

# OPSC PRELIMS 2023 Complete Answer Key and Analysis (Test Date: 15 December 2024)



# UPSC TREE

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## General Observations:

1. This year's OPSC Prelims paper in comparison to last year's paper was **EASY** but **TRICKY**.
2. Few question are **INVALID** and Students might have succumbed to the "**NOT CORRECT**" part in the exam.
3. As on the surface, **paper appears easier, negative marks will be high** this year.
4. Question paper was **not balanced** with regards to fact and concept.
5. Polity questions were **TRICKY** and **DIFFICULT**.
6. Some "**IRRELEVANT**" questions can be found in the paper.
7. **Ancient** and **Medieval** History was **missing** this year along with **Odisha history**
8. **Geography** along with **Environment questions**, if done right can be the **saviour**.
9. **Science and Tech** questions were **less**.
10. **International relation** questions were **missing**.
11. What will be the **CUT-OFF?**
  - a. Please fill up this form: [Click Here and Submit your Score](#) (More the data, More accurate to predict the Cut-Off)
  - b. Cut-Off will be mailed to you and Will be declared in [YouTube Channel](#)

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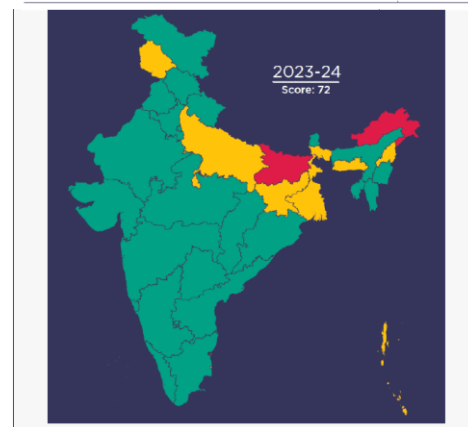
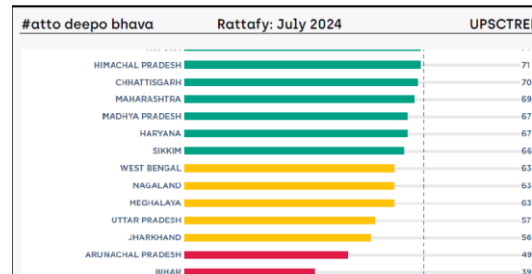
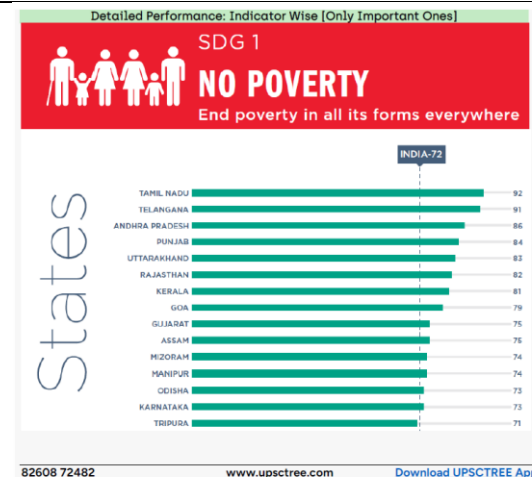
Q.No	Question	Answer	Observation	UPSTREE Test Series
1	<b>Which of the following organizations collects every data on poverty in India?</b> (A) MGNREGA <b>(B) NSSO</b> (C) SJSRY (D) None of these	<b>(B)</b>  Or  <b>INVALID</b>	This Question can be <b>INVALID</b> as well. Because there is no such organization called NSSO.  NSSO and CSO merged to form NSO in 2019.  So technically, we can argue that it is an <b>INVALID</b> question.	Very Basic Question. Covered in Economy Classes.
2	<b>Which of the following helps to measure the Poverty Determination?</b> (A) Poverty Gap Index (B) Head Count Ratio (C) Sen Index <b>(D) All of these</b>	<b>(D)</b>	Poverty and Poverty measurements are part of basic economy.	Can be easily answered through application of logic.
3	<b>In India, which of the following determines the wage policy?</b> (A) Productivity <b>(B) Cost of Living</b> (C) Standard of Living (D) None of these	<b>(B)</b>	Can be easily solved, by simple application of logic and common sense.	

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- 4 Which of the following three states in India are considered the poorest?
- (A) Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Haryana  
**(B) Jharkhand, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh**  
 (C) Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand, Bihar  
 (D) Madhya Pradesh, Haryana, Jharkhand

(B)

Expected question and covered in tests as well Rattafy magazine

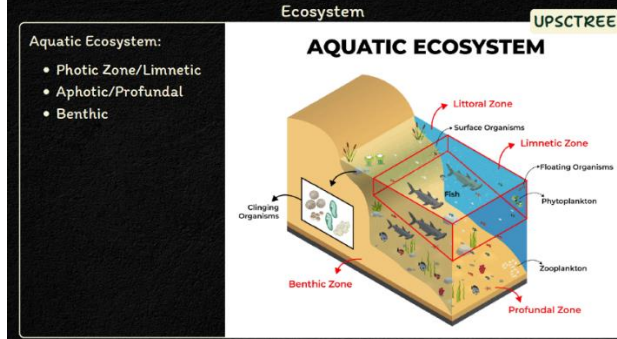


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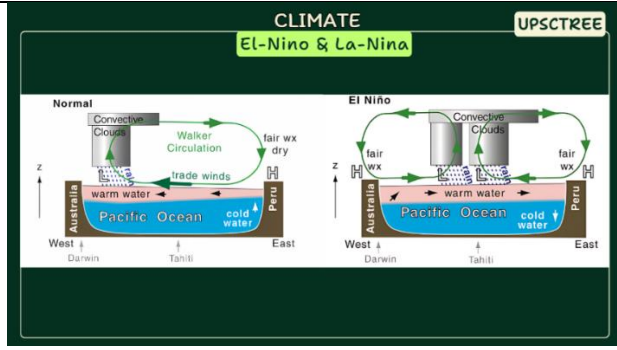
5	<p><b>Consider the following statements about Atal Bhujal Yojana:</b></p> <p>(1) It is conceived to arrest the rampant overuse of groundwater in India.</p> <p>(2) It is supported by the World Bank.</p> <p>(3) It is a sub-scheme under National Groundwater Management Improvement Scheme (NGMIS).</p> <p>Select the correct statements:</p> <p>(A) 2 and 3</p> <p>(B) 1 and 3</p> <p>(C) 1 and 2</p> <p>(D) All of the above</p>	(C)	<p>It is not a sub scheme but the same scheme actually. Here is a link to authentic document.</p> <p>Covered in Rattafy Magazine</p> <p><a href="#">World Bank Document</a></p>	<p>32. The National Groundwater Management Improvement Scheme (NGMIS), which is also known as <b>Atal Bhujal Yojana (ABHY)</b>, aims to address key limitations with respect to policy, regulatory framework, knowledge, investments, and institutional capacity for improved groundwater management. The scheme combines support to selected states in applying alternative approaches to groundwater governance through direct engagement with groundwater users and beneficiaries with a strengthened role of the central government.</p> <p>#atto deepo bhava      Rattafy Series-May 2023      UPSCTREE</p> <p><b>Department of Water Resources Chairs Meeting of Atal Bhujal Yojana</b></p> <p>The fourth meeting of the National Level Steering Committee (NLSC) of the <b>Atal Bhujal Yojana</b> was held in New Delhi under the Chairmanship of the Secretary, <b>Department of Water Resources, RD &amp; GR, Ministry of Jal Shakti</b>. Atal Bhujal Yojana (ATAL JAL) is being implemented as a Central Sector Scheme since April 2020 in 8220 water-stressed Gram Panchayats of 229 administrative blocks/Talukas in 80 districts of seven States, viz. Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, and Uttar Pradesh for a five-year period (2020-25).</p> <p><b>Atal Bhujal Yojana: -</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The World Bank has approved Atal Bhujal Yojana (ABHY), a Rs.6,000 Crore Central Sector Scheme, for sustainable management of ground water resources with community participation.</li> <li>The funding pattern is 50:50 between Government of India and World Bank.</li> <li>The scheme envisages active participation of the communities in various activities such as formation of Water User Associations, monitoring and disseminating ground water data, water budgeting, preparation and implementation of Gram-Panchayat wise water security plans etc.</li> <li>The identified water stressed areas for the implementation of the scheme fall in the States of Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.</li> </ul>
6	<p><b>Which year is known as the year of demographic divide?</b></p> <p>(A) 1921</p> <p>(B) 1920</p> <p>(C) 1919</p> <p>(D) 1918</p>	(A)	<p>OPSC has asked this question in past as well. Easy and known question. Covered in the Prelims Test.</p>	<p>97. In Indian context, which of the following year is known as Year of demographic divide ?</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> 1921</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1971</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1985</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1991</p> <p>PMO1 Mock Test</p>
7	<p><b>Consider the following statement(s) related to the reasons for low sex ratio.</b></p> <p>I. High maternal mortality</p> <p>II. Sex-selective female abortions</p> <p>III. Change in sex ratio at birth</p> <p>Code:</p>	(C)	<p>Can be solved by applying logic and common sense.</p> <p>Maternal mortality does not lead to low sex ratio.</p>	<p>Easy Question.</p>

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	<p>(A) Only I (B) I &amp; II (C) II &amp; III (D) I, II &amp; III</p>			
8	<p><b>Consider the following statements regarding an aquatic ecosystem:</b></p> <p>(1) The shallow water zone around the edge of the lake is the littoral zone.</p> <p>(2) Limnetic zone is the open zone where phytoplankton grows in abundance.</p> <p>(3) Profundal zone is the dark zone where the light cannot reach.</p> <p>Which of the statements given above is/are correct?</p> <p>(A) 1 only (B) 2 and 3 only (C) 1 and 3 only (D) 1, 2 and 3</p>	(D)	<p>Basic environment question. If you have done your environment right, then this is an easy question. Covered in our classroom program.</p>	 <p>The diagram illustrates the vertical and horizontal structure of an aquatic ecosystem. It is divided into the Littoral Zone (shallow, near the shore), Limnetic Zone (open water), and Profundal Zone (deep, dark water). The Benthic Zone is shown at the bottom, including the bottom of the littoral and profundal zones. Various organisms are depicted: Surface Organisms (like fish) in the limnetic zone, Phytoplankton (floating organisms) in the open water, Zooplankton (smaller floating organisms) in the limnetic zone, and Clinging Organisms (like plants and algae) in the littoral zone. The diagram also shows the water column and the bottom substrate.</p>



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9	<p>Which climatic phenomenon is characterized by cooler than normal sea surface temperatures in the central Pacific Ocean?</p> <p>(A) La Niña (B) El Niño (C) Monsoon (D) Tornado</p>	(A)	<p>Expected and Easy. No one goes to Prelims without knowing El-nino and La-nina. Covered in Test as well as in Geography class.</p>	
10	<p>Which of the following Articles of the Constitution of India refers to protection and improvement of the environment and safeguarding of forests and wildlife?</p> <p>(A) 39A (B) 43A (C) 48A (D) 51A</p>	(C)	<p>Asked in our Prelims Mock Test (PM06). Easy Question comparatively.</p>	<p>33. Which of the articles in Indian constitution is related to environment:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Article 48A</li> <li>2) Article 51A</li> <li>3) Article 21</li> <li>4) Article 19</li> </ol> <p>A. 1,2,3 B. 1,3,4 C. 1,3 D. 1,2,3,4</p> <p><b>Solutions:</b> It is one of the most difficult questions because, almost everyone will get it wrong. Majority of students will cancel Article 19 (Right to equality: How it is related to environment?). Read on:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Article 48A (Directive Principles of State Policy): This mandates the State to protect and improve the environment and safeguard the country's forests and wildlife.</li> <li>Article 51A(g) (Fundamental Duties): It makes it the duty of every citizen to protect the environment and show compassion towards all living beings.</li> <li>The right to live in a healthy environment as part of Article 21 of the Constitution was first recognized in the case of <i>Rural Litigation and Entitlement Kendra vs. State, 1988</i> (Popularly known as <i>Dehradun Quarrying Case</i>). It is the first case of this kind in India, involving issues relating to environment and ecological balance in which Supreme Court directed to stop the excavation (illegal mining) under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986</li> <li>In <i>M.C. Mehta vs. Union of India, 1987</i> the Supreme Court treated the right to live in pollution free environment as a part of fundamental right to life under Article 21 of the Constitution.</li> <li>In <i>PA Jacob vs. The Superintendent of Police Kottayam, 1993</i>, the Kerala High Court held that freedom of speech under article 19 (1)(a) does not include freedom to use loud speakers or sound amplifiers. Thus, noise pollution caused by the loud speakers can be controlled under article 19 (1) (a) of the constitution.</li> <li>Article 19 (1) (g) of the Indian constitution confers fundamental right on every citizen to practice any profession or to carry on any occupation, trade or business. This is subject to reasonable restrictions. A citizen cannot carry on business activity, if it is health hazards to the society or general public. Thus, safeguards for environment protection are inherent in this.</li> </ul> <p>Download UPSCTREE App <a href="http://www.upsctree.com">www.upsctree.com</a> 82608 72482</p>

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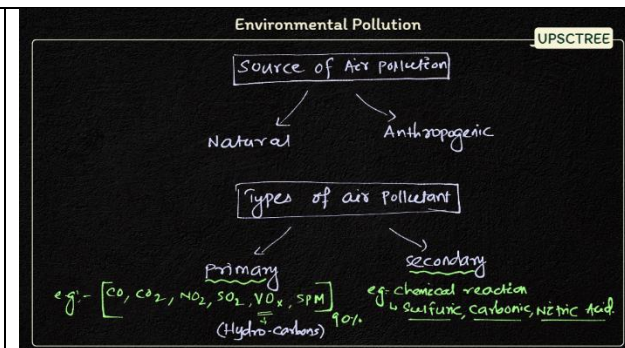
- 11 Which of the following are primary pollutants?**
- (1) Carbon monoxide (CO)
  - (2) Sulphur oxides (SO<sub>2</sub>)
  - (3) Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)
  - (4) Nitric Oxide (NO)
  - (5) CFC's
  - (6) Radioactive pollutants

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (A) 1, 2, 3 and 6 only
- (B) 1, 2, 4 and 5 only
- (C) 3, 4, 5 and 6 only
- (D) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6

(D)

Basic environment question. If you have done your environment right, then this is an easy question. Covered in our classroom program and test series.

