Digital public infrastructure is one of India's G-20 priorities.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**Digital Innovation Alliance Campaign (G20-DIA)**

- Stay Safe Online and G20 Digital Innovation Alliance was launched by the Ministry of Electronics & IT (MeitY).
- They are among the first programs to be launched worldwide by G20 by any Ministry
- MeitY, the Nodal Ministry for the G20 Digital Economy Working Group (DEWG), has represented India in numerous working groups and Ministerial sessions during previous presidencies.
- DIA is meant to unite the innovation ecosystems of G-20 to recognise and support start-ups developing innovative digital solutions.
- During India's G20 presidency, MeitY will focus on 3 priority areas, namely Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI), Cyber Security, and Digital Skill Development, together with the Stay Safe Online campaign and DIA programme under the DEWG.
- MeitY aims to carry forward the vision of the digital transformation of the global digital economy for public service delivery through innovation and a future-ready digitally skilled workforce in a secure cyber environment.

**Q 26. (D)****EXPLANATION:**

The Group of Twenty (G20) is the premier intergovernmental forum for international economic cooperation. The forum plays an important role in shaping and strengthening global architecture and governance on all major international economic issues.

The G20 was founded in 1999 after the Asian financial crisis as a forum for Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors to discuss global economic and financial issues.

The Group of Twenty (G20) comprises 19 countries (Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Republic of Korea, Mexico, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Turkey, United Kingdom and United States) and the European Union. The G20 members represent around 85% of the global GDP, over 75% of the global trade, and about two-thirds of the world population. **So, Statement 1 is not correct.**

## &gt; UPSC with Nikhil Test-07 Q-74 | Test-04 Q-99 | Test-32 Q-76 | Test-07 Q-43

**51. Consider the following statements :**

1. Jhelum River passes through Wular Lake.
2. Krishna River directly feeds Kolleru Lake.
3. Meandering of Gandak River formed Kanwar Lake.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

Q 74. Which of the following lakes in India are formed by the process of deposition?

1. Kanwar lake
2. Chilika Lake
3. Dhebar Lake
4. Roopkund Lake

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

Q 99. Which of the following statements are correct?

1. The Jhelum rises from a spring at Verinag, situated at the foot of the Velikonda range.

2. It flows through Srinagar and the Wular lake before entering Pakistan.

3. It joins the Chenab near Jhang in Pakistan.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q 76. Consider the following statements about the physiography of India:

1. River Narmada rises from the Amarkantak Plateau which is confined to Madhya Pradesh.

2. Kolleru Lake lies between the deltas of Rivers Godavari and Krishna.

3. Munroe Island is located at the confluence of river Kabini and Cauvery.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Test: 32 (Geography - IV) (2023) | Test Code: 12332

Q 99. (B)

The Jhelum, an important tributary of the Indus, rises from a spring at Verinag, situated at the foot of the Pir Panjal in the south-eastern part of the valley of Kashmir. It flows through Srinagar and the Wular Lake before entering Pakistan through a deep narrow gorge. It joins the Chenab near Jhang in Pakistan.

Q 74. (B)

**OPTION ELIMINATION STRATEGY**

For the Lakes to be formed by the act of deposition, it has to be found at the mouths of any river. Among the given options, it is Chilika (R. Daya) and Kanwar (R. Gandak) which are formed due to the course of the rivers. So, statement 3 and 4 could be eliminated

**EXPLANATION**

The Kanwar Taal or Kabar Taal Lake or Kabartal Wetland located in Begusarai district of Bihar, India, is Asia's largest freshwater oxbow lake. It was declared as a Ramsar site in 2020, becoming the first Ramsar site in Bihar.

It is a residual oxbow lake, formed due to meandering of Gandak river, a tributary of Ganga, in the geological past. So, Statement 1 is correct

Kolleru Lake is one of the largest freshwater lakes in India located in state of Andhra Pradesh and forms the largest shallow freshwater lake in Asia, 15 kilometers away from the Eluru and 65km from Rajamahendravaram. Kolleru is located between Krishna and Godavari deltas. Kolleru spans into two districts – Krishna and West Godavari. The lake is fed directly by water from the seasonal Budameru and Tammileru streams, and is connected to the Krishna and Godavari irrigation systems by over 67 major and minor irrigation canals. This lake is a major tourist attraction. So option (d) is not correct.

Q 44. (C)

**Q 43.** Consider the following statements

regarding **Dry Deciduous Forest in India**:

1. **Tendu, Palas, amaltas, bel, khair, axle wood, etc.** are the common trees of these forests.

2. These forest covers vast areas of the country, where rainfall ranges between 70 - 100 cm.

3. These forests are found in the rainier parts of the peninsular plateau and the plains of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh.

Which of the above statements are correct?

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

Test: 32 (Geography - IV) (2023) | Test Code: 12332

**53.** Consider the following trees :

- 1. **Jackfruit (Artocarpus heterophyllus)**
- 2. **Mahua (Madhuca indica)**
- 3. **Teak (Tectona grandis)**

How many of the above are deciduous trees?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

**Q 63.** Which of the following statement is incorrect regarding **Tropical Deciduous Forests**?

- (A) These are the most widespread forests in India.
- (B) On the wetter margins, moist deciduous has a transition to the dry deciduous
- (C) Deciduous forest covers vast areas where rainfall ranges between 70 -100 cm.
- (D) Moist deciduous forests forests are found in the northeastern states along the foothills of Himalayas, eastern slopes of the Western Ghats and Odisha.

**Q 63. (B)**

**Explanation:**

- **Statement (b) is incorrect:** On the wetter margins, dry deciduous has a transition to the moist deciduous.

**Supplementary notes:**

**Tropical Deciduous Forests**

• **These are the most widespread forests in India.** They are also called the monsoon forests. They spread over regions which receive rainfall between 70-200 cm. **On the basis of the availability of water, these forests are further divided into moist and dry deciduous:**

• **The Moist deciduous forests are more pronounced in the regions which record rainfall between 100-200 cm. These forests are found in the northeastern states along the foothills of Himalayas, eastern slopes of the Western Ghats and Odisha.** **Teak, sal, shisham, hurra, mahua, amla, semul, kusum, and sandalwood etc. are the main species of these forests.**

## {25} UPSC 2023/ Set-D / Q- 56

> UPSC with Nikhil **Test-46 Q-60**

**Q 60.** Consider the following statements with regards to the term 'Red Dunes' which was in the news recently:

1. Red dunes consist of sediments made of glacial deposits.
2. They have very low water and nutrient retention capacity.
3. They are locally called theri and found in Andhra Pradesh.

Which of the following statements is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) Only 3
- (d) 1 and 3 only

56. Ilmenite and rutile, abundantly available in certain coastal tracts of India, are rich sources of which one of the following?

- (a) Aluminium
- (b) Copper
- (c) Iron
- (d) Titanium

**Q 60. (B)**

**Explanation:**

**Statements 1 and 3 are incorrect:** There is a small desert situated in the state of Tamil Nadu. It consists of red sand dunes and is confined to Thoothukudi district. The red dunes are called theri in Tamil. **They consist of sediments dating back to the Quaternary Period and are made of marine deposits.**

**Statement 2 is correct:** They have very low water and nutrient retention capacity. The dunes are susceptible to aerodynamic lift. This is the push that lets something move up. It is the force that is the opposite of weight.

The petrographical study (petrography is the study of composition and properties of rocks) and X-ray diffraction analysis (a method used to determine a material's crystallographic structure) of the red sand dunes reveal the presence of heavy and light minerals.

These include Ilmenite, Magnetite, Rutile, Garnet, Zircon, Diopsid, Tourmaline, Hematite, Goethite, Kyanite, Quartz, Feldspar, Biotite.

The iron-rich heavy minerals like ilmenite, magnetite, garnet, hypersthene and rutile present in the soil had undergone leaching by surface water and were then oxidised because of the favourable semi-arid climatic conditions.

It was due to these processes that the dunes near Tiruchendur, a coastal town of Thoothukudi district are red-coloured.

