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VIDHVATH IAS KAS ACADEMY
&
STUDY CENTRE


DAILY MCQ'S

FOR UPSC CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION

DATE: 03/06/2025 (TUESDAY)

- **Static mcq's**
- **Current Affairs mcq's**
- **Mains Practice Questions**



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DAILY PRACTICE QUESTIONS FROM STATIC PART

Q1. Consider the following statements regarding the Civil Disobedience Movement:

1. The movement was launched by Mahatma Gandhi immediately after the Dandi March in 1930.
2. The Gandhi-Irwin Pact resulted in the withdrawal of the Civil Disobedience Movement for the first time.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: (c) Both 1 and 2

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** The Civil Disobedience Movement began with the **Salt March (Dandi March)** in March 1930, where Gandhi broke the salt law, symbolizing the start of defiance against British laws.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** The **Gandhi-Irwin Pact (March 1931)** was signed after the first phase of the movement, leading to the **suspension of the movement** and Gandhi's participation in the Second Round Table Conference.
Thus, both statements are true.

Q2. With reference to the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972, consider the following statements:

1. The Act provides for the establishment of Wildlife Advisory Boards in every state and union territory.
2. Species listed in Schedule I and Part II of Schedule II are accorded absolute protection.
3. The National Board for Wildlife is chaired by the Prime Minister of India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: (d) 1, 2 and 3

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** Wildlife Advisory Boards are required to be established in each State/UT to advise on the implementation of the Act.



- **Statement 2 is correct:** **Schedule I** and **Part II of Schedule II** include species with **absolute protection**, and violations attract the **highest penalties**.
 - **Statement 3 is correct:** The **National Board for Wildlife (NBWL)** is a statutory body under the Act, **chaired by the Prime Minister**.
- All three statements are correct.

Q3. Consider the following statements regarding Jet Streams:

1. Jet streams are narrow bands of high-speed winds located in the lower troposphere.
2. They generally blow from west to east and influence the movement of weather systems.
3. Subtropical jet streams are found closer to the equator than polar jet streams.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: (a) 2 and 3 only

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is incorrect:** Jet streams are found in the **upper troposphere**, not the lower troposphere.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** They are **westerly winds** (blowing from west to east) and significantly influence cyclones and anticyclones.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** The **subtropical jet streams** are located around **30° latitude**, which is closer to the equator than the **polar jet streams** found around 60°.

Q4. With reference to Buddhism in ancient India, consider the following statements:

1. The first Buddhist Council was held during the reign of Ashoka.
2. The Fourth Buddhist Council was held in Kashmir under the patronage of Kanishka.
3. Mahayana Buddhism introduced the concept of Bodhisattvas and image worship.
4. Theravada Buddhism spread mainly to Sri Lanka and Southeast Asia.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 only
- (b) 2, 3 and 4 only
- (c) 1, 3 and 4 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 4 only

Answer: (b) 2, 3 and 4 only



Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is incorrect:** The **First Buddhist Council** was held at **Rajagriha** soon after Buddha's death during the reign of **Ajatashatru**, not Ashoka.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** The **Fourth Council** was held at **Kundalvan, Kashmir** under **Kanishka (Kushan Dynasty)**.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** **Mahayana Buddhism** emphasized **Bodhisattvas, image worship, and Sanskrit texts**.
- **Statement 4 is correct:** **Theravada Buddhism**, the more conservative school, spread to **Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Thailand, and other parts of Southeast Asia**.

Q5. Assertion – Reason Type Question:

Assertion (A): Ballistic missiles follow a parabolic trajectory and exit the Earth's atmosphere during flight.

Reason (R): Ballistic missiles are powered only during the initial phase and then follow a free-fall trajectory under gravity.

- (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true, but R is false.
- (d) A is false, but R is true.

Answer: (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

Explanation:

- **Ballistic missiles** are propelled initially (powered phase), then travel in a **ballistic trajectory** (like a projectile) under gravity.
- They **exit the Earth's atmosphere**, particularly during **mid-course**, which is why **A is true**.
- The reason explains this correctly — **R is also true**, and it **logically explains A**.
Thus, (a) is the correct answer.