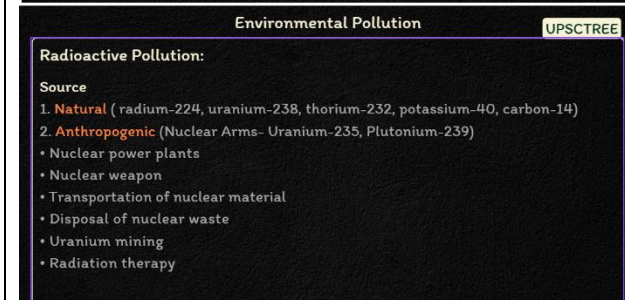
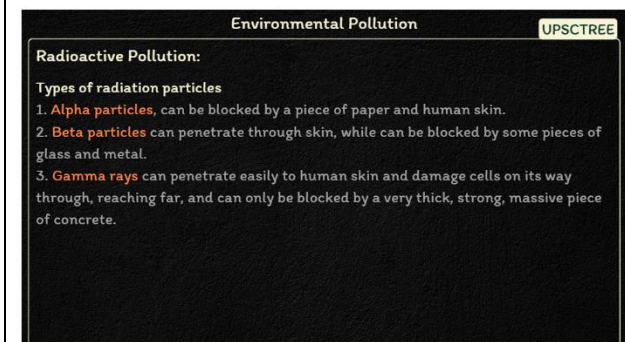


Pollutants are usually classified as primary and secondary. Which of the following is/are primary pollutant?

1. Volatile Organic Compounds
2. Ground Level Ozone
3. Acid Rain

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- ☒ 1 only \*
- ☐ 2,3
- ☐ 1,3
- ☐ 1,2,3



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<p><b>12</b></p>	<p><b>Consider the following statements:</b>          (1) Meteorological Drought is based on the impact of rainfall deficits on the water supply.          (2) Socioeconomic Drought refers to the impact of drought conditions on supply and demand of economic goods.</p> <p>Which of the statements given above is/are correct?          (A) 1 only          (B) 2 only  <b>(C) Both 1 and 2</b>          (D) Neither 1 nor 2</p>	<p>(C)</p>	<p>Basic Geography question. Can be easily answered.</p>	<p>NCERT only covers statement 1, Second statement is implied and understood.</p>
<p><b>13</b></p>	<p><b>With reference to cloud seeding, consider the following statements:</b>          (1) It is a weather modification technique that improves a cloud's ability to produce rain or snow by introducing tiny ice nuclei into certain types of subfreezing clouds.          (2) Aluminium hydroxide is the most common chemical used for cloud seeding.</p> <p>Select the correct statement using the code given below:          (A) 1 only          (B) 2 only</p>	<p>(C)</p>	<p>Relatively old news.          Asked in our test series too.</p> <p>Link:  <a href="#">Parched UAE turns to science to squeeze more rainfall from clouds   Technology News - The Indian Express</a></p>	<p>Which of the following chemicals are used for cloud seeding ?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Silver Iodide  <input type="radio"/> Potassium Iodide  <input type="radio"/> Aluminium Hydroxide  <input checked="" type="radio"/> All of the above.</p> <p><i>PPT 01 Test</i></p>



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	(C) Both 1 and 2 (D) Neither 1 nor 2																																																																		
14	<p><b>National Air Quality Index (AQI) is launched by the government to monitor the quality of air in major urban centres across the country on a real-time basis and enhancing public awareness for taking mitigative action. In this context, consider the following statements:</b></p> <p>(1) AQI will have ‘one number, one colour and one description’ to inform the public about air quality in a simple and easily understandable format.</p> <p>(2) There are six AQI categories, namely: good, satisfactory, moderately polluted, poor, very poor and severe.</p> <p>(3) The index considers eight pollutants - PM10, PM2.5, NO2, SO2, CO, O3, NH3, and Pb.</p> <p>Which of the statements given above are correct?</p> <p>(A) 2 and 3 only (B) 1 and 3 only (C) 1 and 2 only (D) 1, 2 and 3</p>	(D)	Covered in our tests and class.	<p>52. Which of the following are monitored by National Air Quality Index ?</p> <p>1) PM 10 (Particulate Matter 10) 2) PM 2.5 (Particulate Matter 2.5) 3) NO2 (Nitrogen Dioxide) 4) O3 (Ozone) 5) CO2 (Carbon Dioxide)</p> <p>a. 1,2,3 only b. 1,2,5 only c. 3,5 only d. 1,2,3,4 only</p> <p>Solutions:</p> <table><caption>Environmental Pollution</caption><thead><tr><th>AQI Category (Range)</th><th>PM<sub>10</sub> 24 hr</th><th>PM<sub>2.5</sub> 24 hr</th><th>NO<sub>2</sub> 24 hr</th><th>O<sub>3</sub> 8 hr</th><th>CO 8 hr</th><th>SO<sub>2</sub> 24 hr</th><th>NH<sub>3</sub> 24 hr</th><th>Pb 24 hr</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Good (0-50)</td><td>0-50</td><td>0-35</td><td>0-40</td><td>0-50</td><td>0-1.0</td><td>0-40</td><td>0-200</td><td>0-0.5</td></tr><tr><td>Satisfactory (51-100)</td><td>51-100</td><td>31-60</td><td>41-80</td><td>51-100</td><td>1.1-2.0</td><td>41-80</td><td>201-400</td><td>0.5-1.0</td></tr><tr><td>Moderately polluted (101-200)</td><td>101-250</td><td>61-90</td><td>81-180</td><td>101-168</td><td>2.1-10</td><td>81-380</td><td>401-800</td><td>1.1-2.0</td></tr><tr><td>Poor (201-300)</td><td>251-350</td><td>91-120</td><td>181-280</td><td>169-208</td><td>10-17</td><td>381-800</td><td>801-1200</td><td>2.1-3.0</td></tr><tr><td>Very poor (301-400)</td><td>351-430</td><td>121-250</td><td>281-400</td><td>209-748*</td><td>17-34</td><td>801-1600</td><td>1200-1800</td><td>3.1-5.5</td></tr><tr><td>Severe (401-500)</td><td>431-500</td><td>251-400</td><td>401-800</td><td>749-1734*</td><td>34-160</td><td>1601-3000</td><td>1801-3000</td><td>5.6-10.0</td></tr></tbody></table>	AQI Category (Range)	PM <sub>10</sub> 24 hr	PM <sub>2.5</sub> 24 hr	NO <sub>2</sub> 24 hr	O <sub>3</sub> 8 hr	CO 8 hr	SO <sub>2</sub> 24 hr	NH <sub>3</sub> 24 hr	Pb 24 hr	Good (0-50)	0-50	0-35	0-40	0-50	0-1.0	0-40	0-200	0-0.5	Satisfactory (51-100)	51-100	31-60	41-80	51-100	1.1-2.0	41-80	201-400	0.5-1.0	Moderately polluted (101-200)	101-250	61-90	81-180	101-168	2.1-10	81-380	401-800	1.1-2.0	Poor (201-300)	251-350	91-120	181-280	169-208	10-17	381-800	801-1200	2.1-3.0	Very poor (301-400)	351-430	121-250	281-400	209-748*	17-34	801-1600	1200-1800	3.1-5.5	Severe (401-500)	431-500	251-400	401-800	749-1734*	34-160	1601-3000	1801-3000	5.6-10.0
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15	<p>Which of the following best describes the term Deep ecology?</p> <p>(A) A philosophy that believes in specific changes in daily lifestyle of humans to minimize the damage to the environment</p> <p><b>(B) A philosophy that believes that humans should radically change their relationship with nature</b></p> <p>(C) A set of sustainable practices to increase fish production in shallow ocean ecosystems</p> <p>(D) None of the above</p>	(B)	<p><a href="#">Shallow and deep ecologism - The Hindu</a></p>	<p><b>Shallow and deep ecologism</b></p> <p>All forms of environmentalism will not lead to effective climate</p> <p>Published - May 12, 2022 10:30 am IST</p> <p>On the other hand, deep ecologism believes that humans should radically change their relationship with nature. Its proponents reject shallow ecologism for prioritising humans above other forms of life, and subsequently preserving the environmentally destructive way of life in modern societies. Deep ecologism maintains that by sustaining this lifestyle, shallow ecologism further widens the inequalities between countries. For instance, despite constituting only five per cent of the world's population, the U.S. accounts for 17% of the world's energy consumption and is the second largest consumer of electricity after China. Similarly, while low and middle-income countries have recorded lower cumulative and per capita carbon dioxide emissions over the past two centuries, it is the wealthier countries which are most responsible for a majority of carbon emissions.</p> <div><div>UPSC TREE</div><div><p><b>Q. Compare and contrast deep ecology with shallow ecology.</b></p><table><tr><th>Deep Ecology</th><th>Shallow Ecology</th></tr><tr><td><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Not anthropocentricity.</li><li>Not Bio-centricity</li><li>But Eccentricity.</li></ul></td><td><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Anthropocentric</li></ul></td></tr><tr><td><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Humans are no significant than other species</li></ul></td><td><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Humans are more significant than other species.</li></ul></td></tr><tr><td><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Coined by Arnie Naess</li></ul></td><td><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Naess argued that Shallow ecology movement is about fight pollution and saving people's lives.</li></ul></td></tr></table></div></div> <div><div>UPSC TREE</div><div><p><b>Q. Compare and contrast deep ecology with shallow ecology.</b></p><table><tr><th>Deep Ecology</th><th>Shallow Ecology</th></tr><tr><td><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Deep: it is used to connote the deeper questions that we should ask as a species but it did not indicate ecocentricity hence W. Fox suggested to abandon deep ecology and use eccentricity.</li></ul></td><td><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Shallow ecology advocates pollution control and protection of natural resources in the interest of human.</li></ul></td></tr><tr><td><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>All biotic and abiotic factor has intrinsic value.</li></ul></td><td><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>All biotic and abiotic factor has value in relation to human utility and betterment.</li></ul></td></tr></table></div></div> <div><div>For more info visit: <a href="http://www.upsctree.com">www.upsctree.com</a></div><div>For more info contact: <b>82608 72482</b></div></div>	Deep Ecology	Shallow Ecology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Not anthropocentricity.</li><li>Not Bio-centricity</li><li>But Eccentricity.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Anthropocentric</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Humans are no significant than other species</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Humans are more significant than other species.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Coined by Arnie Naess</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Naess argued that Shallow ecology movement is about fight pollution and saving people's lives.</li></ul>	Deep Ecology	Shallow Ecology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Deep: it is used to connote the deeper questions that we should ask as a species but it did not indicate ecocentricity hence W. Fox suggested to abandon deep ecology and use eccentricity.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Shallow ecology advocates pollution control and protection of natural resources in the interest of human.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>All biotic and abiotic factor has intrinsic value.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>All biotic and abiotic factor has value in relation to human utility and betterment.</li></ul>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Deep: it is used to connote the deeper questions that we should ask as a species but it did not indicate ecocentricity hence W. Fox suggested to abandon deep ecology and use eccentricity.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Shallow ecology advocates pollution control and protection of natural resources in the interest of human.</li></ul>																	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>All biotic and abiotic factor has intrinsic value.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>All biotic and abiotic factor has value in relation to human utility and betterment.</li></ul>																	

## OPSC PRELIMS 2023 Complete Answer Key and Analysis (Test Date: 15 December 2024)

16	<b>The ability of a population to increase under ideal environmental conditions is called:</b> (A) Natality (B) Carrying capacity (C) <b>Biotic potential</b> (D) Absolute natality	(C)	Easy, Apply understanding of the word.	
17	<b>Which disaster is most likely to be influenced by climate change?</b> (A) Earthquakes (B) Tsunamis (C) <b>Tropical cyclones</b> (D) Volcanic eruptions	(C)	Easy.	

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# OPSC PRELIMS 2023 Complete Answer Key and Analysis (Test Date: 15 December 2024)

18	<p><b>Tidal waves are caused by which of the following gravitational interactions?</b></p> <p>(A) Sun's gravitational impact on the Moon</p> <p>(B) Earth's gravitational impact on the Moon</p> <p><b>(C) Moon's gravitational impact on the Earth</b></p> <p>(D) Earth's gravitational impact on the Sun</p>	(C)	Easy.	<p>51. Which of the followings are factor/s of tide generation?</p> <p>1) Moon's Gravitational Pull 2) Sun's Gravitational Pull 3) Centrifugal Force</p> <p>A. 1,2 only B. 2,3 only C. 1,2,3 D. 1,3 only</p> <p>52. Which of the following statements is <b>not correct</b> with respect to tides?</p> <p>A. Tides cannot be predicted well in advance B. Tidal heights are detrimental to harbours C. Tides deposit sediments at the coast and pile up polluted water near it D. All of the above are not correct.</p> <p>53. Bab-al-Mandeb connects: - A. Black sea and Sea of Marmara</p> <p><b>PT04: Geography Test</b></p>
19	<p><b>A square-shaped hole is punched in a metal sheet whose linear thermal expansion coefficient is <math>1 \times 10^{-3}</math> per °C. The size of the hole will decrease by 10%, when</b></p> <p>(A) The sheet is heated by 10°C</p> <p>(B) The sheet is heated by 100°C</p> <p><b>(C) The sheet is cooled by 100°C</b></p> <p>(D) The sheet is cooled by 10°C</p>	(C)	Should not be attended.	Irrelevant question.
20	<p><b>Which among the following has the least thermal conductivity?</b></p> <p>(A) metal</p> <p>(B) semiconductor</p> <p>(C) superconductor</p>	(D)		

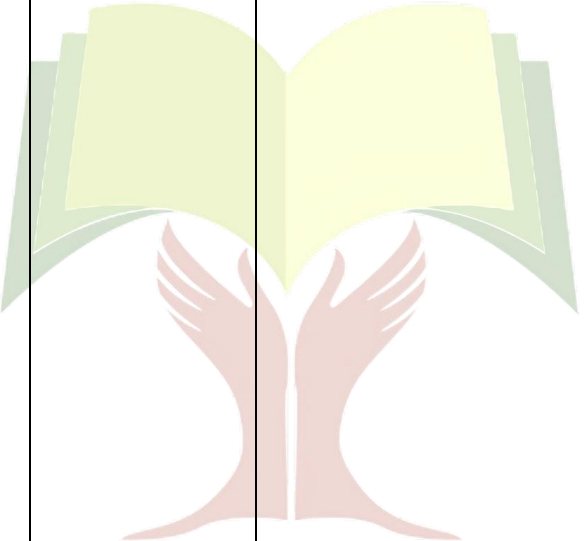
## OPSC PRELIMS 2023 Complete Answer Key and Analysis (Test Date: 15 December 2024)

	(D) alloy			
21	<b>Symbol of material used in conventional glass thermometers is</b> (A) Mg (B) Hg (C) Me (D) Mn	(B)	Easy, Hg stands for mercury.	
22	<b>The temperature variation of land near the sea is very less compared to that far from the sea. This is due to</b> (A) Sun ray is not direct (B) The sea absorbs the heat (C) High heat capacity of humid air (D) Heat is reflected by the sea.	(B)	Easy, Technically it should be sea breeze and land breeze.	