The dunes are spread over Kuthiraimozhi theri (2,387.12 hectares) and Sathankulam (899.08 ha) reserve forest of Tiruchendur taluk, which is located on the shoreline overlooking the Bay of Bengal in the **southeastern part of Tamil Nadu.**

## {26} UPSC 2023/ Set-D / Q- 59

> UPSC with Nikhil **Test-37 Q-26 | Test-37 Q-84**

59. Consider the following statements :

1. Amarkantak Hills are at the confluence of Vindhya and Sahyadri Ranges.
2. Biligirangan Hills constitute the easternmost part of Satpura Range.
3. Seshachalam Hills constitute the southernmost part of Western Ghats.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

Q 26. Consider the following pairs:

Peaks Hills
1. Dhupgarh - Satpura
2. Norkek - Mikir
3. Mulangiri - Baba-Budan
4. Amarkantak - Harischandra Range

How many pairs given above is/are correctly

matched?

- (A) Only one pair
- (B) Only two pairs
- (C) Only three pairs
- (D) All four pairs

## Eastern Ghats Mountains – North to South

Mountain Ranges	States	Remarks
Nayagarh Hills	Orissa	
Bastar Plateau	Chhattisgarh	
Nallamala Hills	AP Telangana	
Erramala Hills	Andhra Pradesh	
Velikonda Range	Andhra Pradesh	
Palkonda Range	Andhra Pradesh	
Seshachalam Hills	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupati City

Bababudan is a famous Muslim Sufi saint who brought 7 seeds of coffee from Saudi Arabia to India. It is famous for coffee production and iron reserves. **So, Pair 3 is correct.**

Amarkantak peak is located in Madhya Pradesh's newly formed district of Anuppur. It is located around 1067 metres above mean sea level on the Maikal mountain range, which connects the Vindhya and Satpura mountain ranges. It is located in the Madhya Pradesh state of India, in the Shahdol region. The Narmada River originates near Amarkantak.

Whereas the Harischandra Range is a group of hills in the state of Maharashtra. It lies in the northwestern region of the Deccan Plateau, between the Godavari and the Bhima rivers. The Kalsubai is the highest peak and the Harischandragad is another important peak. **So, Pair 4 is not correct.**

## {27} UPSC 2023/ Set-D / Q- 61

> UPSC with Nikhil **Test-57 Q-24 | Test-49 Q-21****61.** Consider the following statements :

## Statement-I :

Interest income from the deposits in Infrastructure Investment Trusts (InvITs) distributed to their investors is exempted from tax, but the dividend is taxable.

## Statement-II :

InvITs are recognized as borrowers under the 'Securitization and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002'.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

- (a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I
- (b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I
- (c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect
- (d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct

• An Infrastructure Investment Trust (InvITs) is like a mutual fund, which enables direct investment of small amounts of money from possible individual/institutional investors in infrastructure to earn a small portion of the income as return.

• InvITs work like mutual funds or real estate investment trusts (REITs) in features. InvITs can be treated as the modified version of REITs designed to suit the specific circumstances of the infrastructure sector.

• SEBI notified the SEBI (Infrastructure Investment Trusts) Regulations, 2014 on September 26, 2014, providing for registration and regulation of InvITs in India. The objective of InvITs is to facilitate investment in the infrastructure sector.

Real Estate Investment Trusts or REITs and Infrastructure Investment Trusts or InvITs are similar to mutual funds that pool investors' money and offer a regular income (dividends) which helps in long-term capital appreciation. **So, Statement 2 is correct.**

• Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs) and Infrastructure Investment Trusts (InvITs) are traded over the stock exchange. Recently, SEBI, a market regulator, amended REITs and InvITs regulations, as the trading lot size of REITs has been reduced from around 200 units to 1 unit. • Hence, it makes easy entry and brings in more liquidity through increased trading volumes, allowing retail investors to access investment options easily. And smaller minimum trading quantities (no minimum amount that is needed to trade in the stock market) make REITs more liquid than InvITs.

• Infrastructure Investment Trusts (InvITs) is a large trading lots (refers to the number of shares bought in one transaction), and the higher unit price of InvITs, makes them less liquid. REITs are more liquid since they have a lower unit price than InvITs.

Therefore, InvITs are not more liquid compared to REITs. **So, Statement 3 is not correct.**

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:****INVESTMENT TRUSTS IN INDIA**

<b>InvITs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Infrastructure Investment Trusts (InvITs) are investment instruments that work like mutual funds and are regulated by SEBI.</li> <li>• InvITs are mostly structured as trusts, and an independent trustee holds assets on behalf of unit holders.</li> <li>• InvITs could be set up for sectors defined under the infrastructure as per RBI guidelines.</li> <li>• Currently, InvITs are engaged in the road, power transmission, gas pipelines and tower transmission.</li> </ul>		
<b>Difference</b>	<b>Basis of Difference</b>	<b>Real Estate Investment Trusts (REIT)</b>	<b>Infrastructure Investment Trusts (InvITs)</b>

**Q 21.** With reference to **Investment Trusts in India**, consider the following statements:

1. Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs) and **Infrastructure Investment Trusts (InvITs)** were launched in India by the Reserve Bank of India.

2. InvITs and REITs are similar to mutual funds that pool money from investors, which helps in long-term capital appreciation.

3. InvITs are more liquid compared to REITs. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**62. Consider the following statements :****Statement-I :**

In the post-pandemic recent past, many Central Banks worldwide had carried out interest rate hikes.

**Statement-II :**

Central Banks generally assume that they have the ability to counteract the rising consumer prices via monetary policy means.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

- (a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I
- (b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I
- (c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect
- (d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct

**Q 39. (D)****Explanation:-**

Drought and famine will increase inflation. It will certainly affect interest rate. So, statement 1 is correct.

Both cost push and demand pull inflation will affect interest rate levels. The higher the inflation rate, the more interest rates are likely to rise. This occurs because lenders will demand higher interest rates as compensation for the decrease in purchasing power of the money they are paid in the future. So statement 2 is correct.

**Inflation**

The rate of inflation is another important factor that governs interest rates on loans. The lenders prefer lending at interest rates that are higher than the rate of inflation. Otherwise, they will post a negative growth

in absolute terms. Therefore, a rise in the rate of inflation signals a higher interest rate regime. On the other hand, a drop in the rate of inflation indicates a softer interest rate regime.

**Q 57. (A)****EXPLANATION:**

Fiscal policy is the policy under which the government uses the instrument of taxation, public spending and public borrowing to achieve various economic policy objectives. Simply put, it is the government spending and taxation policy to achieve sustainable growth. **So, Statement 1 is correct.**

Monetary policy is the macroeconomic policy laid down by the central bank. It involves the management of the money supply and interest rate. It is the demand side economic policy used by the government of a country to achieve macroeconomic objectives like inflation, consumption, growth and liquidity.

**So, Statement 2 is correct.**

business cycle and adjusting fiscal and monetary policies to control abrupt changes in demand or supply.

- Stabilization policy seeks to keep an economy on an even keel by increasing or decreasing interest rates as needed.

- Interest rates are raised to discourage borrowing and lowered to boost borrowing to spend.

- Fiscal policy can also increase or decrease government spending and taxes to affect aggregate demand.

- The intended result is an economy cushioned from wild swings in demand.

## {29} UPSC 2023/ Set-D / Q- 63

## &gt; UPSC with Nikhil Test-20 Q-74 | Test-44 Q-23

63. Consider the following statements :

Statement-I :

✓ Carbon markets are likely to be one of the most widespread tools in the fight against climate change.

Statement-II :

✓ Carbon markets transfer resources from the private sector to the State.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

- (a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I
- (b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I
- (c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect
- (d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct

Q 74. Consider the following statements

regarding the Carbon Market:

1. Carbon markets allow the trade of carbon credits with the overall objective of bringing down emissions.

2. An amendment to the Energy Conservation Act, 2001 seeks to establish a domestic carbon market.

3. Under the Kyoto Protocol, carbon markets have worked at the international level as well. Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

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

Q 23. Consider the following statements

regarding carbon credit:

1. Carbon credit is a mechanism for carbon offsetting.

2. It was introduced for the first time in 2010.

3. Carbon markets allow buying and selling of carbon credits.

Select the correct option using the codes given below:

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

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(D) 1, 2 and 3

**Q 74. (D)**

### Carbon Markets

- The creation of a domestic carbon market is one of the most significant provisions of the proposed amendment to the Energy Conservation Act, of 2001.
- Carbon markets allow the trade of carbon credits with the overall objective of bringing down emissions.
- These markets create incentives to reduce emissions or improve energy efficiency.
- For example, an industrial unit that outperforms the emission standards stand to gain credits.
- Another unit that is struggling to attain the prescribed standards can buy these credits and show compliance to these standards.