DAILY PRACTICE QUESTIONS FROM CURRENT AFFAIRS PART

Q1. Consider the following statements regarding the recently launched “Operation Spider’s Web” in India:

1. The operation was jointly conducted by state police and central cybercrime agencies to dismantle illegal telecom infrastructure used in cyber frauds.
2. One of the key objectives of the operation was to trace the flow of foreign funds routed through cryptocurrency used in phishing attacks.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: (c) Both 1 and 2

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** Operation Spider’s Web was a **joint cybercrime crackdown** involving **state cyber cells and central agencies** like the MHA's Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre (I4C). It targeted **illegal mobile signal boosters, fake SIMs, and telecom fraud setups**.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** The operation extended to tracking **phishing and fraud-related financial flows**, including **cryptocurrency transactions**, and international fund routing — part of the broader objective to dismantle organized cybercrime infrastructure.

Q2. Which of the following best describes the role of the International Air Transport Association (IATA)?

- (a) It is a UN-affiliated agency that regulates global aviation safety standards.
- (b) It facilitates cooperation among the world’s airlines and promotes safe, reliable, and economical air services.
- (c) It is the international aviation watchdog that certifies air traffic controllers and pilot licensing.
- (d) It functions as an executive arm of ICAO and enforces compliance with global air treaties.

Answer: (b) It facilitates cooperation among the world’s airlines and promotes safe, reliable, and economical air services.

Explanation:

- **IATA is a trade association of world airlines**, representing about **300 airlines**, covering **over 80% of global air traffic**.
- It **does not regulate**, but **coordinates and advocates for aviation standards, policies, and safety**.
- Unlike **ICAO**, which is a UN specialized agency, **IATA is not affiliated with the UN** and does not perform regulatory functions.



Q3. With reference to the RBI's proposed draft norms on gold loans (2024), consider the following statements:

1. The RBI has proposed a uniform LTV (Loan-to-Value) cap of 90% for all NBFCs offering gold loans.
2. Gold loans under bullet repayment schemes will now be required to have a maximum maturity period of 6 months.
3. The draft framework applies equally to both NBFCs and Scheduled Commercial Banks.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: (a) 1 and 2 only

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** RBI has proposed a **uniform Loan-to-Value (LTV) ratio cap of 90%** for NBFCs, harmonizing it with earlier temporary relaxations.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** The **bullet repayment scheme**, where the principal and interest are paid at the end, will now be limited to a **maximum of 6 months** to avoid misuse.
- **Statement 3 is incorrect:** The draft **targets only NBFCs**, not **Scheduled Commercial Banks**, which follow different norms under existing RBI circulars.

Q4. Consider the following statements about the recently proposed Tiger Safari in Jharkhand:

1. The proposed safari will be located within the eco-sensitive zone of Palamu Tiger Reserve.
2. It will be India's first tiger safari located inside a reserved forest.
3. The National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) has mandated prior Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) approval for all new tiger safaris.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: (b) 1 and 3 only

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** The safari is **proposed near the Palamu Tiger Reserve in Latehar district**, which lies in the **eco-sensitive zone (ESZ)** of the reserve.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** Other tiger safaris already exist inside reserved forests (e.g., in Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra), so this **would not be the first**.



- **Statement 3 is correct:** As per updated NTCA guidelines, any **tiger safari**—especially in or near protected areas—requires **EIA clearance** under **Wildlife Protection Act, 1972** and **Environment (Protection) Act, 1986**.

Q5. With reference to the Asian Development Bank (ADB), consider the following statements:

1. India is a founding member and one of the largest shareholders in ADB.
2. ADB's headquarters is located in Manila, and its voting rights are strictly equal for all member countries.
3. ADB provides both sovereign and non-sovereign loans to its member countries.
4. In 2024, ADB announced a \$500 million fund to support India's urban infrastructure development under its City Investments to Innovate, Integrate, and Sustain (CITIIS) 2.0 initiative.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 only
- (b) 2, 3 and 4 only
- (c) 1, 3 and 4 only
- (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Answer: (c) 1, 3 and 4 only

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** India is a **founding member** of ADB and among its **top five largest shareholders**.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** While **ADB is headquartered in Manila**, **voting rights are weighted**, not equal — they are **based on shareholding**, so developed nations like Japan and the US have more power.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** ADB provides **sovereign loans (to governments)** and **non-sovereign operations (to private sector or sub-sovereign entities)**.
- **Statement 4 is correct:** ADB committed **\$500 million in 2024** to support **urban reform** in India via **CITIIS 2.0**, focusing on climate-resilient urban infrastructure.