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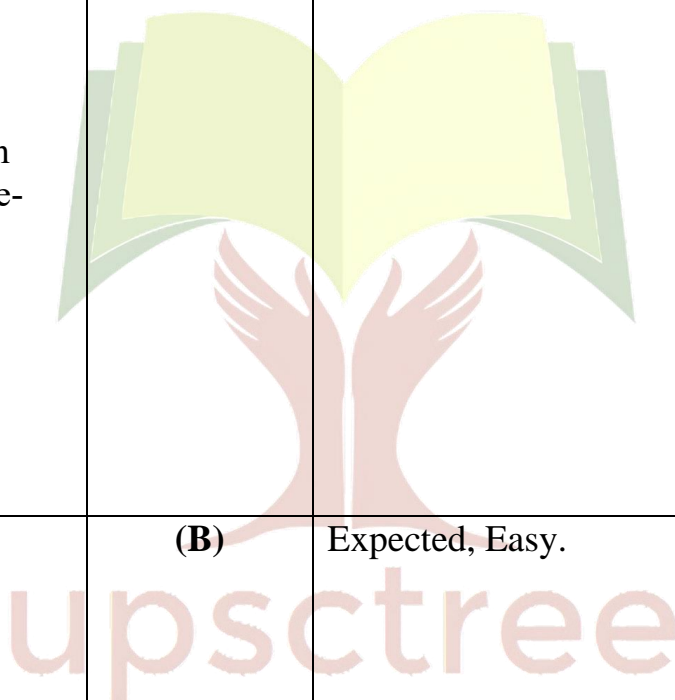

# OPSC PRELIMS 2023 Complete Answer Key and Analysis (Test Date: 15 December 2024)

<p><b>23</b></p>	<p><b>Which of the following statements are correct in respect of 'New Criminal Laws' enacted by Indian Parliament?</b></p> <p>(1) The new criminal law 'Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita' came into effect from April 1, 2023</p> <p>(2) Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita replaced the Indian Penal Code</p> <p>(3) Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam came into effect from July 1, 2024</p> <p>(4) The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita was passed by the parliament in December, 2023</p> <p>(A) 1 and 4 (B) 2 and 3 (C) 3 and 4 (D) 2 and 3</p>	<p>(C)</p> 	<p>Expected and very well covered in Rattafy Magazine as well as in Polity tests.</p>	<p><b>News:5</b> <b>Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam (BSA), 2023</b></p> <p>The new criminal laws, the <b>Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS)</b>, the <b>Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS)</b> and the <b>Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam(BSA)</b> are taking effect from <b>July 1, 2024</b>. These laws repeal and replace the <b>Indian Penal Code</b>, the <b>Code of Criminal Procedure</b> and the <b>Indian Evidence Act</b> respectively.</p> <p><b>All about Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The <b>Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam (BSA)</b> replaces the <b>Indian Evidence Act</b> and introduces changes in the way evidence is processed. The BSA allows for <b>"electronic and digital records"</b>.</li> <li>This covers a wide range of electronic records, which includes emails, server logs, files stored on computers, laptops, or smartphones, website content, location data, and text messages, among others.</li> <li>The BSA also <b>allows for oral evidence</b> to be taken electronically. Additionally, to provide more protection to the victim and enforce transparency in investigation related to an <b>offence of rape</b>, the statement of the victim shall be recorded through audio-video means.</li> </ul> <p><b>Expanded secondary evidence</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The BSA has also expanded <b>"secondary evidence"</b> to include <b>oral and written admissions</b>. It</li> </ul> <p>82608 72482 <a href="http://www.upsctree.com">www.upsctree.com</a> <a href="#">Download UPSCTREE App</a></p> <p><b>News:4</b> <b>Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023</b></p> <p><b>What is Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The <b>Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS)</b> is the official criminal code in the <b>Republic of India</b>. It came into <b>effect on 1 July, 2024</b> after being passed by the parliament in <b>December 2023</b> to replace the <b>Indian Penal Code (IPC)</b>, which dated back to the period of <b>British India</b>.</li> <li><b>Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita</b> has <b>358 sections</b> (instead of 511 sections of IPC). A total of 20 new crimes have been added to the Sanhita, and the imprisonment sentence has been increased for 33 crimes. The amount of fine has been increased in 83 crimes and mandatory minimum punishment has been introduced in 23 crimes.</li> </ul> <p><b>Offences included in Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023</b></p> <p>In the <b>Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita</b>, <b>20 new offences</b> have been added and <b>19 provisions</b> of IPC have been dropped. The punishment of imprisonment has been increased for <b>33 offences</b>, and fines have been increased for 83 offences. A mandatory minimum punishment has been introduced for <b>23 offences</b>. A sentence of <b>community service</b> has been introduced for six offences.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Offences against the body:</b> The BNS retains the provisions of the IPC on murder, abetment of suicide, assault and causing grievous hurt. It adds new offences such as organised crime, terrorism, and murder or grievous hurt by a group on certain grounds.</li> </ul> <p>82608 72482 <a href="http://www.upsctree.com">www.upsctree.com</a> <a href="#">Download UPSCTREE App</a></p>
<p><b>24</b></p>	<p><b>Pick up the wrong matching of Brand Ambassadors for Government led companies</b></p> <p>(1) Dia Mirza - Swachh Saathi</p> <p>(2) P.V. Sindhu - Pulse Polio</p> <p>(3) Amitabh Bachchan - City Compost Campaign</p> <p>(4) Sachin Tendulkar - Make in India</p>	<p>(B)</p>	<p>Dear OPSC, this kind of question are not ideal to be asked to a civil service aspirant.</p> <p>S/He is already dealing with so much. Now S/he has to remember</p>	

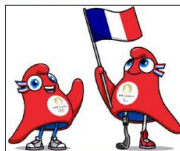
# OPSC PRELIMS 2023 Complete Answer Key and Analysis (Test Date: 15 December 2024)

	(A) 1 and 3 (B) 2 and 4 (C) 2 and 3 (D) 1 and 4		ambassadors as well?																	
25	<p>Which of the following statements are correct in respect of 'Earth Rotation Day' - 2024?</p> <p>(1) The Earth Rotation Day is celebrated on January 8th of every year</p> <p>(2) This day is dedicated to acknowledging the discovery of Earth's shape</p> <p>(3) This day is also celebrated to acknowledge Earth's natural beauty</p> <p>(4) Honouring the discovery of our planet’s movement</p> <p>(A) 2 and 4 (B) 1 and 3 (C) 2 and 3 (D) 1 and 4</p>	(D)	Easy, even if you don’t know anything about it, still you can answer it.	<table><tr><th colspan="2">Important Days</th></tr><tr><th>Date</th><th>Day &amp; Theme</th></tr><tr><td>January 1</td><td>Global Family Day</td></tr><tr><td>January 3</td><td>International Mind-Body Wellness Day</td></tr><tr><td>January 4</td><td>World Braille Day</td></tr><tr><td>January 5</td><td>National Bird Day</td></tr><tr><td>January 6</td><td>World Day of War Orphans</td></tr><tr><td>January 8</td><td>Earth's Rotation Day</td></tr></table> <p>Rattafy: January</p>	Important Days		Date	Day & Theme	January 1	Global Family Day	January 3	International Mind-Body Wellness Day	January 4	World Braille Day	January 5	National Bird Day	January 6	World Day of War Orphans	January 8	Earth's Rotation Day
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26	<p>Which of the following statements are <b>not correct</b> in respect of Sheik Hasina Wazed, who resigned as Prime Minister of Bangladesh on August 4th 2024?</p>	INVALID	Statement 1,2,3 are correct but the question is asking for which of them are not correct.	Invalid Question																

# OPSC PRELIMS 2023 Complete Answer Key and Analysis (Test Date: 15 December 2024)

	<p>(1) She was the Prime Minister of Bangladesh for two decades</p> <p>(2) The students protest against Job Quota turned into anti-government agitation</p> <p>(3) The Supreme Court of Bangladesh gave a ruling of 30 per cent reservation in jobs for descendents of those who participated in 1971 Bangladesh Liberation Movement.</p> <p>(4) She is the President of 'Bangladesh National Party', supported by Jamaat-e-Islami</p> <p>(A) 1 and 3 (B) 2 and 3 (C) 1 and 2 (D) 2 and 4</p>		<p><i>Trapped in its own Trap of "Not Correct" 😊</i></p>	
27	<p><b>The Paris-2024 Olympic Medals contain metal from which iconic landmark?</b></p> <p>(A) The Mont Blanc (B) <b>The Eiffel Tower</b> (C) The Arc de Triomphe (D) The Pantheon</p>	(B)	Expected, Easy.	<p>#atto deepo bhava      Rattafy: August 2024      UPSCTREE</p> <p><b>News:1</b>      <b>Paris Olympics 2024</b></p> <p><b>Theme and Mascot of Paris Olympics 2024</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>The Phryges:</b> Official mascots of the Paris 2024 Games</li> <li>• The theme of this year's Olympic Day is 'Let's Move and Celebrate' to inspire and encourage people to embrace the joy of movement this summer.</li> </ul>  <p><b>Paris Olympics Edition</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Paris Olympics 2024:</b> This edition marks the 33rd Summer Olympic Games and the third time Paris will host the Olympics, with previous editions in 1900 and 1924.</li> <li>• The Paris 2024 Olympics is particularly significant as it commemorates the centenary of the last Paris Olympics.</li> </ul>

# OPSC PRELIMS 2023 Complete Answer Key and Analysis (Test Date: 15 December 2024)

28	<p><b>Which of the following statements are correct in respect of 'Olympic Flame'?</b></p> <p>(1) The Olympic Flame is the symbol of Unity, Sportivity, and Victory</p> <p>(2) The Olympic Torch is lit in Greece and passed from one to the next torch bearer to reach the hosting city</p> <p>(3) The 2024 Olympic Torch was lit on 16th April, 2024</p> <p>(4) The modern Olympic Torch Relay was conceived by Dr. Carl Diem of Germany</p> <p>(A) 2, 3 and 4 (B) 1, 2 and 3 (C) 1, 3 and 4 (D) All Four</p>	(D)	Too factual, Difficult. Must not be attended.	<p>#atto deepo bhava      Rattafy: August 2024</p> <p>News:1      Paris O</p> <p><b>Theme and Mascot of Paris Olympics 2024</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Phryges: Official mascots of the Paris 2024 Games</li> <li>The theme of this year's Olympic Day is 'Let's Move and Celebrate' to inspire people to embrace the joy of movement this summer.</li> </ul>  <p><b>Paris Olympics Edition</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Paris Olympics 2024: This edition marks the 33rd Summer Olympic Games and Paris will host the Olympics, with previous editions in 1900 and 1924.</li> <li>The Paris 2024 Olympics is particularly significant as it commemorates the centenary of the Paris Olympics.</li> </ul>
29	<p><b>Which of the following statements are correct in respect of 'Rashtriya Vigyan Puraskar'?</b></p> <p>(1) This Puraskar was instituted by Government of India in the year 2023</p> <p>(2) This award is given in four categories</p> <p>(3) Vigyan Team Puraskar is given to five teams</p> <p>(4) For the year 2024, in the field of Space Science and Technology, 'Vigyan Yuva Puraskar' was given to Four Scientists</p>	(D)	Too factual, Difficult. Must not be attended.	

# OPSC PRELIMS 2023 Complete Answer Key and Analysis (Test Date: 15 December 2024)

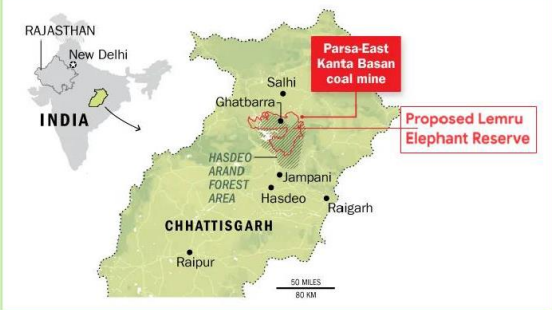
	<p>(A) 1 and 3 (B) 2 and 4 (C) 2 and 3 (D) 1 and 2</p>			
30	<p><b>Which Bank was included in the 2024 'Fortune Global 500 List' for the first time?</b></p> <p>(A) HDFC Bank (B) State Bank of India (C) ICICI Bank (D) Axis Bank</p>	(A)	Calculated risk can be taken.	
31	<p><b>Which of the following statements are correct in respect of Union Budget 2024-25?</b></p> <p>(1) Total expenditure projected at Rs. 48.21 Lakh Crore (2) Receipts excluding Borrowings Rs. 32.07 Lakh Crore (3) Fiscal Deficit projected at 6.8% of GDP (4) Net Tax Receipts Rs. 34.83 Lakh Crore</p> <p>(A) 1 and 2 (B) 2 and 3</p>	(A)	Expected and covered in Rattafy precisely.	<p>#atto deepo bhava      Rattafy: July 2024      UPSCTREE</p> <p><b>News:1</b>      <b>Budget 2024-25</b></p> <p>The Union Minister of Finance and Corporate Affairs Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman presented the Union Budget 2024-25 in Parliament. The highlights of the budget are as follows:</p> <p><b>Part-A</b></p> <p><b>Budget Estimates 2024-25:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Total receipts other than borrowings: Rs. 32.07 lakh crore.</li> <li>• Total expenditure: Rs. 48.21 lakh crore.</li> <li>• Net tax receipt: Rs. 25.83 lakh crore.</li> <li>• Fiscal deficit: 4.9 per cent of GDP.</li> <li>• The government aims to reach a deficit below 4.5% next year.</li> <li>• Inflation continues to be low, stable and moving towards the 4% target.</li> <li>• Core inflation (non-food, non-fuel) at 3.1%.</li> <li>• The budget focuses on <b>EMPLOYMENT, SKILLING, MSMEs, and the MIDDLE CLASS.</b></li> </ul>



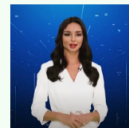
# OPSC PRELIMS 2023 Complete Answer Key and Analysis (Test Date: 15 December 2024)

	(C) 1 and 4 (D) 3 and 4			
32	<p><b>Which of the following statements are correct in respect of 'International Everest Day'-2024?</b></p> <p>(1) May 29th of every year is observed as 'International Everest Day' in memory of Tenzing Norgay</p> <p>(2) This day was first observed by Nepal in the year 2008 in commemoration of Tenzing Norgay who passed away on this day</p> <p>(3) Since its inception, this annual observance has become a global celebration of human endurance, resilience and the spirit of exploration</p> <p>(4) Edmund Hillary was a Swiss National</p> <p>(A) 2 and 4 (B) 1 and 2 (C) 1 and 3 (D) 3 and 4</p>	(C)	Calculated risk can be taken.	
33	<p><b>As per the Data released by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, which of the following States in India topped the country in Organ Donation in the year 2023?</b></p>	(D)	<a href="#">Women show the way in living organ donation as 2023 sees highest ever transplants - The Hindu</a>	

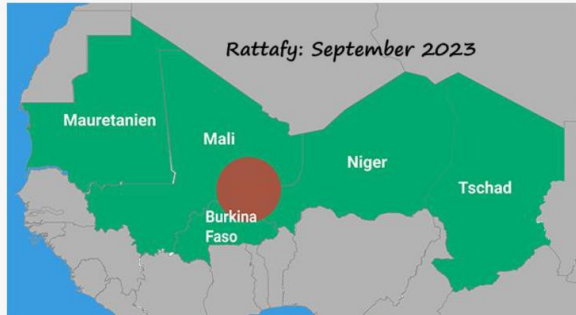
# OPSC PRELIMS 2023 Complete Answer Key and Analysis (Test Date: 15 December 2024)