**Q 23. (C)**

### Explanation:

- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** It was introduced under Kyoto protocol which was ratified by 191 countries in 2001.

### Supplementary notes:

#### Carbon Credit

- Carbon offsetting allows a country to help reach its own emissions reduction targets by funding emission reductions in another country.
- Companies are increasingly using carbon credits to offset their emissions.
- At Kyoto in 1997, the world's nations agreed carbon credits were a good way of reducing the emission of CO<sub>2</sub> and other greenhouse gases.
- Later, in 2001 in Germany, 191 countries ratified the protocol
- Carbon markets started under the Kyoto Protocol, which is being replaced by the Paris Agreement.
- Carbon markets allow buying and selling of carbon emission reductions, or carbon credits to reduce global emissions.
- Carbon Markets can potentially deliver emissions reductions over and above what countries are doing on their own. In this scenario, companies buy and sell the 'right to pollute' from each other

## {30} UPSC 2023/ Set-D / Q- 64

> UPSC with Nikhil **Test-44 Q-10**

**Q 10. Match the Correct pair from the following:**

- 1) Sterilization by RBI – to aid the effects of excess inflow of foreign investments in the economy.
- 2) Tariff and non-tariff barriers – Tariff is a tax on imports and exports whereas non-tariff is a form of non-tax restrictions on trade.
- 3) Mahalonobis model – Large scale agricultural development
- 4) Windsor Framework – Saudi Arabia and Russia
- 5) Seismic zone V – Nagpur
- 6) Ionosphere layer – The temperature here starts increasing with height.
- 7) BLUE – It is a human friendly, low cost robot to use recent advances in artificial intelligence to master intricate human tasks.
- 8) Three 'Vs' of big data - Volume, Velocity and Variety

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

(A) Only Five Pairs are correct  
(B) Only Six Pairs are correct  
(C) Only Four Pairs correct  
(D) All Pairs are correct

**64. Which one of the following activities of the Reserve Bank of India is considered to be part of 'sterilization'?**

- (a) Conducting 'Open Market Operations'
- (b) Oversight of settlement and payment systems
- (c) Debt and cash management for the Central and State Governments
- (d) Regulating the functions of Non-banking Financial Institutions

**Q 10. (C)**

**Pairs 1, 2, 4 and 5 are incorrect.**

Sterilization refers to the process by which the RBI takes away money from the banking system to neutralise the fresh money that enters the system. By selling the government securities, RBI suck out the liquidity from the market and hence sterilizes the economy against adverse external shocks. **Hence option A is correct.**

A non-tariff barrier is a form of non-tax restrictions trade where barriers to trade are set up and take a form other than a tariff. It includes quotas, embargoes, sanctions, levies and other restrictions and are frequently used by large and developed economies. Tariff is a tax on imports and exports. Both the tools are used by countries in International market for trade and services. **Hence option C is correct.**

The WTO agreements cover trade in goods as well as services to facilitate international trade (bilateral and multilateral) through removal of tariff as well as non-tariff barriers and providing greater market access to all member countries. A developing country like India still does not have the access to developed countries markets because of high non-tariff barriers.

### THE BASICS OF TARIFFS AND TRADE BARRIERS

## {31} UPSC 2023/ Set-D / Q- 65

## &gt; UPSC with Nikhil Test-35 Q-23 | Test-46 Q-32

65. Consider the following markets :

1. Government Bond Market
2. Call Money Market
3. Treasury Bill Market
4. Stock Market

How many of the above are included in capital markets?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

Q 23. Which of the below statement is not correct regarding financial markets?

- (A) Money market deals with the generation of funds with a maximum maturity of one year, and the capital market deals with the generation of funds for a period of one year or longer
- (B) Treasury bills are money market instruments, while dated government securities are capital market instruments
- (C) Financial markets are exclusively regulated by the Securities and Exchange Board of India
- (D) Shares are financial instruments that are not transacted in the money market

Q 32. Which of the following statements correctly differentiates between Money market and Capital market?

- (a) The investment in money markets generally yields a higher return for investors than the capital markets.
- (b) Investment in capital market instruments requires huge sums of money as compared to the money market.
- (c) Unlike money market, capital market securities are not considered liquid investments.
- (d) Capital market instruments are riskier than the money market.

Q 23. (C)

**EXPLANATION:**

Financial systems can be classified into two categories based on the maturity period. The money market usually deals with short-term funds with a one-year maturity period, whereas the capital market deals with long-term funds with a maturity period of more than a year. So, Option (a) is correct.



Dated Government Securities(G-Secs) are capital market instruments with a tenor that ranges from 5 years to 40 years. In India, the Central Government issues treasury bills and bonds or dated securities, while the State Governments issue only bonds or dated securities, called the State Development Loans (SDLs). State Governments cannot issue T-Bills. Thus, Treasury bills which are money market instruments, while dated government securities are capital market instruments. So, Option (b) is correct.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cash Management Bill (CMB)</li> </ul>
Capital Market	<p>The long-term financial market of an economy is known as the 'capital market.' This market makes it possible to raise long-term money (capital), i.e., for a minimum of 365 days and above.</p>
Instruments of Capital Market	<p>Shares</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Debentures</li> <li>• Bonds</li> <li>• Funds</li> <li>• Public deposits</li> </ul>

## {32} UPSC 2023/ Set-D / Q- 67

## &gt; UPSC with Nikhil Test-35 Q-95 | Test-04 Q-59

Q 95. Consider the following statements

about Minimum Support Price (MSP) in India:

1. MSP is provided for Cereals, Pulses, Oilseeds and commercial crops such as Cotton and Raw Jute.

2. MSP is determined on yearly basis by Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices.

3. Recently, Union Cabinet has given approval to extend MSP for certain fruits and vegetables.

4. State governments are empowered to offer MSP to other crops for which MSP is not announced by the Centre.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only

(B) 1 and 4 only

(C) 1, 3 and 4 only

(D) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Q 59. With reference to Oil Seed cultivation in India, consider the following statements:

1. India is the largest producer of Oilseeds in the world.

2. Only one-third of the Oil Seed producing areas remain under irrigation.

3. There is no Minimum Support Price or MSP system for Oil Seeds in India.

4. India is the world's largest importer of edible oil.

Which of the statements are correct?

(A) 1, 2 and 3 only

(B) 1, 2 and 4 only

(C) 1, 3 and 4 only

(D) 2, 3 and 4 only

67. Consider the following statements :

- The Government of India provides Minimum Support Price for niger (*Guizotia abyssinica*) seeds.
- Niger is cultivated as a Kharif crop.
- Some tribal people in India use niger seed oil for cooking.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- Only one
- Only two
- All three
- None

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Commodity	Variety	MSP for 2021-22 (Rs per quintal)	MSP for 2022-2023 (Rs per quintal)	Increase over previous year (Rs per quintal)
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## KHARIF CROPS

Paddy	Common	1940	2040	100
	Grade 'A'	1960	2060	100
Jowar	Hybrid	2738	2970	232
Sunflower seed				
Soyabean	Yellow	3950	4300	350
Sesamum	-	7307	7830	523
Nigerseed	-	6930	7287	357

## Q 59. (B)

India is the largest producer of oilseeds in the world. Different oil seeds are grown covering approximately 12 percent of the total cropped area of the country. So, statement 1 is correct.

Only one-third of the oilseed producing area in the country remains under the irrigation. Remaining two-third of the producing area was under rainfed cultivation. So, statement 2 is correct.

Government announces minimum support prices (MSPs) for 22 mandated crops and fair and remunerative price (FRP) for sugarcane. 8 oilseed crops are covered under MSP. They are groundnut, rapeseed/mustard, toria, soyabean, sunflower seed, sesamum, safflower seed and

Niger seed. So, statement 3 is not correct.

India is the world's largest importer of vegetable oils, buys nearly 15 million tonnes annually. Of this, palm oil comprises 9 million tonnes and the rest 6 million tonnes is soybean and sunflower oil. Indonesia and Malaysia are the two countries which supply palm oil. So, statement 4 is correct.

69. Consider the following :

1. Demographic performance
2. Forest and ecology
3. Governance reforms
4. Stable government
5. Tax and fiscal efforts

For the horizontal tax devolution, the Fifteenth Finance Commission used how many of the above as criteria other than population area and income distance?