SUBJECTIVE QUESTIONS FOR DAILY PRACTICE

GS Paper 1

Q1. Critically examine the significance of the Swadeshi Movement (1905-1911) in shaping the nationalist discourse in India. What were its limitations and long-term impacts?
(10 marks, 150 words)

Sample Answer:

The **Swadeshi Movement** emerged as a direct response to **Lord Curzon's Partition of Bengal in 1905**, which was seen as an attempt to divide and weaken the nationalist movement. It marked a **paradigm shift from moderate petitioning to assertive mass mobilization**, with calls for **boycott of British goods**, **promotion of indigenous industries**, and **national education**.

Significance:

- **Mass Participation:** Unlike earlier elite-dominated movements, it mobilized **students, women, and the middle class**, especially in Bengal.
- **Economic Nationalism:** Swadeshi emphasized **self-reliance**, fostering indigenous industries such as textiles, soap, and matchstick manufacturing.
- **Cultural Renaissance:** It inspired a revival in **Indian art, literature, and music**. Institutions like **Santiniketan** were energized, and leaders like Tagore played active roles.
- **Political Radicalization:** The movement catalyzed the emergence of **Extremists** (e.g., Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Bipin Chandra Pal, Aurobindo Ghosh), who advocated **direct action**.

Limitations:

- **Geographical Confinement:** Largely restricted to Bengal, with limited spillover to the rest of India.
- **Class Divide:** The urban middle class led the movement, with limited peasant and working-class participation.
- **Lack of Organizational Strength:** No permanent leadership structure or program for sustained agitation.
- **Repression:** British crackdown, censorship, and arrests suppressed momentum.

Long-term Impact:

- **Foundation for Future Movements:** Ideals of Swadeshi echoed in **Gandhian movements** – Non-Cooperation and Civil Disobedience.
- **Nationalist Identity Formation:** Strengthened the idea of **economic and political self-determination**.
- **Educational and Industrial Growth:** Institutions like **National Council of Education** laid the groundwork for future national development.

Conclusion:

Though it had limitations in reach and sustainability, the **Swadeshi Movement significantly reshaped**



Indian nationalism, linking economic independence with political freedom and sowing the seeds of mass political consciousness.

GS Paper 2

Q2. The role of state administration is pivotal in translating national policies into ground-level impact. In light of this, evaluate the challenges faced by state administrative machinery in India and suggest reforms.

(15 marks, 250 words)

Sample Answer:

The **state administration** serves as the frontline of public service delivery, implementing policies in sectors like health, education, rural development, and law and order. However, it faces several challenges in realizing these goals efficiently.

Key Challenges:

1. **Bureaucratic Delays:** Procedural rigidities and lack of accountability hinder timely implementation.
2. **Political Interference:** Frequent transfers, posting pressures, and politicization compromise administrative neutrality.
3. **Capacity Constraints:** Shortage of skilled personnel, especially at the district and block levels, leads to inefficiencies.
4. **Fiscal Limitations:** States often face budgetary deficits, reducing the capacity to implement schemes effectively.
5. **Poor Coordination:** Fragmented departmental silos affect convergence and integrated service delivery.
6. **Technology Gaps:** Inadequate digitization hampers transparency and responsiveness.

Suggested Reforms:

- **Civil Service Reforms:** Ensure merit-based promotions, performance-linked incentives, and protection from arbitrary transfers.
- **Decentralization:** Strengthen Panchayati Raj Institutions and empower local officials with financial and functional autonomy.
- **Capacity Building:** Regular training and use of lateral entry for domain expertise.
- **Digitization and E-Governance:** Expand digital service delivery through initiatives like **Digital India** and CPGRAMS.
- **Outcome-based Governance:** Shift focus from input/output to **outcomes and impact** via tools like the **Aspirational Districts Programme**.

Conclusion:

Strengthening state administrative machinery requires a **holistic approach**, integrating political will, systemic reforms, and people-centric governance models to bridge the gap between policy formulation and public service delivery.



GS Paper 3

Q3. In a changing geopolitical environment, assess the relevance of India's nuclear doctrine and policy of 'No First Use'. Should India reconsider its nuclear posture?
(15 marks, 250 words)

Sample Answer:

India's nuclear doctrine, declared in 2003, is based on **credible minimum deterrence** and the **No First Use (NFU)** policy. It asserts that India will not be the first to use nuclear weapons but will retaliate massively if attacked.