	<p>(A) Karnataka (B) Tamil Nadu (C) Maharashtra (D) Telangana</p>			
34	<p><b>Which of the following statements are correct in respect of 'Goldman Environmental Prize'?</b></p> <p>(1) This Prize was established in the year 1989 by American couple Richard and Rhoda Goldman</p> <p>(2) This Prize is awarded to honour grassroots environmental leaders of Global recognition</p> <p>(3) Prafullah Samantara is awarded this prize for the year 2024 from India</p> <p>(4) This prize comprises of a cash prize of \$5,00,000</p> <p><b>(A) 1 and 2</b> (B) 2 and 3 (C) 2 and 4 (D) 1 and 4</p>	(A)	Expected and Covered in Rattafy magazine and tests.	<p>#atto deepo bhava      Rattafy: May 2024      UPSCTREE</p> <p>News:1</p> <p>Context:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Alok Shukla, a renowned environmental activist and convener of Chhattisgarh Bachao Andolan, has been selected for the prestigious 2024 Goldman Environmental Prize. Also known as the "Green Nobel Prize," this annual award honours grassroots environmental champions worldwide for their outstanding contributions to environmental protection.</li> </ul> <p>Protecting the Hasdeo Arand Forest</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Shukla's recognition stems from his relentless efforts to safeguard the Hasdeo Arand Forest, considered the lungs of Chhattisgarh.</li> <li>In 2010, the government auctioned two coal blocks in this area to private companies for mining. To counter this threat, Shukla founded the Hasdeo Aranya Bachao Sangharsh Samiti and mobilized local tribal communities.</li> </ul>

# OPSC PRELIMS 2023 Complete Answer Key and Analysis (Test Date: 15 December 2024)

35	<p><b>The name of the Artificial Intelligence (AI) powered News Anchor developed by the 'India Today Group' is ____.</b></p> <p>A) Sana B) Persana C) Baani D) Anania</p>	(A)	Easy, Covered in Rattafy Magazine and test.	<p><b>News:61</b></p> <p><b>Rattafy- May 2024</b></p> <p>Context:</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sana, the AI-powered news anchor developed by the India Today Group, has achieved remarkable success at the prestigious International News Media Association (INMA) Global Media Awards held in London. This groundbreaking AI innovation has captured two coveted awards, solidifying its position as a trailblazer in the field of AI-driven journalism.</li> </ul> <p><b>News:62</b></p> <p>Context:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dr. Purnima Devi Barman, a wildlife biologist from Assam, has been recognized with the prestigious Whitley Gold Award for her exemplary conservation efforts aimed at protecting the near threatened Greater Adjutant Stork and its wetland habitat.</li> <li>This accolade, often referred to as the 'Green Oscar', highlights her remarkable contributions to wildlife conservation and underscores the importance of grassroots efforts in safeguarding biodiversity.</li> </ul>
36	<p><b>Which of the following statements are Correct in respect of 'Vantara'?</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is a national initiative for afforestation.</li> <li>This initiative was launched by Reliance Industries and Reliance Foundation.</li> <li>It is started in Green Belt of Jamnagar Refinery Complex, Haryana.</li> <li>Vantara also aspires to become a leader in wildlife conservation.</li> </ol> <p>(A) 1 and 2 (B) 3 and 4</p>	(C)	Covered in February Rattafy Magazine. Was constantly in news.	<p><b>82608 72482</b></p> <p><b>Rattafy - February 2024</b></p> <p><b>UPSCTREE</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reliance Industries and Reliance Foundation have launched a bold initiative, <b>Vantara (Star of the Forest)</b>, dedicated to the rescue, treatment, care, and rehabilitation of animals in need. This ambitious program, spearheaded by Anant Ambani, aims to create a national and international impact on animal welfare. [Jamnagara, Gujarat]</li> </ul>

# OPSC PRELIMS 2023 Complete Answer Key and Analysis (Test Date: 15 December 2024)

	(C) 2 and 4 (D) 1 and 3			
37	<p><b>Which of the following statements are correct in respect of 'Alliance of Sahel States'?</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is a Confederation formed between three countries namely Mali, Niger and Burkina Faso.</li> <li>It originated as a Mutual Defence Pact created on 15th November, 2021.</li> <li>All the three member States are former members of 'the East African Community'.</li> <li>The Confederation was established on 6th July 2024.</li> </ol> <p>(A) 1 and 2 (B) 3 and 4 (C) 2 and 3 (D) 1 and 4</p>	(D)	Expected and covered in Rattafy Magazine and test.	<p><b>News:9</b> <b>Liptako-Gourma Charter</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recently, the military leaders of <b>Mali, Burkina Faso and Niger</b> signed a mutual defence pact, <b>Liptako-Gourma Charter</b> in Mali's capital Bamako.</li> </ul>  <p><i>Rattafy: September 2023</i></p> <p><b>About Liptako-Gourma Charter:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Liptako-Gourma Charter establishes the <b>Alliance of Sahel States (AES)</b>.</li> <li>Its aim is to "establish an <b>architecture of collective defence and mutual assistance</b> for the benefit of population.</li> <li>This alliance will be a combination of military and economic efforts between the three countries.</li> <li>The charter binds the signatories to assist one another including militarily — in the event of an attack on any one of them.</li> <li>It also binds the three countries to work to prevent or settle armed rebellions.</li> </ul>
38	<p><b>When was Mahatma Gandhi declared "Father of the Nation"</b></p> <p>(A) 20th July 1946</p>	(D)	Common sense.	

# OPSC PRELIMS 2023 Complete Answer Key and Analysis (Test Date: 15 December 2024)

	<p>(B) 12th August 1947 (C) 15th March 1948 (D) Never, officially</p>			
39	<p><b>India, as everyone knows, is a multi-lingual country. People often know three or more languages. In this context, which of the following statements is more correct?</b></p> <p>(A) In India about a quarter of the population is bilingual; and about a tenth is trilingual. (B) In India about half the population is bilingual; about one fifth is trilingual. (C) In India about a third of the population is bilingual; about a tenth is trilingual. (D) In India about three fourths of the population is bilingual and about a half is trilingual.</p>	(B)	Should not be attended. Extremely vague and confusing.	
40	<p><b>Bhatri, Bhuiya, Desia, are analogous to</b></p> <p>P. Bagri, Bhateali, Kahluri Q. Chakma, Haijong, Rajbangsi R. Awadhi, Bagri, Bhagoria S. Gujrau, Pattani, Ponchi</p> <p>(A) P and Q but not R and S. (B) Q and R but not P and S</p>	(C)	If not sure, Must not attend.	



# OPSC PRELIMS 2023 Complete Answer Key and Analysis (Test Date: 15 December 2024)

	(C) R only (D) P, Q, R and S			
41	<b>What was the Lahore Resolution (1940) about?</b> <b>(A) A united homeland for Muslims</b> (B) Supporting the British war effort (C) Demand for linguistic provinces (D) All of the above	(A)	Easy and basic modern India question.	
42	<b>The demand for linguistic provinces was first floated to ensure that</b> (A) People speaking a particular language got recognition. <b>(B) For bringing the administration closer to the people.</b> (C) To promote linguistic division of India. <b>(D) To reduce conflict within the country.</b>	(B or D)		<p>Things changed after Independence and Partition. Our leaders felt that carving out states on the basis of language might lead to disruption and disintegration. It was also felt that this would draw attention away from other social and economic challenges that the country faced. The central leadership decided to postpone matters. The need for postponement was also felt because the fate of the Princely States had not been decided. Also, the memory of Partition was still fresh.</p> <p>This decision of the national leadership was challenged by the local leaders and the people. Protests began in the Telugu speaking areas of the old Madras province, which included present day Tamil Nadu, parts of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Karnataka. The Vishalandhra movement (as the movement for a separate Andhra was called) demanded that the Telugu speaking areas should be separated from the Madras province of which they were a part and be made into a separate Andhra province. Nearly all the political forces in the Andhra region were in favour of linguistic reorganisation of the then Madras province.</p> <p>The movement gathered momentum as a result of the Central government's vacillation. Potti Sriramulu, a Congress leader and a veteran Gandhian, went on an indefinite fast that led to his death after 56 days. This caused great unrest and resulted in violent outbursts in Andhra region. People in large numbers took to the streets. Many were injured or lost their lives in police firing. In Madras, several legislators resigned their seats in protest. Finally, the Prime Minister announced the formation of a separate Andhra state in December 1952.</p>
43	<b>The British East India Company considered itself to be the paramount power in India after</b> (A) Defeating Sindhia in 1803	(C)	After Third Anglo-Maratha War	


# OPSC PRELIMS 2023 Complete Answer Key and Analysis (Test Date: 15 December 2024)

	(B) Signing a treaty with Ranjit Singh in 1809 <b>(C) Defeating Bhonsale in 1818</b> (D) Suppressing the uprising of 1857			
44	<b>The first modern judicial court in India presided over by Elijah Impey was set up in</b> (A) Murshidabad (B) Patna <b>(C) Kolkata</b> (D) Dhaka	(C)		
45	<b>The motto, “Yato Dharmastato Jayah” has been adopted by</b> (A) The Lok Sabha of India (B) The Rajya Sabha of India (C) The Constituent Assembly of India (D) The Supreme Court of India	(D)	Asked in our test series.	Consider the following statement:- 1) The collegium system appoints the CJI and the other judges of Supreme Court. 2) Uday Umesh Lalit has recently became the 49th and Chief Justice of India. 3) The Motto of Supreme Court i.e. <u>Yato Dharmastato Jayah</u> is inspired from the Victory Pillar of Ashoka. 4) The age of retirement for Supreme Court judges is 65 however the High Court judges retire at 62. Which of the above statements are correct ? <input type="radio"/> 1,3 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 2,4 <input type="radio"/> 1,2,3,4 <input type="radio"/> 1,2,4 <b>PPT01 Test</b>
46	<b>"_____ an institutional arrangement to keep Science, Society and Industry on the same page" was said about</b> (A) The IITs (B) The Department of Science and Technology (C) The TIFR <b>(D) The CSIR</b>	(D)	Irrelevant from a civil servant's perspective.	

# OPSC PRELIMS 2023 Complete Answer Key and Analysis (Test Date: 15 December 2024)

47	<b>Direct Action Day refers to</b> (A) The day ear-marked by the Muslim League for taking direct action to assert their political demand for a separate homeland for Muslims (B) The day ear-marked by the Indian nationalists to oust the British from India (C) The day ear-marked by the Scheduled Castes Federation to protest against social injustice (D) All the above	(A)	Easy, Covered in Modern India classes and tests.	
48	<b>One of the earliest mentions of Bharat_varsha is in</b> (A) The writings of Ptolemy (B) The writings of Fa Hien (C) <b>The Hathigumpha inscription</b> (D) The Ajanta Caves	(C)	Hatigumpha being the first of its kind in the entire country, one can infer the answer and take calculated risk here.	<p>6. Consider the following statements:-</p> <p>1) The Hatigumpha inscription is first of its kind in the entire country that throws light on 13 regnal yrs of Kharavela</p> <p>2) It is written in Brahmi script and Prakrit language.</p> <p>Which of the above statement/s is/are correct?</p> <p>82608 72482 <a href="http://www.upsctree.com">www.upsctree.com</a> <a href="#">Download UPSCTREE App</a></p> <hr/> <p>UPSCTREE PT14-Odisha Ancient History Test #atso deppa bhava</p> <p>a. 1 only b. 2 only c. Both 1 and 2 d. Neither 1 nor 2</p> <p>Not only on cave walls, inscriptions in Orissa are largely engraved on copper plates, stone pieces and temple walls. Two sets of Asokan stone edicts (separate Kalinga edicts) found at Dhauli and Jaugada are the earliest epigraphs in the pre-Christian era which throw light on the administrative arrangement of Asoka in Kalinga. The <b>Hatigumpha inscription</b> of Kharavela is the <b>first of its kind in the entire country</b> that throws light on the achievements of Kharavela for the long thirteen years ceaselessly. Written in <b>Brahmi script</b> and <b>prakrit language</b> the inscription has allured the attention of scholars from different parts of the country for its uniqueness.</p>
49	<b>This place is known as the city of caves</b> (A) Ajanta (B) Ellora (C) Udayagiri	(D)	Difficult. Attempt if you know.	Gharapuri, also known as Elephanta Island, is known as the "city of caves"

# OPSC PRELIMS 2023 Complete Answer Key and Analysis (Test Date: 15 December 2024)

	(D) Gharapuri			
50	<p><b>“Kattaka caves” referred to, among others</b></p> <p>P. Hathigumpha and Ranigumpha</p> <p>Q. Kumari Parvata</p> <p>R. Alakapurigumpha</p> <p>S. Mahendragarh</p> <p><b>(A) P, Q and R but, not S</b></p> <p>(B) P and S but, not Q and R</p> <p>(C) P and Q but, not R and S</p> <p>(D) P, Q, R and S</p>	(A)	Odisha Culture Classes and Odisha prelims material as well.	<p><b>1. Jain temples in Odisha</b></p> <p>1. Udayagiri and Khandagiri caves, Bhubaneswar</p>  <p><b>Udayagiri Caves</b> are a remarkable archaeological site located near Bhubaneswar, Odisha, India. These rock-cut caves, dating back to the 2nd century BCE, offer a fascinating glimpse into the ancient history and culture of the region.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Udayagiri and Khandagiri Caves are <b>partly natural</b> and <b>partly artificial</b> caves.</li> <li>The caves are situated on two hills Udayagiri and Khandagiri mentioned as Kumari Parvat in Hathigumpha Inscription and face each other across the road.</li> <li>It is believed that most of these caves were carved out of huge residential blocks for the Jain monks, during the reign of <b>King Kharavela</b>.</li> <li><b>Udayagiri</b> Hill has <b>18 caves</b> while <b>Khandagiri</b> has <b>15 caves</b>.</li> <li>The caves of Udayagiri and Khandagiri, called <b>Lena in the inscriptions</b>, were dug out mostly during the reign of Kharavela for the abode of Jaina ascetics.</li> <li>The most important of this group is <b>Ranigumpha</b> in Udayagiri which is a <b>double storeyed monastery</b>.</li> </ul> <p><b>Notable Caves:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Ranigumpha:</b> A double-storied cave with intricate carvings, often referred to as the "Queen's Cave."</li> <li><b>Hathigumpha:</b> A large, elephant-shaped cave with the famous inscription.</li> <li><b>Ganesha Gumph:</b> A cave dedicated to the Hindu god Ganesha.</li> <li><b>Jaya Vijaya Gumph:</b> A cave with sculptures of the divine twins Jaya and Vijaya.</li> </ul>

# OPSC PRELIMS 2023 Complete Answer Key and Analysis (Test Date: 15 December 2024)

- 51** The Kalinga Prize is given for  
 (A) Achievements of a scientist  
 (B) Achievements of a science popularizer  
 (C) Achievements of a geologist  
 (D) Achievements of a mathematician

(B)

Covered in Odisha Prelims material as well in test(partially).

## Social and Educational Initiatives:

- Established the Kalinga Prize, an international award for science popularization awarded by UNESCO.
- Founded the Kalinga daily newspaper, promoting Odia language and culture.
- Set up the Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology (OUAT).
- Established the Odisha State Planning Board, guiding socio-economic development.
- Oversaw the reorganization of districts, creating 17 new districts.