- (a) Only two
- (b) Only three
- (c) Only four
- (d) All five

**Q 74. (D)**

#### EXPLANATION:

The 15th Finance Commission report for 2020-21 was tabled in Parliament. Every finance commission decides the vertical distribution of the divisible pool of taxes between the Government of India and state governments and the horizontal distribution of the share between states.

The criteria for the horizontal devolution of the 15th Finance Commission are Therefore, the tax efforts criteria hold the least weightage. **So, Statement 1 is correct.**

#### CRITERIA FOR HORIZONTAL DEVOLUTION OF FUNDS TO STATES

##### Income Distance

- Income distance is the distance of a state's income from the State with the highest income.
- The income of a state has been computed as the average per capita GSDP during the three years between 2016-17 and 2018-19.
- A state with lower per capita income will have a higher share of maintaining equity among states.

##### Demographic Performance

- The Commission's Terms of Reference required it to use the population data of 2011 while making recommendations.
- Accordingly, the Commission used 2011 population data for its recommendations.
- The demographic performance criterion has been used to reward efforts made by states in controlling their population.
- States with a lower fertility ratio will be scored higher on this criterion. **Forest and Ecology**

This criterion has been arrived at by calculating the share of the dense forest of each State in the total dense forest of all the states.

##### Tax and Fiscal Efforts

- This criterion has been used to reward states with higher tax collection efficiency.
- It is measured as the ratio of the average per capita own tax revenue and the average per capita state G.D.P. during the three years between 2016-17 and 2018-19.

**Q 74.** Which of the following is/are correct with regard to the recommendations of the 15th Finance Commission ?

1. In the horizontal devolution of funds to states, performance-based tax efforts criteria hold the least weightage.

2. It has recommended sector-specific grants and state-specific grants.

3. It used population data from 2011 while making its recommendations.

Select the correct answer from the code given below :

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

## {34} UPSC 2023/ Set-D / Q- 70

> UPSC with Nikhil **Test-60 Q-60**

70. Consider the following infrastructure sectors :

1. Affordable housing
2. Mass rapid transport
3. Health care
4. Renewable energy

On how many of the above does UNOPS Sustainable Investments in Infrastructure and Innovation (S3i) initiative focus for its investments?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

(DTG-F-GST/62D

**Q 60. (C)**

**Explanation:**

- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** UNOPS origins trace back to 1973, and until 1994 the Office for Project Services was part of the UN Development Programme. By decision of the UN General Assembly, UNOPS became a separate, self-financing entity within the UN development system on 1 January 1995.

**Supplementary notes:****United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)**

- The United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) is an operational arm of the United Nations, dedicated to implementing projects for the United Nations System, international financial institutions, governments and other partners around the world.

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- The organization's global headquarters is located on the UN City campus in Copenhagen, Denmark.
- UNOPS is mandated to expand implementation capacity across peace and security, humanitarian, and development efforts. Through its project services — including infrastructure, procurement, project management, human resources, and financial management services — UNOPS supports governments, the United Nations, and other partners in achieving Member States' Global Goals, and local objectives for people and countries.

**Why in News?**

- United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) has entered into a partnership with the Government of Denmark to support the Union Government's flagship programme, Jal Jeevan Mission in Uttar Pradesh.

74. Consider the following fauna :

1. Lion-tailed Macaque
2. Malabar Civet
3. Sambar Deer

How many of the above are generally nocturnal or most active after sunset?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

Q 58. Consider the following statements:

1. They are small nocturnal mammals
2. It acts as a biological predator of pests in agricultural crops
3. India's only sanctuary specifically to protect this species is located in Tamil Nadu. The above statements are about which of the below species?

(A) Malabar Civet  
(B) Grizzled giant squirrel  
(C) Slender loris  
(D) Nilgiri tahr

Q 28. Which among the following animals is/are both Vulnerable as well as Nocturnal animals?

1. Black Buck
2. Nilgiri Tahr
3. Snow leopards
4. Lion Tailed Macaque

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

**Q 58. (C)**

#### EXPLANATION:

- Commonly found in the tropical scrub and deciduous forests as well as the dense hedgerow plantations bordering farmlands of Southern India and Sri Lanka, the Slender Loris is a small, nocturnal primate. It prefers to inhabit thick, thorny bushes and bamboo clumps where it can evade predators and also find insects, which is its main diet.
- They are arboreal (living in trees) in nature as they spend most of their lives on trees. This species acts as a biological predator of pests in agricultural crops and benefits farmers.
- Recently, Tamil Nadu notifies India's first slender loris sanctuary called Kaduvur slender loris sanctuary covering 11,806 hectares in Karur and Dindigul districts. **So, Option (c) is correct.**

#### ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

Slender Loris	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>IUCN Status:</b> Endangered species</li> <li>• <b>Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972:</b> Schedule I</li> </ul>
The Malabar civet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Malabar civet (<i>Viverra civetta</i>) is a nocturnal animal.</li> <li>• Endemic to the Western Ghats of India and Southern India is home to all four species of civets.</li> <li>• <b>IUCN Status:</b> critically endangered species in India</li> </ul>
Grizzled Giant Squirrel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The grizzled giant squirrel (<i>Ratufa macroura</i>) is the smallest of all giant squirrels. An arboreal species and it is found in the riverine forests of Southern India and Sri Lanka.</li> <li>• <b>IUCN Status:</b> Near Threatened</li> </ul>

76. Consider the following statements :

1. Some mushrooms have medicinal properties.
2. Some mushrooms have psychoactive properties.
3. Some mushrooms have insecticidal properties.
4. Some mushrooms have bioluminescent properties.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one  
(b) Only two  
(c) Only three  
(d) All four

**Q 35.** (D)

**Q 35.** Which of the following organisms have the chemoheterotrophic nature of nutrition?

1. Bread moulds
2. Yeast
3. **Mushrooms**
4. Cyanobacteria

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

**Q 98.** Consider the following statements:

1. **Ganoderma lucidum** is a medicinal mushroom used to heal diseases like diabetes, cancer, ulcer, etc.

2. Unlike normal mushrooms, the peculiar character of this one is that it grows on wood or wood-based substrate only.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

(A) 1 only  
(B) 2 only  
(C) Both 1 and 2  
(D) Neither 1 nor 2

- Each organism is adapted to its environment. The form of nutrition differs depending on the type and availability of food material as well as how it is obtained by the organism.
- **Chemoheterotrophs** are unable to utilize carbon dioxide to form their own organic compounds. Their carbon source is rather derived from sulfur, carbohydrates, lipids, and proteins. Chemoheterotrophs are only able to thrive in environments that are capable of sustaining other forms of life due to their dependence on these organisms for carbon sources. Chemoheterotrophs are the most abundant type of chemotrophic organisms and include most bacteria, fungi and protozoa.
- Yeast, mushroom and bread mould have a saprophytic mode of nutrition which is chemoheterotrophic in nature. They break down complex organic substances by secreting digestive enzymes outside their body and absorb simple molecules as nutrients. **Hence option (d) is the correct answer.**
- **Phototrophs** are organisms that carry out photon capture to acquire energy. Photoautotrophs convert

**Q 98. (C)**

#### **Ganoderma lucidum**

- It is a medicinal mushroom in use for centuries to heal diseases like diabetes, cancer, inflammation, ulcer as well as bacterial and skin infections.
- It is considered one of the most important medicinal mushrooms in the world since its chemical constituents exhibit numerous medicinal properties.
- They have earned it monikers such as “mushroom of immortality”, “celestial herb” and “auspicious herb”.
- It is globally also known as “red reishi mushroom”.
- Unlike normal mushrooms, the peculiar character of this one is that it grows on wood or wood-based substrate only.
- The mushroom is shiny red-brown in colour and naturally grows on wood.
- It prefers broad-leaved tree species like acacia, poplar, oak, maple, melia, eucalyptus, hevea, tectona and grewia.

## {37} UPSC 2023/ Set-D / Q- 82

> UPSC with Nikhil **Test-11 Q-94**

**82.** With reference to ancient India, consider the following statements :

1. The concept of Stupa is Buddhist in origin.
2. Stupa was generally a repository of relics.
3. Stupa was a votive and commemorative structure in Buddhist tradition.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

**Q 94.** Stupas are known to be the first religious structures in India. Which of the following statements regarding 'Stupa' are correct?

1. They are pre-Buddhist structures.
2. They are built only on the relics of Buddha.
3. They are built to commemorate important events in Buddha's life.