Relevance of NFU Policy:

- **Strategic Stability:** It maintains deterrence without triggering an arms race in South Asia.
- **Global Legitimacy:** NFU aligns with India's image as a **responsible nuclear power**, aiding its case for entry into the **Nuclear Suppliers Group**.
- **Moral High Ground:** Reinforces India's commitment to non-aggression and peaceful conflict resolution.

Challenges and Changing Dynamics:

- **Regional Tensions:** China's assertiveness and Pakistan's tactical nuclear weapons challenge the credibility of massive retaliation.
- **Evolving Warfare:** Emergence of cyber and space-based threats necessitates a more flexible posture.
- **Doctrinal Ambiguity:** Statements by Indian leadership have hinted at possible review of NFU, leading to speculation.

Should India Reconsider?

- Arguments **for review** suggest a shift to "**Flexible Deterrence**", allowing proportional or pre-emptive responses.
- However, changing NFU may **reduce strategic stability, provoke escalation, and undermine diplomatic capital**.

Conclusion:

While India must periodically **review its nuclear doctrine** in light of changing threats, **NFU continues to serve strategic, moral, and diplomatic interests**. Rather than abandoning it, **investing in second-strike capabilities and modernizing command-and-control systems** may better serve deterrence.

GS Paper 4

Q4. You are the District Magistrate in a flood-affected region. Relief materials are scarce, and a local political leader pressures you to prioritize distribution in his constituency, bypassing protocol. Discuss the ethical dilemmas involved and the principles you would apply in resolving the situation.
(10 marks, 150 words)

Sample Answer:

As District Magistrate, I face a **conflict between public interest and political pressure**.



Ethical Dilemmas:

- **Justice vs. Favoritism:** Ensuring fair distribution vs. appeasing political influence.
- **Professional Integrity vs. Political Expediency:** Upholding rules vs. short-term compliance for ease.
- **Transparency vs. Opportunism:** Public accountability vs. potential political gains.

Ethical Principles to Apply:

- **Rule of Law:** Relief distribution should follow **standard operating procedures** and **needs-based assessments**.
- **Utilitarianism:** Priority must be given to areas with **maximum need**, ensuring the **greatest good for the greatest number**.
- **Integrity and Courage:** I must resist undue influence and report any pressure to the appropriate oversight bodies.
- **Empathy:** While engaging with the political leader, I would explain the criteria transparently, showing concern for all affected areas.

Conclusion:

Ethical governance demands **objectivity, fairness, and courage**. Upholding these values will ensure trust, accountability, and effective public service.

Current Affairs

Q5. India's transition to a green economy is not just an environmental imperative but also an economic opportunity. Discuss the opportunities and challenges for India in becoming a global green economy leader.

(15 marks, 250 words)

Sample Answer:

India's **green economy transition** aligns with its climate commitments under the **Paris Agreement**, its **net-zero target by 2070**, and its developmental aspirations.

Opportunities:

- **Renewable Energy Leadership:** With over **175 GW installed capacity** and plans for **500 GW by 2030**, India is poised to be a global hub.
- **Green Jobs:** Sectors like **solar, EVs, waste management**, and **bioeconomy** can generate millions of sustainable livelihoods.
- **Technology and Innovation:** Initiatives like **National Green Hydrogen Mission** and **Battery Storage Programs** can position India as a tech exporter.
- **Carbon Markets:** The **Carbon Credit Trading Scheme** under the Energy Conservation Act opens up global financing avenues.
- **International Support:** Access to funds like **Green Climate Fund**, and partnerships like **ISA** and **One Sun One World One Grid** enhance diplomatic leverage.



Challenges:

- **Financing Gaps:** Green transition needs over **\$10 trillion** by 2070 – a major fiscal and investment challenge.
- **Disruption in Traditional Sectors:** Coal and fossil-based employment may face displacement.
- **Regulatory Coherence:** Fragmented policies across ministries need better integration.
- **Technological Dependence:** Heavy reliance on imported solar modules, rare earths, and battery tech from China.

Conclusion:

India's **green economy potential** is vast, but realizing it requires **policy coherence, skill development, R&D investment, and inclusive growth strategies**. A green transition can be the pathway to sustainable, resilient, and equitable development.