## Political Impact:

- Five-time Chief Minister of Odisha (1961-62, 1969-71, 1972-73, 1980-82, 1990-95).
- Championed the cause of Odisha's development and identity within India.
- Known for his charisma, populist policies, and unconventional leadership style.

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60. Consider the following statements:-

- 1) In 1952, Biju Patnaik donated an amount of 1,000 pound to UNESCO to institute the Kalinga Prize.
  - 2) In 1946, the foundation stone of Hirakud Dam was laid by Sir Hawthorne Lewis, Governor of Orissa.
- 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

- 1946
- (29th January) Gandhi came to Orissa
  - Foundation stone of Hirakud Dam laid by Sir Hawthorne Lewis, Governor of Orissa.
  - Central Rice Research Institute established at Cuttack

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- 1952
- Biju Patnaik donated an amount of 1,000 pound to UNESCO to institute the Kalinga Prize.

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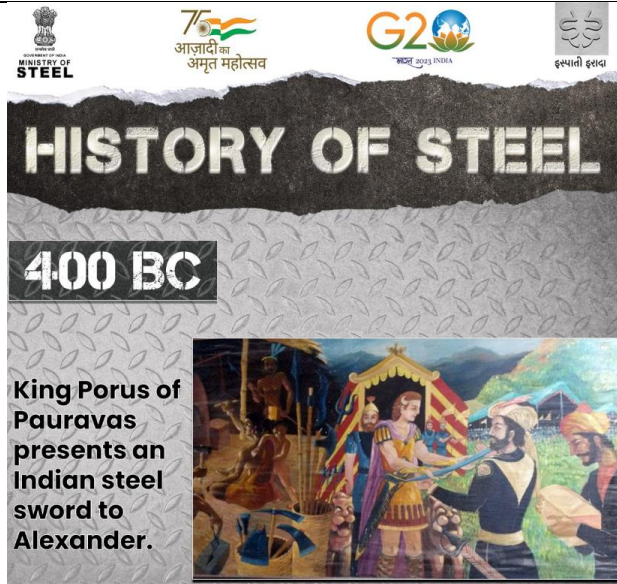


# OPSC PRELIMS 2023 Complete Answer Key and Analysis (Test Date: 15 December 2024)

52	<p><b>The achievements of Pandit Gopabandhu Das are in the field of</b></p> <p>(A) Science (B) Law (C) <b>National Movement</b> (D) All of the above</p>	(C)	<p>Easy. Odisha Prelims Material also covers the same.</p>	<p><b>UTKALAMANI PANDIT GOPABANDHU DAS</b></p> <p>Born-9th October 1877 <i>Makers of Modern Odisha Material by UPSCTREE</i></p> <p>The then Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, has aptly written, "The second half of the 19th century gave birth to outstanding men and women in various parts of the country. The brilliance, social reforms, education, law and literature are astonishing. Shri Gopabandhu Das was one such nation builder".</p>  <p>The age long hopes, yearning and prayers of the people of Orissa were fulfilled with the advent of Utkalamani Gopabandhu.</p> <p>He was the builder of modern Orissa and was the source of inspiration and ideals for her people. He dedicated himself completely for the country to that extent that he had to lose his only son in his bid to redress the suffering of others.</p> <p>He wanted a society - free from poverty and ignorance where man could live with self- respect and would be able to develop his own consciousness. He vowed and worked throughout his life to achieve the objective.</p> <p>Recognizing the noble standings of Gopabandhu, Acharya Prafulla Chandra Ray, the veteran scientist and patriot of Bengal assigned the title of Utkalamani, (Jewel of Utkal) to his name.</p> <p>In 1909 he had started Satyavadi school with Pandit Nilakantha Das and others in which Pandit Godavarish and Acharya Harihar also joined little later. The school soon became popular, for its qualitative and character-building values.</p>
53	<p><b>Zero Casualty At Any Cost (ZCAAC) is a principle followed by</b></p> <p>(A) The United Nations (B) NATO (C) <b>Government of Odisha</b> (D) SAARC</p>	(C)	<p>Odisha is known for this. So one can take a risk here.</p>	

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# OPSC PRELIMS 2023 Complete Answer Key and Analysis (Test Date: 15 December 2024)

54	<p><b>Porus is said to have gifted Alexander a</b></p> <p>(A) box of mangoes (B) diamond (C) <b>block of steel</b> (D) cotton shirt</p>	(C)	<p>If you have read of <i>Battle of Hydaspes</i>, then you know that the weather was not good, there was heavy rainfall and snow. In those seasons, we don't get mangoes.</p> <p>So, apply geography knowledge to solve history.</p>	 <p>King Porus of Pauravas presents an Indian steel sword to Alexander.</p>
55	<p><b>The famous architect Bisu Moharana is associated with</b></p> <p>(A) <b>Sun Temple at Konark.</b> (B) Taj Mahal. (C) Brihadeeswara Temple (D) Rathas at Mahabalipuram</p>	(A)		
56	<p><b>At the end of the Civil Disobedience Movement Gandhiji took out a padyatra against untouchability. His first padyatra was undertaken in 1934 in</b></p> <p>(A) Nagpur (B) Noakhali</p>	(C)		

# OPSC PRELIMS 2023 Complete Answer Key and Analysis (Test Date: 15 December 2024)

	(C) Jharsuguda (D) Thanjavur			
57	<b>The infamous Rowlatt Act was opposed by Indians because it provided for</b> (A) trying of sedition cases without a jury and holding suspects in jail without trial (B) opposing the Indian national movement (C) hampering the economic growth of India (D) all of the above	(A)	Easy. Modern India class and test covers it.	
58	<b>Which of the following bauxite deposit is considered as the largest one in India?</b> (A) Riasi and Poonch deposit (Jammu & Kashmir) <b>(B) Panchpat mali deposit (Odisha)</b> (C) Gandhamardan deposit (Odisha) (D) Balaghat deposits (Madhya Pradesh)	(B)	Covered in Odisha geography classes and test.	Nearly three fourth of India's total bauxite is produced by: - <input checked="" type="radio"/> Odisha <input type="radio"/> Chhattisgarh <input type="radio"/> Jharkhand <input type="radio"/> Gujarat
59	<b>Which states share the Tungbhadra Multipurpose project?</b> (A) Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka (B) Karnataka and M.P. (C) Odisha and Jharkhand (D) Tamil Nadu and Karnataka	(A)	Easy. Basic Geography question.	

# OPSC PRELIMS 2023 Complete Answer Key and Analysis (Test Date: 15 December 2024)

60	<p>Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the code given below the lists:</p> <table><thead><tr><th>List I</th><th>List II</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>(a) Chinook</td><td>1. U.S.A.</td></tr><tr><td>(b) Sirocco</td><td>2. Australia</td></tr><tr><td>(c) Brickfielder</td><td>3. Europe</td></tr><tr><td>(d) Mistral</td><td>4. Africa</td></tr></tbody></table> <p><b>Codes:</b></p> <table><thead><tr><th>(a)</th><th>(b)</th><th>(c)</th><th>(d)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>(A) 1</td><td>4</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>(B) 2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>(C) 3</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>4</td></tr><tr><td>(D) 4</td><td>1</td><td>3</td><td>2</td></tr></tbody></table>	List I	List II	(a) Chinook	1. U.S.A.	(b) Sirocco	2. Australia	(c) Brickfielder	3. Europe	(d) Mistral	4. Africa	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(A) 1	4	2	3	(B) 2	3	4	1	(C) 3	2	1	4	(D) 4	1	3	2	(A)	Expected, Easy. Covered in Geography class as well and test.	<p>Which of the following pair is <i>incorrectly</i> matched?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Fohn: Switzerland</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> Brazil: Brickfielder</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Adriatic Coast: Bora</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Egypt: Khamsin</p> <p><i>PTO4-Geography test</i></p>
List I	List II																																	
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(A) 1	4	2	3																															
(B) 2	3	4	1																															
(C) 3	2	1	4																															
(D) 4	1	3	2																															

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## OPSC PRELIMS 2023 Complete Answer Key and Analysis (Test Date: 15 December 2024)

61 The only landlocked country in south-east Asia is:

- (A) Laos
- (B) Thailand
- (C) Vietnam
- (D) Cambodia

(A)

News:3

20<sup>th</sup> ASEAN-India Summit & 18<sup>th</sup> East Asia Summit

- PM attended the 20<sup>th</sup> ASEAN-India Summit and 18<sup>th</sup> East Asia Summit being hosted by Indonesia as current Chair of ASEAN.
- The current ASEAN-India Summit was the **first Summit** since the elevation of India-ASEAN relations to a **Comprehensive Strategic Partnership** in 2022.

About ASEAN:

- The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) is a regional grouping that aims to promote economic and security cooperation among its ten members:
  - Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, **Laos**, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam.
  - Timor-Leste joined the ASEAN in 2022 as an Observer. ASEAN has agreed in principle to accept Timor-Leste as its 11<sup>th</sup> member.
- ASEAN has an anthem, a flag and biannual summits (twice a year) with a rotating chairmanship.
- India is not a member of ASEAN.
- ASEAN Secretariat is located in Jakarta, Indonesia.
- India is part of the **ASEAN Plus Six** grouping, which includes China, Japan, South Korea, New Zealand and Australia as well.
- ASEAN is India's **4<sup>th</sup> largest trading partner**.

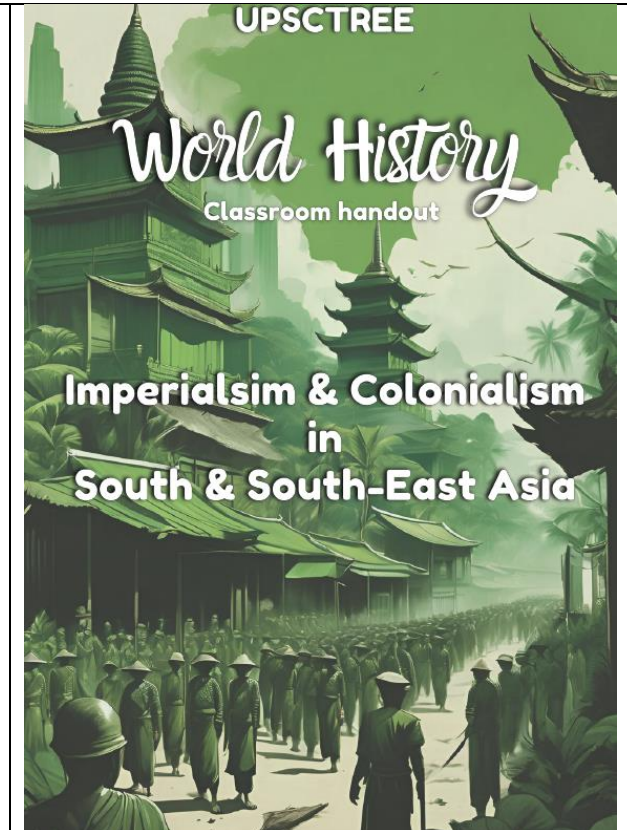
About EAS:

- East Asia Summit (EAS) is a regional forum held annually by leaders of, initially, 16 countries of **ASEAN Plus Six** Grouping.
- Membership expanded to 18 countries including **Russia** and the **United States** at the Sixth EAS in 2011
- The **19<sup>th</sup> East Asian Summit** will take place in **Vientiane (Capital), Laos (Country)**.

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# OPSC PRELIMS 2023 Complete Answer Key and Analysis (Test Date: 15 December 2024)



## *Imperialism in Laos:*

Laos, a **landlocked** country in Southeast Asia, experienced significant colonial influence primarily from France. The French protectorate established in the late 19th century profoundly impacted Laos's political structure, economy, and culture. Despite periods of internal strife and external occupation, Laos navigated its colonial history with a unique blend of resistance and adaptation.

### *Key Historical Events :*

- French Protectorate Establishment (1893): Following the Franco-Siamese War, Laos was officially recognized as a French protectorate. This marked the beginning of direct French control over the region.

# OPSC PRELIMS 2023 Complete Answer Key and Analysis (Test Date: 15 December 2024)

62	<p><b>Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the code given below the Lists:</b></p> <table><tr><td><b>List I (Australian States)</b></td><td><b>List II (Cities)</b></td></tr><tr><td>(a) Queensland</td><td>1. Adelaide</td></tr><tr><td>(b) South Australia</td><td>2. Brisbane</td></tr><tr><td>(c) Victoria</td><td>3. Kalgoorlie</td></tr><tr><td>(d) Western Australia</td><td>4. Melbourne</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>5. Sydney</td></tr></table> <p><b>Codes:</b></p> <table><tr><td>(a)</td><td>(b)</td><td>(c)</td><td>(d)</td></tr><tr><td>(A) 2</td><td>5</td><td>4</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>(B) 3</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>4</td></tr><tr><td><b>(C) 2</b></td><td><b>1</b></td><td><b>4</b></td><td><b>3</b></td></tr><tr><td>(D) 1</td><td>5</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr></table>	<b>List I (Australian States)</b>	<b>List II (Cities)</b>	(a) Queensland	1. Adelaide	(b) South Australia	2. Brisbane	(c) Victoria	3. Kalgoorlie	(d) Western Australia	4. Melbourne		5. Sydney	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(A) 2	5	4	1	(B) 3	2	1	4	<b>(C) 2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	(D) 1	5	2	3	(C)	Mapping and Difficult question.	
<b>List I (Australian States)</b>	<b>List II (Cities)</b>																																			
(a) Queensland	1. Adelaide																																			
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(B) 3	2	1	4																																	
<b>(C) 2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>																																	
(D) 1	5	2	3																																	
63	<p><b>Which one of the species is an example of extinct species?</b></p> <p><b>(A) Asiatic Cheetah</b></p> <p>(B) Black Buck</p> <p>(C) Crocodile</p> <p>(D) Indian Wild Ass</p>	(A)	Easy.																																	

# OPSC PRELIMS 2023 Complete Answer Key and Analysis (Test Date: 15 December 2024)

64	<p><b>Which one of the following pair is not correctly matched?</b></p> <table><thead><tr><th>Month</th><th>Position of Sun</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>(A) June</td><td>Midday Sun overhead at tropic of Cancer</td></tr><tr><td>(B) December</td><td>Midday Sun overhead at tropic of Capricorn</td></tr><tr><td>(C) March</td><td>Midday Sun overhead on Equator</td></tr><tr><td>(D) September</td><td>Midday Sun overhead on Arctic Circle</td></tr></tbody></table>	Month	Position of Sun	(A) June	Midday Sun overhead at tropic of Cancer	(B) December	Midday Sun overhead at tropic of Capricorn	(C) March	Midday Sun overhead on Equator	(D) September	Midday Sun overhead on Arctic Circle	(D)	Easy.	
Month	Position of Sun													
(A) June	Midday Sun overhead at tropic of Cancer													
(B) December	Midday Sun overhead at tropic of Capricorn													
(C) March	Midday Sun overhead on Equator													
(D) September	Midday Sun overhead on Arctic Circle													
65	<p><b>Which one of the following terms describes not only the physical space occupied by an organism, but also its functional role in the community of organisms?</b></p> <p>(A) Ecotone (B) Ecological niche (C) Habitat (D) Home range</p>	(B)	Easy. Basic Environment question. Covered in class and test.	<div><div>Ecosystem</div><div>UPSC TREE</div><div><p><b>Ecological Niche: -</b></p><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Species that have <b>narrow</b> or <b>limited niches</b> are considered to be <b>specialist</b>.<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Koalas - which feed only on leaves from eucalyptus trees in Australia, are an example of a specialist species.</li></ul></li><li>Species with <b>broader niches</b>, like <b>coyotes</b> (Canis latrans) or <b>raccoons</b> (Procyon lotor), are considered <b>generalists</b>.</li></ul></div></div>										
66	<p><b>In the grasslands, trees do not replace the grasses as a part of an ecological succession because of</b></p> <p>(A) Insects and fungi</p>	(C)	Covered in test. UPSC PYQ.											