Select the correct code from the following:

- A) 1 and 2 only
- B) 2 and 3 only
- C) 1 and 3 only
- D) All of the above

**Q 94. (C)**

Stupas originated as pre-Buddhist tumuli in which śramaṇas were buried in a seated position called chaitya. After the parinirvana of the Buddha, his remains were cremated and the ashes divided and buried under eight mounds with two further mounds encasing the urn and the embers. The earliest archaeological evidence for the presence of Buddhist stupas dates to the late 4th century BCE in India.

**Stupas were built:**

- Over relics of Buddha to preserve them
- Over relics of other great monks
- To commemorate important events in Buddha's life

• **Tilpi and Dhosa**, are from the Buddhist era. this modern historical site is the ancestral house of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, one of India's most revered freedom fighters. Tilpi and Dhosa, contain 2 of the 22 Buddhist stupas, believed to have been visited by Chinese explorer Fa Hien.

83. With reference to ancient South India, Korkai, Poompuhar and Muchiri were well known as

- (a) capital cities
- (b) ports
- (c) centres of iron-and-steel making
- (d) shrines of Jain Tirthankaras

**Q 89.** Consider the following pairs :

## Kingdom Ports

1. Pandya - Musiri
2. Gupta - Kalyani
3. Chera - Korkai
4. Satavahana - Ganjam

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Q 6. Consider the following statements with regard to Indian Digital Heritage Project:

1. It is an initiative of Ministry of culture for the digital documentation and interpretation of our tangible and intangible heritage
2. 'Digital Hampi' was the first project under the scheme.
3. Recently, Poompuhar, a port city in Tamilnadu, submerged under Sea 1000 years ago is being digitally reconstructed under Indian Digital Heritage project.

Which of the above given statements is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 3 only  
(B) 2 and 3 only  
(C) 1 and 2 only  
(D) 1, 2 and 3

Q 89. (A)

## EXPLANATION:

The port Korkai in Tamil Nadu belongs to the Early Pandya Kingdom. It was mentioned in the Sangam Literature and is a well-known pearl fishery center. It does not belong to Cheras. Korkai was their main port, located near the confluence of Thampraparani with the Bay of Bengal. It was famous for pearl fishery and chank diving. Korkai is referred to in the Periplus as Kolkoi. Fish was the emblem of the Pandyas. So, Pair (1) is not correct.

**OTHER PROMINENT ANCIENT PORTS OF INDIA** Emira maintained a strong international and domestic trade.

**About** The Naval trade with various countries during the ancient and medieval periods greatly influenced the spread of Indian culture abroad. A detailed account of the ports in ancient India can be found in the books *Periplus of the Erythraean Sea* and *Geographia*.

**Lothal** Present near Ahmedabad (Gujarat).

## During the Indus Valley Civilisation (2400 BC)

☒ Export of copper, hardwoods, ivory, pearls, carnelian and gold to Mesopotamia and timber wood and Lapis Lazuli to Sumeria.

**Barygaza** Present Bharuch in Gujarat during 3rd Century BC onwards.

Major trade center of Roman trade under Western Satraps

Trade - Spice and silk trade with Arab countries. Plundered twice in the 17th century but resurged quickly. Import of wheat, rice, sesame oil, cotton and cloth.

**Puhar** Also known as Kaveri Poompattinam.

#### On the mouth of Cauveri river (Tamil Nadu)

## During Early Chola dynasty (400BC – 200AD)

### Mentioned in Silappadikaram

Karur	Capital of Chera Dynasty Modern Trichurapalli
Muchiri	Port of chera dynasty on Malabar coast famous for trade with Arab
Korkai	Pandya dynasty port Tiruvenveli district Tamilnadu
Madurai	Capital of Pandya

{39} UPSC 2023/ Set-D / Q- 84  
 > UPSC with Nikhil **Test-34 Q-09**

84. Which one of the following explains the practice of 'Vattakirutal' as mentioned in Sangam poems?

- (a) Kings employing women bodyguards
- (b) Learned persons assembling in royal courts to discuss religious and philosophical matters
- (c) Young girls keeping watch over agricultural fields and driving away birds and animals
- (d) A king defeated in a battle committing ritual suicide by starving himself to death

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7. **Sangam Age and Cholas:**

Term	Description
Kunji	Montane region
Palai	Pastoral tract
Mullai	Pastoral tract
Marutam	Wetland
Neital	Coastal/littoral
Karai	Land tax
Irai	Tribute paid by feudatories and booty collected in war
Iravu	Forced gift
Ulgu	Custom duties
Variyar	Tax collector
Variyam	A unit of territory yielding tax
Kalanju	Gold coin of Cholas
Vendar	Crowned king
Velir	A chief
Kalatika	Superintendent of Pearls
Kanatikan	Chief of scribe
Arashar	King
Vellar	Rich peasant
Vaishiyar	traders
Akam	A love poem
Puram	A poem defining war
Kuti	A clan based descent group of Sangam society
Natukul	A memorial celebrating the death of brave fighter in war
Vattakirutual	Ritual suicide of a defeated king
Ko	King

## &gt; UPSC with Nikhil Test-40 Q-62 | Test-34 Q-81 | Test-11 Q-34

86. With reference to ancient Indian History consider the following pairs :

Literary work	Author
1. Devichandragupta	Bilhana
2. Hammira-Mahakavya	Nayachandra Suri
3. Milinda-panha	Nagarjuna
4. Nitivakyamrita	Somadeva Suri

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

Q 62. Consider the following pairs:

(Ancient text) (Author)

- 1. Ratnavali - Kalidasa
- 2. Saundarananda - Ashvaghosha
- 3. Devichandraguptam - Vishakhadatta

Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?

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

Q 81. With reference to the "Buddhist literature", consider the following statements:

- 1. The Sutta Pitakas are the texts that are supposed to contain what the Buddha himself said.
- 2. The Vinaya Pitakas contains rules for monks and nuns of the monastic order (Sangha).
- 3. Dipavamsa and the Mahavamsa, are the canonical text written in Pali, both contain historical cum mythical account of the Buddha's life, Buddhist councils, Ashoka, and arrival of Buddhism to Sri Lanka.
- 4. Milindapanho is a collection of Dialogue between the King Meander and Buddhist monk Nagasena

Which of the statement/s is/are correct?

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

### Q 62. (B)

#### EXPLANATION:

Harsha vardhana wrote three plays in Sanskrit namely Ratnavali, Priyadarsika and Nagananda. So, pair 1 is not correct.

Ashvaghosha was a Buddhist philosopher, dramatist, poet and orator. He wrote an epic life of the Buddha called Buddhacharita. He also wrote Saundarananda, a kavya poem with the theme of conversion of Nanda, Buddha's half-brother, so that he might reach salvation. So, pair 2 is correct.

Vishakhadatta was one of the famous Sanskrit poet and play writer. He wrote magnum opus two plays, the Mudraraksasa and the Devichandraguptam. Devichandraguptam is the story between Devi and Chandragupta. So, pair 3 is correct.

### Q 81. (D)

- Statement 3 is incorrect: Dipavamsa and the Mahavamsa, are the non-canonical text written in Pali, both contain historical cum mythical account of the Buddha's life, Buddhist councils, Ashoka and arrival of Some important non-canonical texts are:
- Milindapanho: written in Pali, it consists of a dialogue on various philosophical issues between the Indo-Greek king Milinda/Menander and the monk Nagasena.
- Dipavamsa and the Mahavamsa: written in Pali, both contain historical cum mythical account of the Buddha's life, Buddhist councils, Ashoka, and arrival of Buddhism to Sri Lanka
- Nettipakarana: The Book of Guidance, which gives a connected account of the Buddha's teachings

### Q 34. (D)

#### Explanation:

- Both statements are correct

#### Supplementary notes:

##### Indo-Greeks

- The most famous Indo-Greek ruler was Menander (165–45 BC), also known as Milinda. He had his capital at Sakala (modern Sialkot) in the Punjab; and invaded the Ganga-Yamuna doab. He had a great many cities in his dominions including Sakala and Mathura. He is known for the variety and wide spread of coins in his dominions. He was converted to Buddhism by Nagasena, who is also known as Nagarjuna. Menander asked Nagasena many questions relating to Buddhism. These questions and Nagasena's answers were recorded in the form of a book known as Milinda Panho or the Questions of Milinda.

## {41} UPSC 2023/ Set-D / Q-87

## &gt; UPSC with Nikhil Test-34 Q-31 | Test-39 Q-50

87. "Souls are not only the property of animal and plant life, but also of rocks, running water and many other natural objects not looked on as living by other religious sects."

The above statement reflects one of the core beliefs of which one of the following religious sects of ancient India?

- (a) Buddhism
- (b) Jainism
- (c) Shaivism
- (d) Vaishnavism

Q 31. Consider the following statements regarding Jainism:

1. The Jain texts were written in Pali and were finally compiled in the sixth century AD in Valabhi, Gujarat.
2. The Digambara believed that the monks should not wear cloth and that the women cannot attain salvation.
3. Upangas, Chhedab and Malasutras are some of the important works in Jain literature.

Which of the above statement/s is/are correct?

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

Q 50. Which of the following statement is incorrect about Buddhism?

- (A) Buddha did not involve in the discussions regarding soul (atman) and brahma.
- (B) Buddha preached middle path in life by avoiding excess of both luxury and austerity.
- (C) Buddhism recognized the existence of gods and soul (atman).
- (D) Buddhism rejected the Varna system.

Q 50. (C)

**Explanation:**

- **Statement (c) is incorrect:** Buddhism does not recognize the existence of god and soul. This can be taken as a kind of revolution in the history of Indian religions.

Jainism is one of the oldest religions in the world. The name comes from jiva (soul or life force but, capitalized, is also given as Spiritual Conqueror) as it maintains that all living things possess an immortal soul which has always and will always exist and this soul may be liberated from suffering by adhering to Jain tenets.

The essence of the soul (jiva) is life and its chief characteristics are perception, knowledge, bliss, and energy. In its pure state when it is not associated with matter, its knowledge is omniscient, its bliss is pure, and its energy is unlimited. But the matter that embodies the soul defiles its bliss, obstructs its knowledge, and limits its energy. This is why matter is seen as a fetter binding the soul. The word for matter, *pudgala* (mass-energy) is derived from *pum*, meaning "coming together" and *gala*, meaning "coming apart", and reveals the Jain conception of matter as that which is formed by the aggregation of atoms and destroyed by their disassociation. Matter refers both to the mass of things and to the forces of energy that structure this mass, making and remaking it in its diverse forms. The word "karma" means "to make", and in Jainism it refers to the making and remaking of the karmic matter that embodies the soul... This view of karma as a material force distinguishes the This liberation, as noted, is achieved in 14 steps which are based on the scriptures and the Five Vows:

- Stage 1: The soul languishes in darkness, ignorant of its true nature, and a slave to passions and illusion.
- Stage 2: The soul catches a glimpse of truth but is too mired in illusion to retain it.
- Stage 3: The soul recognizes its own bondage and tries to break free but is still bound to attachments and illusion and falls backwards to Stage 1.
- Stage 4: The soul, having recognized its bondage, yearns to break free again but is suppressing, rather than eliminating, its attachments and so remains bound.
- Stage 5: The soul has a flash of enlightenment and understands it must take the Five Vows and adhere to them in order to free itself from bondage.
- Stage 6: The soul is able to restrain its attachments and passions to a degree through the discipline of the Five Vows.
- Stage 7: The soul overcomes spiritual lethargy and is strengthened through meditation and observance of the Five Vows. Self-awareness grows as well as a grander vision of the nature of the soul itself and reality.

89. Who among the following rulers of medieval Gujarat surrendered Diu to Portuguese?

- (a) Ahmad Shah
- (b) Mahmud Begarha
- (c) Bahadur Shah
- (d) Muhammad Shah

#### Coming of Europeans

- Towards the close of the fifteenth century, Portuguese under the leadership of Vasco-da-Gama landed at Calicut.
- The earlier foreign merchants had more commercial motives and had very little or no support from their native governments.
- They were not individual merchants but represented their respective governments (nations).
- Military superiority was the backbone of their commercial enterprise.
- From the very beginning, the European leading companies began to establish their fortified trading settlements called "factories on the coastal parts of India, which were immune from the administrative control of the local powers.
- In course of time, the commercial motive turned into territorial ambitions which pushed India into the jaws of the colonial dragon.

#### Portuguese

- Vasco-da-Gama, a Portuguese traveler, discovered the route which went through the Cape of Good Hope. On 17 May 1498, he arrived at the Port of Calicut. In 1502, Vasco da Gama's second journey to India resulted in the installation of trading stations at Calicut, Cochin and Cannore.

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- Francisco Almeida was the first Governor of the Portuguese in India.
- Goa was wrested from the control of the ruler of Bijapur in 1510, by Alfonso-da-Albuqrque. the second Governor of the Portuguese in India.
- The Portuguese capital in India was shifted by Nino-da-Cunha from Cochin to Goa in 1530. Diu and Bassien were taken from Bahadur Shah of Gujarat.
- Hoogli was lost by the Portuguese in 1631 under the rule of Shahjahan.
- The Portuguese King ceded Bombay to Charles II of England as he had married his sister.
- The Marathas captured Salsatte and Bassien in 1739.
- 1661 saw the freedom of Goa and Daman.
- The religious intolerance of the Portuguese, along with piracy, and secret practices in trade led to the decline of the Portuguese power in India. The discovery of Brazil also played an important part in the decline.

**90.** By which one of the following Acts was the Governor General of Bengal designated as the Governor General of India?

- (a) The Regulating Act
- (b) The Pitt's India Act
- (c) The Charter Act of 1793
- (d) The Charter Act of 1833

**Q 61. (D)**

**Charter Act 1833** or the Saint Helena Act 1833 or Government of India Act 1833 was passed by the British Parliament to renew the charter of East India Company which was last renewed in 1813. Via this act, the charter was renewed for 20 years but the East India Company was deprived of its commercial privileges which it enjoyed so far.

Key Provisions:

#### **End of East India Company as a Commercial Body**

The British Government had done a careful assessment of the functioning of the company in India. The charter was renewed for another 20 years, but it ended the activities of the company as a commercial body and it was made a purely administrative body. With this, British were allowed to settle freely in India.

#### **India as a British Colony**

The charter act of 1833 legalized the British colonization of India and the territorial possessions of the company were allowed to remain under its government, but were held "in trust for his majesty, his heirs and successors" for the service of Government of India.

#### **Governor General of India**

This act made the Governor General of Bengal the Governor General of British India and all financial and administrative powers were centralized in the hands of Governor General-in- Council. Thus, with Charter Act of 1833, Lord William Bentinck became the "First Governor General of British India".

91. In essence, what does 'Due Process of Law' mean?

- (a) The principle of natural justice
- (b) The procedure established by law
- (c) Fair application of law
- (d) Equality before law

**Q 14.** "When personal liberty is taken away by competent legislation, then the judiciary cannot set the affected person free." This statement implies which one of the following concepts?

- (A) Procedure Established by Law
- (B) Due Process of Law
- (C) A law passed with reasonable restrictions
- (D) A law passed during the National Emergency

**Q 36.** Which of the following statements is/are correct"?

1. The 'procedure established by law' refers to examining a law from the point of view of legislature's competency.

2. 'Due process of law' has not been clearly mentioned in the constitution of India.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (A) 1 only
- (B) 2 only
- (C) Both 1 and 2
- (D) Neither 1 nor 2

### **Q 36. (C)**

#### **Due process of law**

- The 'procedure established by law' refers to examining a law from the point of view of legislature's competency. It ignores the intent of the law.
- 'Due process of law' has not been clearly mentioned in the constitution of India. But the Supreme Court interpreted the art 21 to include the phrase. The constitution states that no person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law.
- Due Process of Law has much wider significance. The due process doctrine is followed in the United States of America, and Indian constitutional framers purposefully left that out.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hence when a law is passed with a reasonable restriction that abridges the personal liberty of a person, such person cannot avail of the remedy.</li> </ul>
<b>Procedure Established By Law</b>	<p>Explicitly mentioned in Article 21 of the constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It means that a law duly enacted by the legislature is valid only if the correct procedure has been followed in enacting the law.</li> <li>• In the <i>A.K.Gopalan case</i>, there has been a narrower interpretation of the principle of Procedure established by Law.</li> <li>• But in <i>Menaka Gandhi's Case</i>, the interpretation has been made wider and held that the procedure established by law includes the due process of law which check the validity and justness of the enacted law.</li> </ul>
<b>Due Process of Law</b>	<p>It is an American concept by origin.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It checks the validity and just of a law enacted by the procedure established by law.</li> <li>• It guarantees the fairness of government and protects the people from arbitrary and unreasonable actions of the government.</li> </ul>

### **Q 15. (D)**

#### **EXPLANATION:**

**OPTION ELIMINATION STRATEGY**



{45} UPSC 2023/ Set-D / Q-92  
> UPSC with Nikhil **Test-41 Q-94**

92. Consider the following statements :

Statement-I :

In India, prisons are managed by State Governments with their own rules and regulations for the day-to-day administration of prisons.