## OPSC PRELIMS 2023 Complete Answer Key and Analysis (Test Date: 15 December 2024)

	<p>(B) Limited sunlight and paucity of nutrients</p> <p><b>(C) Water limits and fire</b></p> <p>(D) None of the above</p>			
67	<p><b>With reference to the food chains in ecosystems, which of the following kinds of organism is / are known as decomposer organism/organisms?</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Virus</li> <li>2. Fungi</li> <li>3. Bacteria</li> </ol> <p>Select the correct answer using the codes given below.</p> <p>(A) 1 only</p> <p><b>(B) 2 and 3 only</b></p> <p>(C) 1 and 3 only</p> <p>(D) 1, 2 and 3</p>	(B)	Easy. Basic Environment question. Covered in classes.	
68	<p><b>Which one of the following is the process involved in photosynthesis?</b></p> <p>(A) Potential energy is released to form free energy</p> <p><b>(B) Free energy is converted into potential energy and stored</b></p>	(B)	Easy. Common Sense.	

# OPSC PRELIMS 2023 Complete Answer Key and Analysis (Test Date: 15 December 2024)

	(C) Food is oxidized to release carbon dioxide and water (D) Vapour are given out																					
69	<p><b>Consider the following:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>Carbon dioxide</li><li>Oxides of Nitrogen</li><li>Oxides of Sulphur</li></ol> <p>Which of the above is/are the emission/emissions from coal combustion at thermal power plants?</p> <p>(A) 1 only (B) 2 and 3 only (C) 1 and 3 only (D) 1, 2 and 3</p>	(D)	Easy. Covered in class and test.	<div><div>Environmental Pollution</div><div>UPSTREE</div><table><tr><th>Pollutants</th><th>Sources</th><th>Effects</th></tr><tr><td><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><b>Oxides of Carbon (CO<sub>x</sub>)</b></li><li>Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)</li><li>Carbon monoxide (CO)</li></ul></td><td>Combustion of coal, oil and other fuels for energy production, manufacturing and transport; biomass burning.</td><td>CO<sub>2</sub> has a major role in green-house effect, produces weak carbonic acid adding to acid rains; CO affects human health by binding to haemoglobin, which may result in asphyxia; haemoglobin has 250 times more affinity with CO as compared to that of O<sub>2</sub>.</td></tr></table></div> <div><div>Environmental Pollution</div><div>UPSTREE</div><table><tr><th>Pollutants</th><th>Sources</th><th>Effects</th></tr><tr><td><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><b>Oxides of sulphur (SO<sub>x</sub>)</b></li><li>Sulphur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>)</li><li>Sulphur trioxide (SO<sub>3</sub>)</li><li>Sulphate (SO<sub>4</sub>)</li></ul></td><td>Combustion of sulphur containing fuel e.g., coal, petroleum extraction and refining; paper manufacturing; municipal incinerating; ore smelting for metal extraction.</td><td>SO<sub>2</sub> has maximum deleterious effects as it can cause severe damage to human and other animal lungs and is important precursor to acid rain; adverse effects include corrosion of paints, metals and injury or death to animals and plants.</td></tr></table></div> <div><div>Environmental Pollution</div><div>UPSTREE</div><table><tr><th>Pollutants</th><th>Sources</th><th>Effects</th></tr><tr><td><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><b>Oxides of Nitrogen (NO<sub>x</sub>)</b></li><li>Nitrogen oxide (NO)</li><li>Nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>)</li><li>Nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O)</li><li>Nitrate (NO<sub>3</sub>)</li></ul></td><td>Burning of fuels; biomass burning; by-product in the manufacturing of fertilizers</td><td>Form the secondary pollutants: peroxy acetyl nitrate (PAN) and nitric acid (HNO<sub>3</sub>); suppression of plant growth and tissue damage; cause irritation to eyes, viral infections like influenza; nitrate form in atmosphere impairs the visibility whereas in soil promotes plant growth.</td></tr></table></div>	Pollutants	Sources	Effects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><b>Oxides of Carbon (CO<sub>x</sub>)</b></li><li>Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)</li><li>Carbon monoxide (CO)</li></ul>	Combustion of coal, oil and other fuels for energy production, manufacturing and transport; biomass burning.	CO <sub>2</sub> has a major role in green-house effect, produces weak carbonic acid adding to acid rains; CO affects human health by binding to haemoglobin, which may result in asphyxia; haemoglobin has 250 times more affinity with CO as compared to that of O <sub>2</sub> .	Pollutants	Sources	Effects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><b>Oxides of sulphur (SO<sub>x</sub>)</b></li><li>Sulphur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>)</li><li>Sulphur trioxide (SO<sub>3</sub>)</li><li>Sulphate (SO<sub>4</sub>)</li></ul>	Combustion of sulphur containing fuel e.g., coal, petroleum extraction and refining; paper manufacturing; municipal incinerating; ore smelting for metal extraction.	SO <sub>2</sub> has maximum deleterious effects as it can cause severe damage to human and other animal lungs and is important precursor to acid rain; adverse effects include corrosion of paints, metals and injury or death to animals and plants.	Pollutants	Sources	Effects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><b>Oxides of Nitrogen (NO<sub>x</sub>)</b></li><li>Nitrogen oxide (NO)</li><li>Nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>)</li><li>Nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O)</li><li>Nitrate (NO<sub>3</sub>)</li></ul>	Burning of fuels; biomass burning; by-product in the manufacturing of fertilizers	Form the secondary pollutants: peroxy acetyl nitrate (PAN) and nitric acid (HNO <sub>3</sub> ); suppression of plant growth and tissue damage; cause irritation to eyes, viral infections like influenza; nitrate form in atmosphere impairs the visibility whereas in soil promotes plant growth.
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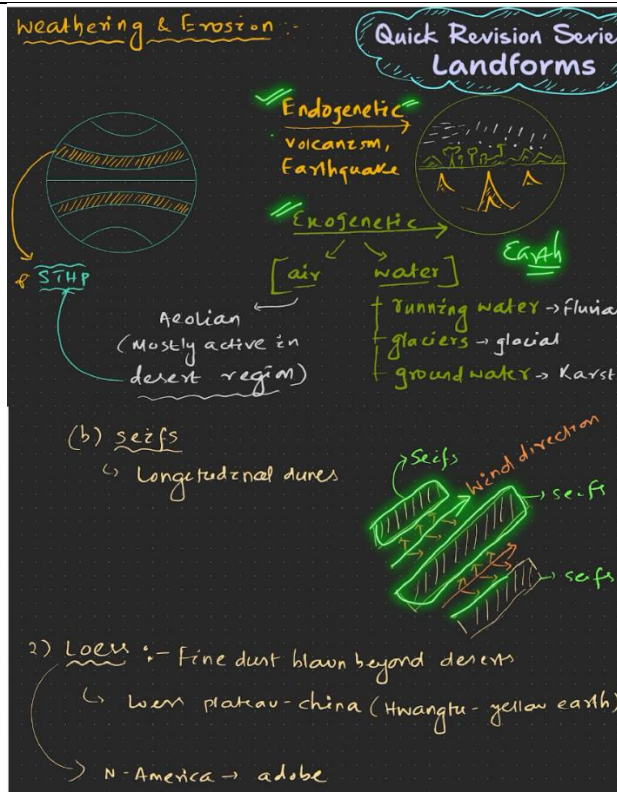


## OPSC PRELIMS 2023 Complete Answer Key and Analysis (Test Date: 15 December 2024)

70	<p>Which of the following earthquake waves are more destructive at the epicenter?</p> <p>(A) S waves</p> <p>(B) P waves</p> <p>(C) R waves</p> <p>(D) L waves</p>	(D)	Easy, Basic geography.									
71	<p>Jhumming cultivation is known as 'Kuruwa' in which region/state?</p> <p>(A) Madhya Pradesh</p> <p>(B) Andhra Pradesh</p> <p>(C) North-eastern Region</p> <p>(D) Jharkhand</p>	(D)	<p>Covered in test.</p> <p>Available in NCERT.</p>	<p>Consider the following pairs: -</p> <table><tr><td>Slash &amp; Burn Agriculture Name</td><td>Region</td></tr><tr><td>Pama Daboi</td><td>Odisha</td></tr><tr><td>Kuruwa</td><td>Jharkhand</td></tr><tr><td>Valre</td><td>Rajasthan</td></tr></table> <p>How many of the above pairs are correct ?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Only one</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Only two</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> All three</p> <p><input type="radio"/> None</p> <p>PM 03 Test</p>	Slash & Burn Agriculture Name	Region	Pama Daboi	Odisha	Kuruwa	Jharkhand	Valre	Rajasthan
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# OPSC PRELIMS 2023 Complete Answer Key and Analysis (Test Date: 15 December 2024)

72	<p><b>Match the following:</b></p> <p>(a) Loess                      1. River deposits  (b) Moraines                2. Glacier deposits  (c) Gravels                   3. Wind deposits  (d) Sand and Clay        4. Sea deposits</p> <p><b>Codes:</b></p> <p>(a) (b) (c) (d)  (A) 1    2    3    4  (B) 3    2    1    4  (C) 4    1    3    2  (D) 3    4    1    2</p>	(B)	Expected. Easy. Covered in Geography Quick Revision Series.	
73	<p><b>Which of the following terms were not the terms of 'August Offer - 1940'?</b></p> <p>(1) A Nominated Indian Body would be formed after the War to frame the Constitution</p>	(D)	Focus areas of Modern India.	

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	<p>(2) Dominion Status was not the objective of India</p> <p>(3) More Indians representation in Viceroy's Executive Council</p> <p>(4) An Advisory War Council was to be established</p> <p>(A) 2 and 3</p> <p>(B) 3 and 4</p> <p>(C) 1 and 2</p> <p><b>(D) 1 and 4</b></p>			
<b>74</b>	<p><b>Which of the following statements are <b>not correct</b> in respect of 'Constituent Assembly'?</b></p> <p>(1) Elections to the Constituent Assembly were held in July-August, 1946</p> <p>(2) The Indian National Congress won 208 Seats</p> <p>(3) Muslim League won 73 Seats</p> <p>(4) Princely States won 93 Seats.</p> <p>(A) 1, 2 and 3</p> <p>(B) 2, 3 and 4</p> <p>(C) 1, 3 and 4</p> <p>(D) 1, 2 and 4</p>	<b>INVALID</b>	Covered in Polity test and discussion extensively.	<p>The elections to the Constituent Assembly (for 296 seats allotted to the British Indian Provinces) were held in July-August 1946. The Indian National Congress won 208 seats, the Muslim League 73 seats and the small groups and independents got the remaining 15 seats. However, the 93 seats allotted to the princely states were not filled as they decided to stay away from the Constituent Assembly.</p>

## OPSC PRELIMS 2023 Complete Answer Key and Analysis (Test Date: 15 December 2024)

75	<p><b>Which of the following matchings are <span style="color: red;">not correct</span> in respect of Schedules and Subjects in Indian Constitution?</b></p> <table><tr><th><u>Schedules</u></th><th><u>Subjects</u></th></tr><tr><td>(1) II</td><td>Emoluments for C &amp; AG of India</td></tr><tr><td>(2) III</td><td>Allocation of Seats in Council of States</td></tr><tr><td>(3) VI</td><td>Administration and Control of Scheduled Areas</td></tr><tr><td>(4) IX</td><td>First Amendment of Indian Constitution</td></tr></table> <p>(A) 1 and 2 <b>(B) 2 and 3</b> (C) 2 and 4 (D) 3 and 4</p>	<u>Schedules</u>	<u>Subjects</u>	(1) II	Emoluments for C & AG of India	(2) III	Allocation of Seats in Council of States	(3) VI	Administration and Control of Scheduled Areas	(4) IX	First Amendment of Indian Constitution	(B)	Expected. Doable. Covered in Class and test.	
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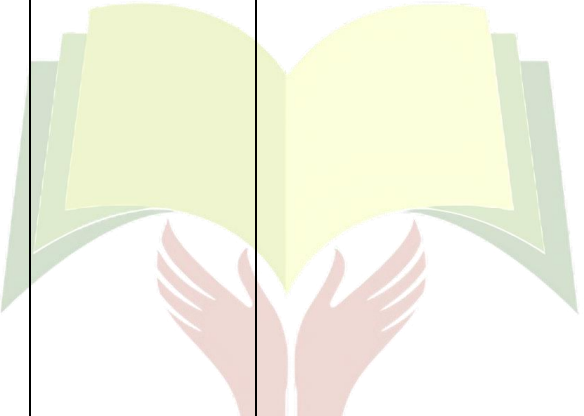
76	<p><b>Which of the following statements are correct in respect of Electoral College in India to elect President of India?</b></p> <p>(1) It consists of Elected Members of Legislative Assemblies of National Capital Territory of Delhi, and Union Territory of Puducherry and were added to Electoral College by 70th Constitutional Amendment</p> <p>(2) The number and values, of votes are based on the population of 1971 Census of India as per 42 Constitutional Amendment</p> <p>(3) 84th Constitutional Amendment fixed the values of votes based on current population Census 2011</p> <p>(4) The entry of MLAs of NCT of Delhi and Union Territory of Puducherry came with effect from June 1, 1993</p> <p>(A) 2 and 3 (B) 1 and 4 <b>(C) 1 and 2</b> (D) 1 and 3</p>	(C)	Difficult.	<div> <div> U President UPSTREE </div> <div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Election of President: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All the elected members of LS, RS &amp; SLA</li> <li>Nominated members are not part of electoral collage of president</li> <li>104th CAA, 2019 : Ended nomination of Anglo-Indian member to LS &amp; SLA by nomination</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </div> </div> <div> <div> U President UPSTREE </div> <div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1971 census data is used to calculate the votes.</li> </ul> <div> For eg., in Telangana <div> Number of Assembly seats = 119 </div> <div> Population of Telangana as per 1971 Census= 15.70 million Or 1.57 crore </div> <div> Value of the vote of each MLA= <math>\frac{1.57 \text{ crore}}{119 \times 1000} = 132</math> </div> <div> Total Value of votes of all the state MLAs= <math>119 \times 132 = 15,708</math> </div> </div> </div> </div>
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# OPSC PRELIMS 2023 Complete Answer Key and Analysis (Test Date: 15 December 2024)