Statement-II :

In India, prisons are governed by the Prisons Act, 1894 which expressly kept the subject of prisons in the control of Provincial Governments.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

- (a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I
- (b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I
- (c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect
- (d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct

**Q 94. (A)**

#### Prisons in India

- Prisons in India are still governed by the Prisons Act, 1894, a colonial legislation which treats prisoners as sub-par citizens, and provides the legal basis for punishment to be retributive, rather than rehabilitative.
- For this reason, the government in 2016 introduced the Model Prison Manual to replace the existing prison manual.
- In the manual, the government has considered aspects such as human rights, the rehabilitation of prisoners in society, the rights of female prisoners, laws for prison inspection and the right to education even for death row convicts.
- For this reason, the government in 2016 introduced the Model Prison Manual to replace the existing prison manual.
- In the manual, the government has considered aspects such as human rights, the rehabilitation of prisoners in society, the rights of female prisoners, laws for prison inspection and the right to education even for death row convicts.

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Q 94. Consider the following statements:

- 1. Prisons in India are governed by the pre-independence Prisons Act, 1894.
- 2. Prisons is under the Concurrent List of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

- (A) 1 only
- (B) 2 only
- (C) Both 1 and 2
- (D) Neither 1 nor 2

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## {46} UPSC 2023/ Set-D / Q-93

## &gt; UPSC with Nikhil Test-01 Q-29

93. Which one of the following statements best reflects the Chief purpose of the 'Constitution' of a country?

- (a) It determines the objective for the making of necessary laws.
- (b) It enables the creation of political offices and a government.
- (c) It defines and limits the powers of government.
- (d) It secures social justice, social equality and social security.

Q 29. (D)

**Function of Constitution**

- **Constitution allows coordination and assurance:**
- In a country like India, different religious allegiances are found. Some are Hindus, some are Muslims, some Christians and some perhaps profess no religion at all. Individuals also vary in many different respects: they pursue different professions, have different abilities, have different hobbies, different tastes in everything from film to books. Some are rich and some are poor. Some are old, some young. One may say that perhaps the diverse group can live together only if they can agree on some basic rules.
- Individual belonging to different group/ religion/culture/ethnicity need some basic rules that are publicly promulgated and known to all to achieve a minimal degree of coordination. But these rules must not only be known, they must also be enforceable.
- If citizens have no assurance that others will follow these rules, they will themselves have no reason to follow these rules. **Legally enforceable rules give an assurance to everybody that others will follow these, for if they do not do so, they will be punished.**
- Therefore, **the first function of a constitution is to provide a set of basic rules that allow for minimal coordination amongst members of a society.**

**Limitations on the powers of government**

- **Another important function of a constitution is to set some limits on what a government can impose on its citizens.** These limits are fundamental in the sense that government may never trespass them.
- The most common way of limiting the power of government is to specify certain fundamental rights that all of us possess as citizens and which no government can ever be allowed to violate.
- **Citizens will be protected from being arrested arbitrarily and for no reason.** This is one basic limitation upon the power of government. Citizens will normally have the right to some basic liberties: to freedom of speech, freedom of conscience, freedom of association, freedom to conduct a trade or business etc.

**Aspirations and goals of a society**

- The Indian Constitution enables the government to take positive welfare measures some of which are legally enforceable. Such provisions have the support of the Preamble to our Constitution, and these provisions are found in the section on Fundamental Rights. The Directive Principles of State of Policy also enjoin government to fulfil certain aspirations of the people.
- Therefore, it is understood that constitution enable the government to fulfil the aspirations of a society and create conditions for a just society.
- **Fundamental identity of a people**

Q 29. Consider the following statements regarding the **function of Constitution**:

- 1. It provides a set of basic rules that allow for minimal coordination amongst members of a society.
- 2. It enables the government to fulfill the aspirations of a society and create conditions for a just society.
- 3. It expresses the fundamental identity of people.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

{47} UPSC 2023/ Set-D / Q- 94  
> UPSC with Nikhil **Test-02 Q-70**

94. In India, which one of the following Constitutional Amendments was widely believed to be enacted to overcome the judicial interpretations of the Fundamental Rights?

- (a) 1st Amendment
- (b) 42nd Amendment
- (c) 44th Amendment
- (d) 86th Amendment

**Q 70. (C)**

Ninth Schedule was added by first constitutional amendment in 1951. The reason for adding ninth schedule to the Constitution was that at that point of time various State Govt. and Union Govt. wanted to implement policy of zamindari abolition and other land reforms. However, Supreme Court in Kameshwar Singh case had ruled that right to property cannot be taken away. Therefore, Ninth Schedule was added which made provision that any law put in Ninth Schedule will be outside the purview of Courts and Courts cannot question the validity of those laws which are put under Ninth Schedule. Slowly and slowly the number of Acts under Ninth Schedule grew and today 284 laws are under Ninth Schedule.

In **I.R. Coelho case**, Supreme Court finally held that Judicial Review is the basic feature of the Constitution and Supreme Court can test the validity of a law if it violates the basic feature of the Constitution even if it is put under Ninth Schedule.

#### **JUDICIAL REVIEW AND NINTH SCHEDULE**

Article 31B saves the acts and regulations included in the Ninth Schedule from being challenged and invalidated on the ground of contravention of any of the Fundamental Rights. Article 31B along with the Ninth Schedule was added by the 1st Constitutional Amendment Act of 1951.

However, in a significant judgement delivered in I.R. Coelho case (2007), the Supreme Court ruled that there could not be any blanket immunity from judicial review of laws included in the Ninth Schedule. The court held that judicial review is a 'basic feature' of the constitution and it could not be taken away by putting a law under the Ninth Schedule. It said that the laws placed under the Ninth Schedule after April 24, 1973, are open to challenge in court if they violated Fundamental Rights guaranteed under the Articles 14, 15, 19 and 21 or the 'basic structure' of the Constitution. It was on April 24, 1973, that the Supreme Court first propounded the doctrine of 'basic structure' or 'basic features' of the constitution in its landmark verdict in the Kesavananda Bharati case

#### **JUDICIAL ACTIVISM VS JUDICIAL RESTRAINT**

Judicial activism denotes the proactive role played by the judiciary in the protection of the rights of citizens and in the promotion of justice in the society. In other words, it implies the assertive role played by the judiciary to force the other two organs of the government (legislature and executive) to discharge their constitutional duties.

Judicial activism is also known as "judicial dynamism". It is the antithesis of "judicial restraint", which means the self-control exercised by the judiciary. Judicial activism is a way of exercising judicial power that motivates judges to depart from normally practised strict adherence to judicial precedent in favour of

**96. Consider the following statements :**

1. If the election of the President of India is declared void by the Supreme Court of India, all the acts done by him/her in the performance of duties of his/her office of President before the date of decision become invalid.
2. Election for the post of the President of India can be postponed on the ground that some Legislative Assemblies have been dissolved and elections are yet to take place.
3. When a Bill is presented to the President of India, the Constitution prescribes time limits within which he/she has to declare his/her assent.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

**Q 76. (D)**

**EXPLANATION:**

The President has no constitutional discretion. He shall act on aid and advice of Council of Ministers headed by Prime Minister. President has only some situational discretion. **So, Statement 1 is correct.**

The maximum life of an ordinance can be six months and six weeks, in case of non-approval by the Parliament (six months being the maximum gap between the two sessions of Parliament). **So, Statement 2 is correct.**

The President can exercise the pocket veto power as the Constitution does not prescribe any time-limit within which he has to take the decision with respect to a bill presented to him for his assent. **So, Statement 3 is correct. So, Option D is correct.**

**Q 52. (A)**

**PRESIDENT**

Part V of the Constitution (The Union) under Chapter I (The Executive) lists out the qualification, election and impeachment of the President of India. Articles 52 to 78 in Part V of the Constitution deal with the Union executive. The Union executive consists of the President, the Vice-President, the Prime Minister, the council of ministers and the Attorney general of India. The President is the head of the Indian State. He is the first citizen of India and acts as the symbol of unity, integrity and solidarity of the nation.

**ELECTION OF THE PRESIDENT**

The President is elected not directly by the people but by members of Electoral College consisting of:

- 1) The elected members of both the Houses of Parliament;
- 2) The elected members of the legislative assemblies of the states; and
- 3) The elected members of the legislative assemblies of the Union Territories of Delhi and Puducherry

Thus, the nominated members of both of Houses of Parliament, the nominated members of the state legislative assemblies, the members (both elected and nominated) of the state legislative councils (in case of the bicameral legislature) and the nominated members of the Legislative Assemblies of Delhi and Puducherry do not participate in the election of the President. **Where an assembly is dissolved, the members cease to be qualified to vote in presidential election, even if fresh elections to the dissolved assembly are not held before the presidential election.** The Constitution provides that there shall be uniformity in the scale of representation of different states as well as parity between the states as a whole and the Union at the election of the President. To achieve this, the number of votes which each elected member of the legislative

**{49} UPSC 2023/ Set-D / Q-97**  
**> UPSC with Nikhil Test-36 Q-51**

**97.** With reference to Finance Bill and Money Bill in the Indian Parliament, consider the following statements :

1. When the Lok Sabha transmits Finance Bill to the Rajya Sabha, it can amend or reject the Bill.
2. When the Lok Sabha transmits Money Bill to the Rajya Sabha, it cannot amend or reject the Bill but it can only make recommendations.
3. In the case of disagreement between the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha, there is no joint sitting for Money Bill, but a joint sitting becomes necessary for Finance Bill.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

**Q 51.** In the context of India, consider the following characteristics of a type of bill: 1. The bill contains subject matters contained in Article 110 of the Constitution.

2. The bill can be introduced in the Lok Sabha only.
3. Its introduction requires the prior recommendation of the President.
4. The bill can be amended by Rajya Sabha.
5. The President can summon a joint sitting in case of a deadlock.

Which one of the following types of bill is described by the statements given above?

- (A) Money bill
- (B) Financial bill of the first kind
- (C) Financial bill of the second kind
- (D) Finance bill

The major differences between Finance Bill and Money Bill are:

Money Bill	Finance Bill	
	Financial Bill - I	Financial Bill - II
To introduce this bill, recommendation of President is required.	To introduce this bill, the recommendation of the President is required.	To introduce this bill, recommendation of the President is not required.
Rajya Sabha does not have the power to amend or reject the Money Bill	Rajya Sabha has the power to amend or reject Financial Bill - I	Rajya Sabha has the power to amend or reject Financial Bill - II
Whether a bill is a money bill or not is decided by the Speaker of Lok Sabha.	This Bill does not require any kind of approval from the Speaker to classify it as Financial Bill-I	This Bill does not require any kind of approval from the Speaker to classify it as Financial Bill-II
The recommendation of the President of India is needed to introduce Money Bill.	Recommendation of the President of India is needed to introduce Financial Bill - I	Recommendation of the President of India is <b>not needed</b> to introduce Financial Bill - II
Money Bill can be introduced only in Lok Sabha	Financial Bill-I can be introduced only in Lok Sabha	Financial Bill-II can be introduced in Lok Sabha as well as Rajya Sabha
To resolve the deadlock on Money Bill, there is no provision for a joint sitting of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.	To resolve the deadlock on Financial Bill-I, President can summon a joint sitting of both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha	To resolve the deadlock on Financial Bill-II, President can summon a joint sitting of both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
Money Bills are dealt with by Article 110 of the Constitution	Finance Bill-I is dealt with by Article 117(1) of the Constitution	Finance Bill-II is dealt with by Article 117(3) of the Constitution

## {50} UPSC 2023/ Set-D / Q- 98

> UPSC with Nikhil **Test-51 Q-59**

**98.** Consider the following statements :

Once the Central Government notifies an area as a 'Community Reserve'

1. the Chief Wildlife Warden of the State becomes the governing authority of such forest
2. hunting is not allowed in such area
3. people of such area are allowed to collect non-timber forest produce
4. people of such area are allowed traditional agricultural practices

How many of the above statements are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

**Q 59. (B)**

**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1 is incorrect:** Both and community reserves and Conservation Reserves are the outcome of the amendment to the Wildlife Protection Act of 1972 in 2002.

**Conservation reserves and community reserves of India**

- **Statement 2 is correct:** Conservation reserves and community reserves in India are terms denoting protected areas of India which **typically act as buffer zones to or connectors and migration corridors** between established national parks, wildlife sanctuaries and reserved and protected forests of India.

- Such areas are designated as conservation areas if they are uninhabited and completely owned by the Government of India but used for subsistence by communities and community areas if part of the lands is privately owned.
- These protected area categories were first introduced in the **Wildlife (Protection) Amendment Act of 2002** – the amendment to the Wildlife Protection Act of 1972. These categories were added because of reduced protection in and around existing or proposed protected areas due to private ownership of land, and land use.
- **Statement 3 is correct: Tiruppadaimarathur conservation reserve in Tirunelveli, Tamil Nadu was the first conservation reserve established in 2005.**
- The State Government may notify any community land or private land as a Community Reserve, provided that the members of that community or individuals concerned are agreeable to offer such areas for protecting the fauna and flora, as well as their traditions, cultures and practices.

> UPSC with Nikhil **Test-36 Q-39 | Test-02 Q-14 | Test-02 Q-50****100. Consider the following statements :****Statement-I :**

The Supreme Court of India has held in some judgements that the reservation policies made under Article 16(4) of the Constitution of India would be limited by Article 335 for maintenance of efficiency of administration.

**Statement-II :**

Article 335 of the Constitution of India defines the term 'efficiency of administration'.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

- (a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I
- (b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I
- (c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect
- (d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct

**Q 39. With reference to reservation policy in India, consider the following statements:**

1. Reservation in appointments to government jobs is available only to Scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

2. Reservation in matters of promotions is available to all the backward classes which are not adequately represented according to the state.

3. **Reservation in appointments and promotions under articles 16(4) and 16(4A) of the Constitution is not a fundamental right.**

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**Are Articles 15(4) and 16(4) Exceptions?**

On a plain reading of Articles 15 and 16 one is likely to form the impression that clause (4) of Article 15 is an exception to the rest of the provisions of that article and to clause (2) of Article 29 and that clause (4) of Article 16 is an exception to the rest of the provisions of that article. In other words, while clause (4) of Article 15 permits what the rest of that article or clause (2) of Article 29 prohibits, clause (4) of Article 16 permits what the rest of that article prohibits. This, indeed, was the initial impression of the Supreme Court also. This impression continued to rule until some of the judges in the **State of Kerala v. N.M. Thomas** opined that clause (4) of Article 16 was not an exception to clause (1) or (2) of that article. This view in Thomas was reiterated, much more emphatically by **Chinnappa Reddy**, J. in his concurring opinion in **A.B.S.K. Sangh v. Union of India** and it has finally been accepted by the Court in **Indra Sawhney v. Union of India (the Mandal case)**.

Thus clause (4) of Article 16 is not an exception to the rest of that article, but rather it is a facet of equality of opportunity guaranteed in clause (1) of that article and an effective method of realising and implementing it. Clause (4) does not derogate from anything in clauses (1) and (2) of Article 16 but rather gives them positive support and content. It serves the same function, i.e. securing of equality of opportunity, as do clauses (1) and (2). Obviously, therefore, it is as much a fundamental right as clauses (1) and (2) or any other provision of that article.

**DIRECTIVES OUTSIDE PART IV**

Apart from the Directives included in Part IV, there are some other Directives contained in other Parts of the Constitution. They are:

**1. Claims of SCs and STs to Services:** The claims of the members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes shall be taken into consideration, consistently with the maintenance of efficiency of administration, in the making of appointments to services and posts in connection with the affairs of the Union or a State (Article 335 in Part XVI).

**2. Instruction in mother tongue:** It shall be the endeavour of every state and every local authority within the state to provide adequate facilities for instruction in the mother-tongue at the primary stage of education to children belonging to linguistic minority groups (Article 350-A in Part XVII).