77	<p><b>Which of the following statements are correct in respect of the genesis of the ‘Doctrine of Basic Structure of the Constitution’?</b></p> <p>(1) This doctrine was first propounded by Supreme Court in Shankari Prasad Vs Union of India Case</p> <p>(2) In Sajjan Singh Vs State of Rajasthan Case Supreme Court held that Parliament could amend any part of the Constitution</p> <p>(3) In Golaknath Vs the State of Punjab Case Supreme Court ruled that Art. 368 only lays down the procedure to amend the Constitution but does not give an absolute power to Parliament to amend any part of the Constitution</p> <p>(4) In the case of Waman Rao Vs Union of India Supreme Court set aside the basic structure doctrine</p> <p>(A) 1 and 3 (B) 2 and 3 (C) 2 and 4 (D) 1 and 4</p>	(B)	<p>Covered is class. Partially covered in tests.</p>	<div> <div>U</div> <div>LANDMARK JUDGEMENTS AND THEIR IMPACT UPSCTREE</div> <div>Shankari Prasad Case (1951)</div> <div> <div>Name of the Case : Shankari Prasad vs. Union of India</div> <div>Year of Judgement : 1951</div> <div>Popular Name : —</div> <div>Related Topic/ Issue : Parliament's power to amend the constitution</div> <div>Related Article/ Schedule : 13 &amp; 368</div> </div> </div> <div> <div>U</div> <div>LANDMARK JUDGEMENTS AND THEIR IMPACT UPSCTREE</div> <div>Shankari Prasad Case (1951)</div> <div>Judgement: Right to Property-1st CAA</div> <div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It held that the parliament's amending power under Article 368 also includes the power to amend the fundamental rights guaranteed in Part III of the Constitution.</li> <li>Therefore, the court upheld the validity of the 1st Amendment Act (1951), which curtailed the right to property by inserting Articles 31A and 31B.</li> </ul> </div> </div> <div> <div>U</div> <div>LANDMARK JUDGEMENTS AND THEIR IMPACT UPSCTREE</div> <div>Shankari Prasad Case (1951)</div> <div>Impact:</div> <div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Supreme Court reaffirmed the above judgement in the Sajjan Singh case (1964).</li> <li>But the court overruled the above stand in the Golak Nath case (1967).</li> </ul> </div> </div> <div> <div>U</div> <div>LANDMARK JUDGEMENTS AND THEIR IMPACT UPSCTREE</div> <div>I.C. Golak Nath Case (1967)</div> <div>Judgement:</div> <div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It overruled its two earlier verdicts delivered in the Shankari Prasad case (1951) and the Sajjan Singh case (1964).</li> <li>It held that the amending power under Article 368 can not be used to abridge or take away the fundamental rights guaranteed in Part III of the constitution.</li> <li>But, the court ruled that the 1st Amendment Act (1951), the 4th Amendment Act (1955) and the 17th Amendment Act (1964) will continue to be valid for the future.</li> <li>In other words, the Supreme Court applied the doctrine of prospective overruling and declared that this judgement will have only prospective operation and not retrospective operation.</li> </ul> </div> </div>
78	<p><b>Which Four Articles of Indian Constitution among the below given Articles were added to the Indian</b></p>	INVALID	<p>Focus area, but difficult to remember and best not to attempt.</p>	

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<p><b>Constitution by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1976?</b></p> <p>(1) Art. 24 (A) (2) Art. 28 (A) (3) Art. 39 (A) (4) Art. 43 (A) (5) Art. 46 (A) (6) Art. 48 (A) (7) Art. 144 (A) (8) Art. 323 (A)</p> <p>(A) 1, 3, 5 and 7 (B) 3, 4, 6 and 7 (C) 2, 5, 7 and 8 (D) 1, 3, 5 and 8</p>		<p>39A, 43 A, 48A, 144A, 323 A are part of it.</p>	
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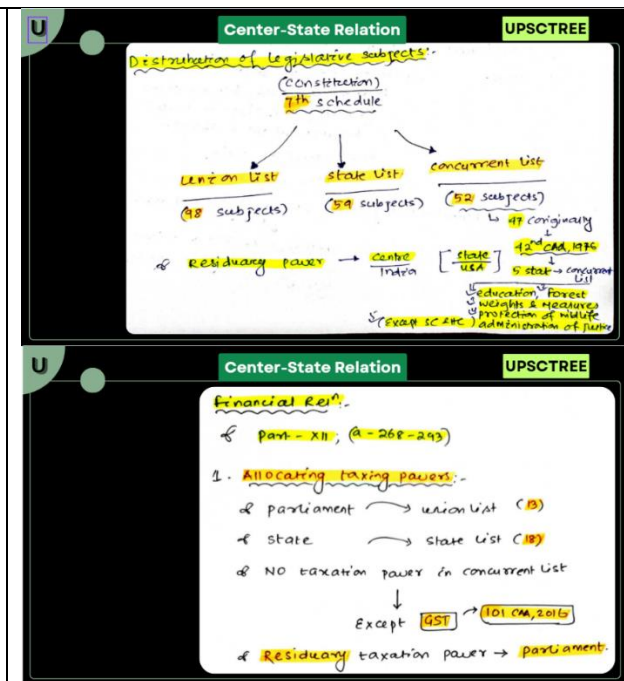
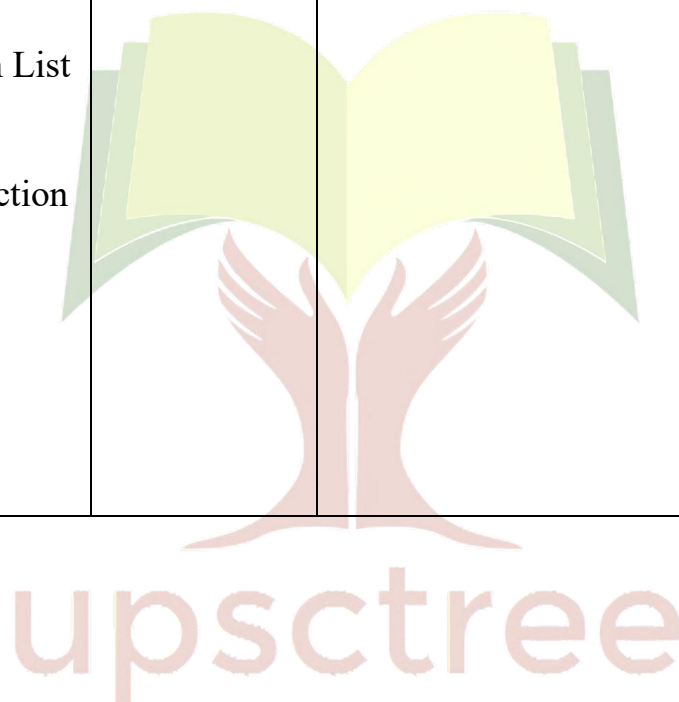
79 Which of the following statements are **not correct** in respect of Union List of Seventh Schedule of Indian Constitution?

- (1) There are 100 subjects in the List
- (2) This List signifies Co-operative Federalism
- (3) There are 15 subjects in the Union List on which Parliament has an exclusive power to levy Taxes
- (4) The Supreme Court has no jurisdiction over the matters in Union List

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

(A)

Expected. Covered in class and partly in test.



# OPSC PRELIMS 2023 Complete Answer Key and Analysis (Test Date: 15 December 2024)

80	<p><b>Which of the following are Non-Constitutional Bodies in India?</b></p> <p>(1) Tribunals (2) National Investigation Agency (3) Competition Commission of India (4) Law Commission of India (5) National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (6) Comptroller and Auditor General of India</p> <p>(A) 1, 5 and 6 <b>(B) 2, 3 and 4</b> (C) 3, 5 and 6 (D) 2, 4 and 5</p>	(B)	Easy, Expected. Doable. Covered in class as well as test.	<p>Things to focus on these last few days:</p> <table><thead><tr><th>Polity Laxmikant: 7<sup>th</sup> Edition</th><th>Important Chapters:</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td></td><td>1. Fundamental Rights (article numbers, case names, tables given the chapter)</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>2. DPSP</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>3. Amendment of Constitution</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>4. Basic structure list (browse through)</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>5. Parliamentary vs Presidential System</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>6. Federal vs Unitary feature of constitution</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>7. Finance Commission (16<sup>th</sup>)</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>8. Emergency Provisions</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>9. President</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>10. Cabinet Committees</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>11. Lok Sabha vs Rajya Sabha</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>12. Supreme Court</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>13. Judicial Review (Articles associated)</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>14. PIL</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>15. Governor</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>16. State bill reserved for President consideration</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>17. High Court, who has power to create HC bench <i>etc</i></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>18. Lok Adalat &amp; Other Courts (Gram Nyayalaya <i>etc</i>)</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>19. PRI &amp; ULB</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>20. Constitutional Bodies (EC, UPSC, SPSC, FC, GST Council, NCSC, NCST, NCBC, CAG, AG)</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>21. Non-Constitutional Bodies (NITI Aayog, NHRC, SHRC, NCW, CIC, SIC, CVC, CBI, Lokpal &amp; Lokayukta, NIA, NDMA, Delimitation Comm, Election Laws: RPA 1950 &amp; 1951)</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>22. Anti-Defection</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>23. UCC</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>24. Cases:</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>a. Kesavanand Bharati case</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>b. Shah Bano case</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>c. M.C. Mehta case</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>d. Kihoto Hollohan case</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>e. Unni Krishnan case</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>f. K.S. Puttuswamy case</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>g. Shabara Bano case</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>26. All contemporary events (Covered in Tests)</td></tr></tbody></table>	Polity Laxmikant: 7 <sup>th</sup> Edition	Important Chapters:		1. Fundamental Rights (article numbers, case names, tables given the chapter)		2. DPSP		3. Amendment of Constitution		4. Basic structure list (browse through)		5. Parliamentary vs Presidential System		6. Federal vs Unitary feature of constitution		7. Finance Commission (16 <sup>th</sup> )		8. Emergency Provisions		9. President		10. Cabinet Committees		11. Lok Sabha vs Rajya Sabha		12. Supreme Court		13. Judicial Review (Articles associated)		14. PIL		15. Governor		16. State bill reserved for President consideration		17. High Court, who has power to create HC bench <i>etc</i>		18. Lok Adalat & Other Courts (Gram Nyayalaya <i>etc</i> )		19. PRI & ULB		20. Constitutional Bodies (EC, UPSC, SPSC, FC, GST Council, NCSC, NCST, NCBC, CAG, AG)		21. Non-Constitutional Bodies (NITI Aayog, NHRC, SHRC, NCW, CIC, SIC, CVC, CBI, Lokpal & Lokayukta, NIA, NDMA, Delimitation Comm, Election Laws: RPA 1950 & 1951)		22. Anti-Defection		23. UCC		24. Cases:		a. Kesavanand Bharati case		b. Shah Bano case		c. M.C. Mehta case		d. Kihoto Hollohan case		e. Unni Krishnan case		f. K.S. Puttuswamy case		g. Shabara Bano case		26. All contemporary events (Covered in Tests)
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	g. Shabara Bano case																																																																					
	26. All contemporary events (Covered in Tests)																																																																					
81	<p><b>Which of the following statements are not correct in respect of the Election Commission of India?</b></p> <p>(1) Art. 327 gives power to Parliament to make provision with respect to elections to Legislatures (2) Besides Chief Election Commissioner, two Additional Commissioners were appointed for the first time on January 1, 1990</p>	(A)	Covered in Classes and tests.	<p><b>ELECTION COMMISSION</b> <b>UPSC TREE</b></p> <p><b>Composition</b></p> <p>16 October 1989, the President appointed two more election commissioners to cope with the increased work of the election commission on account of lowering of the voting age from 21 to 18 years.<sup>2</sup> Thereafter, the Election Commission functioned as a multimember body consisting of three election commissioners. However, the two posts of election commissioners were abolished in January 1990 and the Election Commission was reverted to the earlier position. Again in October 1993, the President appointed two</p>																																																																		

# OPSC PRELIMS 2023 Complete Answer Key and Analysis (Test Date: 15 December 2024)

	<p>(3) The Election Commissioner Amendment Act 1990 made the Election Commission a Multi-member body</p> <p>(4) The decisions in Election Commission by the members are made by unanimous vote.</p> <p>(A) 2, 3 and 4 (B) 1 only (C) 1, 3 and 4 (D) 1, 2 and 3</p>			<p><b>ELECTION COMMISSION</b> <b>UPSCTREE</b></p> <p><b>Composition</b></p> <p>1993 onwards ↳ 3 Member body</p> <p>CEC = EC ↳ equal power, salary = sc judge.</p> <p>more election commissioners. Since then and till today, the Election Commission has been functioning as a multi-member body consisting of three election commissioners.</p> <p>✓ The Election Commission (Conditions of Service of Election Commissioners and Transaction of Business) Act, 1991 contains the following provisions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The chief election commissioner and the two other election commissioners shall have equal powers and receive equal salary, allowances and other perquisites, which are similar to those of a judge of the Supreme Court.<sup>3</sup></li> </ol>
82	<p><b>The Impeachment of Indian President in the Parliament is a</b></p> <p>(A) Political Procedure (B) Legal Procedure (C) Quasi-judicial Procedure (D) None of these</p>	(C)	Easy. Covered in class and test	<p><b>President</b> <b>UPSCTREE</b></p> <p>• Impeachment</p> <p>Thus, an impeachment is a quasi-judicial procedure in the Parliament. In this context, two things should be noted: (a) the nominated members of either House of Parliament can participate in the impeachment of the President though they do not participate in his/her election and (b) the elected members of the legislative assemblies of states and the Union Territories of Delhi and Puducherry do not participate in the impeachment of the President though they participate in his/her election.</p> <p>It must be noted here that no President has so far been impeached.</p>



# OPSC PRELIMS 2023 Complete Answer Key and Analysis (Test Date: 15 December 2024)

<p>83</p>	<p><b>Which of the following statements are <b>not correct</b> in respect of Advocate General in India?</b></p> <p>(1) The Advocate General is the highest Law Officer of the State</p> <p>(2) He is appointed by the Governor on the advice of Chief Justice of High Court</p> <p>(3) He should be eligible to be appointed as the Judge of a High Court</p> <p>(4) He/she should not be more than 65 years of age.</p> <p>(A) 1 and 4 (B) 2 and 4 (C) 2 and 3 (D) 1 and 3</p>	<p>(B)</p>	<p>Expected. Doable. Covered in test.</p>	<p>63. Consider the following statements with respect to the Advocate General of a state:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Advocate General must be a person who is qualified to be appointed a judge of the high court.</li> <li>2. The remuneration and conditions of service are determined by the legislative assembly of the concerned state.</li> <li>3. She/he holds office at the pleasure of the governor.</li> </ol> <p>How many of the statements given above are correct?</p> <p>A. Only one B. <b>Only two</b> C. All three D. None</p> <p><i>PT 01 Test</i></p> <p><b>Solutions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Constitution (Article 165) has provided for the office of the advocate general for the states. He is the <b>highest law officer</b> in the state.</li> <li>• The advocate general is appointed by the governor. He <b>must be a person who is qualified to be appointed a judge of a high court</b>. In other words, he must be a citizen of India and must have held a judicial office for ten years or been an advocate of a high court for ten years. <b>Hence statement 1 is correct.</b></li> <li>• The term of office of the advocate general is not fixed by the Constitution. Further, the Constitution does not contain the procedure and grounds for his removal. He holds office during the pleasure of the governor. This means that he may be removed by the governor at any time. <b>Hence statement 3 is correct.</b></li> <li>• The remuneration of the advocate general is not fixed by the Constitution. He receives such remuneration as the governor may determine. <b>Hence statement 2 is not correct.</b></li> </ul>
<p>84</p>	<p><b>Which of the following statements are <b>not correct</b> in respect of Private Member Bill introduced in Parliament?</b></p> <p>(1) A Private Member is any Member of Parliament other than Member of Treasury Bench</p> <p>(2) The Bill of this nature is introduced and debated only on Mondays</p> <p>(3) It's introduction in the House requires One Month notice</p>	<p>(C)</p>	<p>Doable. Covered in classes and test.</p>	

# OPSC PRELIMS 2023 Complete Answer Key and Analysis (Test Date: 15 December 2024)

	<p>(4) A Constitution Amendment Bill may be introduced either in Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha</p> <p>(A) 3 and 4 (B) 2 and 3 (C) 1 and 2 (D) 1 and 3</p>			
85	<p><b>Which of the following statements are correct in respect of Anti-Defection Law?</b></p> <p>(1) Anti-defection Law found place in the Constitution by 52nd Constitutional Amendment</p> <p>(2) The Tenth Schedule of Indian Constitution was inserted in the Constitution in the year 1989</p> <p>(3) The Anti-defection Law was reinforced in the year 2002</p> <p>(4) If any Member who is independently elected joins any political party, he is not disqualified</p> <p>(A) 2 and 4 (B) 1 and 3 (C) 1 and 2 (D) 3 and 4</p>	(B)	Expected and doable. Covered in class and test.	

## OPSC PRELIMS 2023 Complete Answer Key and Analysis (Test Date: 15 December 2024)

86	<p><b>Which of the following statements are correct in respect of 'Special Sessions' in Parliament?</b></p> <p>(1) The term Special Session of Parliament is defined in Art. 85 of Indian Constitution</p> <p>(2) Art. 352 (8)(b) of Indian Constitution speaks about Special Sitting of the House of Parliament</p> <p>(3) The proceedings of both the Houses of Parliament in special sessions would be limited</p> <p>(4) If proclamation of Emergency is issued when the Parliament is not in Session, 1/3 of Lok Sabha and 1/3 of Rajya Sabha Members can ask the President to convene a Special Session of Parliament</p> <p>(A) 1 and 2  <b>(B) 2 and 3</b>          (C) 2 and 4          (D) 1 and 3</p>	(B)	<a href="#">Special session of Parliament: How it will work   Explained News - The Indian Express</a>	
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# OPSC PRELIMS 2023 Complete Answer Key and Analysis (Test Date: 15 December 2024)

87	<p><b>Which of the following statements are correct in respect of 'Due process of Law' and 'Procedure established by Law'?</b></p> <p>(I) 'Due Process of Law' focuses on the formal adherence to legal procedures set by the Government</p> <p>(II) 'Procedure established by Law' emphasises the protection of individuals Rights and fairness in the application of Law and Legal Proceedings</p> <p>(A) I is correct and II is not correct  <b>(B) II is correct and I is not correct</b>          (C) Both I and II are correct          (D) Both I and II are not correct</p>	(B)	Covered in class, polity test etc.	<p>#atto deepo bhava PT01-Polity Test Solution UPSCTREE</p> <p>1. In essence, what does 'Due Process of Law' mean?</p> <p><b>A. The principle of natural justice</b>          B. The procedure established by law          C. Fair application of law          D. Equality before law</p> <p><b>Solutions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Due process of Law implies that a Law should fair and reasonable. The 'Procedure Established by Law' implies that law is enacted by the legislature or the concerned body and is valid only if the procedure is followed to the letter. 'Due Process of Law' is a doctrine that ensures that a law is made fair and just and checks if there is a law depriving a person's liberty and life. Due Process of Law resonates well with the idea of Principle of Natural Justice. Hence Option-A is the correct answer.</li> </ul>
88	<p><b>Which one of the following is necessary for Pressure Groups to be effective in influencing Government Policy?</b></p> <p><b>(A) Large number of Members</b>          (B) Access to media outlets          (C) Money and Expertise          (D) Legal support</p>	(A)	OPSC PYQ	
89	<p><b>Which of the following are correct? Substantive Public Policies are those which;</b></p>	(B)	Calculated risk.	

## OPSC PRELIMS 2023 Complete Answer Key and Analysis (Test Date: 15 December 2024)

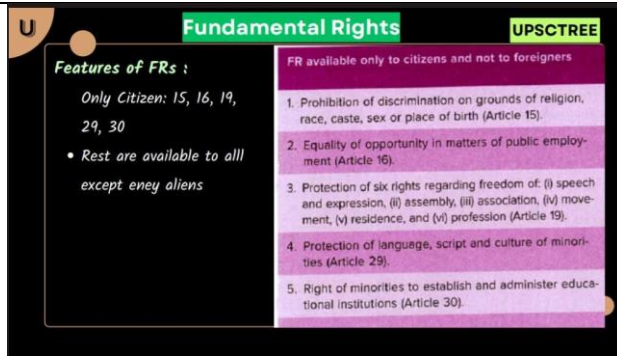
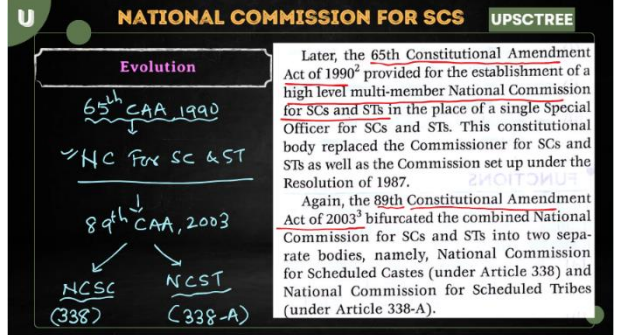
	<p>(1) plan and programme to get things done                  (2) allocate resources/services to particular segments of larger society                  (3) directly distribute benefits or costs for citizens                  (4) impose restrictions on behaviours</p> <p>(A) 1 and 4  <b>(B) 1 and 2</b>                  (C) 2 only                  (D) 3 only</p>			
<b>90</b>	<p><b>Which of the following policies provide a Tax refund on all or part of a poor family's Social Security Tax?</b></p> <p>(A) Temporary Assistance to needy families  <b>(B) Earned Income Tax Credit</b>                  (C) Food Stamps                  (D) Supplemental Security Income</p>	(B)	Use language of the question.	
<b>91</b>	<p><b>Which of the statements about Public Policy are Correct? 'A Public Policy may be;</b></p> <p>(1) General or Specific                  (2) Broad or Narrow                  (3) Positive or Negative                  (4) Rational or Irrational</p>	(C)	Use language of the question and common sense.	



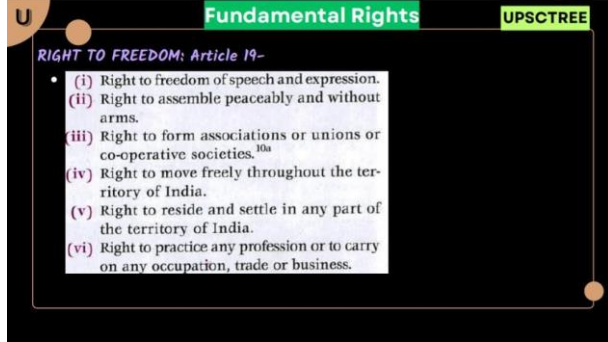
## OPSC PRELIMS 2023 Complete Answer Key and Analysis (Test Date: 15 December 2024)

	<p>(A) 1, 2 and 4 (B) 2, 3 and 4 (C) <b>1, 2 and 3</b> (D) 1, 3 and 4</p>			
92	<p><b>Which of the following statements are correct in respect of 'Distributive Public Policy'?</b></p> <p>(1) It is also known as 'Patronage Policy' (2) It is meant for specific segments of Society (3) It is concerned with regulation and control of goods and services (4) It requires little administrative discretion</p> <p>(A) <b>1, 2 and 4</b> (B) 2, 3 and 4 (C) 1, 3 and 4 (D) 1, 2 and 3</p>	(A)	Use language of the question and basic understanding of distributive justice concept.	

# OPSC PRELIMS 2023 Complete Answer Key and Analysis (Test Date: 15 December 2024)

93	<p><b>Which of the Articles of Indian Constitution relating to Fundamental Rights are not available to Foreigners in India?</b></p> <p>(A) Articles 14, 20, 21, 24 and 26 (B) Articles 21, 21(A), 23, 25 and 28 (C) Articles 14, 22, 25, 26 and 28 (D) Articles 15, 16, 19, 29 and 30</p>	(D)	Expected. Covered in class and test.	 <p><b>Fundamental Rights</b> UPSC TREE</p> <p><b>Features of FRs :</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Only Citizen: 15, 16, 19, 29, 30</li> <li>Rest are available to all except enemy aliens</li> </ul> <p><b>FR available only to citizens and not to foreigners</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth (Article 15).</li> <li>Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment (Article 16).</li> <li>Protection of six rights regarding freedom of: (i) speech and expression, (ii) assembly, (iii) association, (iv) movement, (v) residence, and (vi) profession (Article 19).</li> <li>Protection of language, script and culture of minorities (Article 29).</li> <li>Right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions (Article 30).</li> </ol>
94	<p><b>Which Four Amendments to Indian Constitution given below are related to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in India?</b></p> <p>List of Amendments to Indian Constitution: 1, 8, 19, 29, 46, 65, 95, 102</p> <p>(A) 1, 8, 65, 95 (B) 8, 19, 46, 102 (C) 19, 46, 65, 95 (D) 1, 19, 29, 65</p>	(C)	<p>102: NCBC 65: NCSC and NCST</p> <p>Difficult. Too factual and can be confusing during exam.</p>	 <p><b>NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCs</b> UPSC TREE</p> <p><b>Evolution</b></p> <p>65th CAA, 1990 ↓ NC for SC &amp; ST ↓ 89th CAA, 2003 ↓ NCSC (338)      NCST (338-A)</p> <p>Later, the 65th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1990<sup>2</sup> provided for the establishment of a high level multi-member National Commission for SCs and STs in the place of a single Special Officer for SCs and STs. This constitutional body replaced the Commissioner for SCs and STs as well as the Commission set up under the Resolution of 1987.</p> <p>Again, the 89th Constitutional Amendment Act of 2003<sup>3</sup> bifurcated the combined National Commission for SCs and STs into two separate bodies, namely, National Commission for Scheduled Castes (under Article 338) and National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (under Article 338-A).</p>
95	<p><b>Which of the following statements are <b>not correct</b> in respect of 'Right to Privacy'?</b></p> <p>(1) The Nine-Judge Constitutional Bench that declared 'Right to Privacy' as</p>	(A)	<p><u>Polity-Right to Privacy- Truly a momentous ruling!!! – UPSC TREE</u></p>	

# OPSC PRELIMS 2023 Complete Answer Key and Analysis (Test Date: 15 December 2024)

	<p>Fundamental Right was headed by Justice J.S. Khehar</p> <p>(2) The Supreme Court of India gave this historic judgement on August 24, 2018</p> <p>(3) Justice J.S. Khehar was the former 42nd Chief Justice of India</p> <p>(4) He was appointed as Chief Justice of India in the year 2017</p> <p>(A) 2 and 3 (B) 1 and 2 (C) 2 and 4 (D) 3 and 4</p>			
96	<p><b>Which of the following is not included in Art. 19 of Indian Constitution?</b></p> <p>(A) Freedom of Speech and Expression (B) Freedom of Movement (C) <b>Freedom from Detention</b> (D) Freedom of Association</p>	(C)	Basic and Easy question.	
97	<p><b>In which of the following years the 'Declaration of the Rights of the Child' was passed by UNO?</b></p> <p>(A) 1949 (B) 1951 (C) 1956</p>	(D)	Factual. Must not attend.	

# OPSC PRELIMS 2023 Complete Answer Key and Analysis (Test Date: 15 December 2024)

	(D) 1959			
98	<p><b>Read the following statement given below and choose the correct alternative</b></p> <p>Statement 1- Land degradation is caused due to soil erosion and waterlogging</p> <p>Statement 2- Deforestation is the major cause of soil erosion</p> <p>(A) Both are correct  <b>(B) Both are incorrect</b>            (C) Statement 1 is correct and statement 2 is incorrect            (D) Statement 1 is incorrect and statement 2 is correct</p>	(A)	Basic Geography Question. Covered in Geography/ Environment classes.	
99	<p><b>Land degradation in India happens at a very large scale”, because</b></p> <p>(A) Inadequate soil conservation measures            (B) Overgrazing  <b>(C) Both (A) and (B)</b>            (D) None of the above</p>	(C)	Easy.	
100	<p><b>“There is a huge loss of valuable nutrients and fertility in India”. What are the reasons for this?</b></p> <p>(A) Soil erosion</p>	(A)	Easy.	

# OPSC PRELIMS 2023 Complete Answer Key and Analysis (Test Date: 15 December 2024)

- (B) Land degradation  
(C) Water logging  
(D) Air Pollution

## Upcoming Programs:

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<b>1. OPSC Mains Program 2024</b> a. <b>Mains Orientation Session: 24 Dec</b> b. <a href="#">Details About the Program</a>	<b>1. UPSC Prelims Test Series 2025</b> a. Starts: <b>22 December 2024</b> b. <a href="#">Details about the Program</a>	<b>Integrated Foundations Course (1yr/2yr)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Covers entire <b>UPSC+OPSC</b> Syllabus</li> <li><a href="#">Details about the course</a></li> </ul>
<b>2. OPSC Prelims Program 2025</b> a. Starts: <b>27 December 2024</b> b. <a href="#">Details About the Program</a>	<b>2. UPSC Mains Test Series 2025</b> a. Starts: <b>10 January 2025</b> b. <a href="#">Details about the Program</a>	<b>UPSC Foundations Course (1yr/2yr)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Covers entire UPSC Syllabus</li> <li><a href="#">Details about the course</a></li> </ul>
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<b>4. OPSC COMBO (Prelim + Mains) 2025</b> a. Starts: <b>27 December 2024</b> b. <a href="#">Details About the Program</a>	<b>4. UPSC Mentorship Program 2026</b> a. Starts: <b>20 January 2025</b> b. Contact for Details	



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5. SOCIOLOGY Optional	6. GEOGRAPHY Optional	<b>Inquiry/Contact:</b>  <b>76550 27341 / 82608 72482</b>
a. Starts: 7 Jan 2024 b. Contact: 76550 27341	a. Starts: 5 Jan 2024 b. Contact: 76550 27341	

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