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**VIDHVATH IAS KAS ACADEMY**  
&  
**STUDY CENTRE**


# DAILY MCQ'S

**FOR UPSC CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION**

**DATE: 06/06/2025 (FRIDAY)**

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



 **9972258970 & 9740702455**

**#317/A SKB Arcade, D. Subbaiah Road,  
Ramaswamy Circle, Mysuru-570004**



## DAILY PRACTICE QUESTIONS FROM STATIC PART

### 1. Consider the following statements regarding the Vedic Period:

1. The early Vedic society was predominantly pastoral, while later Vedic society saw the emergence of settled agriculture and urbanization.
2. The Rigveda mentions iron tools and implements used in agricultural practices.

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:** (a) 1 only

**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1 is correct:** The **early Vedic period (c. 1500–1000 BCE)** was pastoral, with cattle rearing as the main economic activity. In the **later Vedic period (c. 1000–600 BCE)**, there was a gradual shift to settled agriculture, iron use, and territorial kingdoms.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** The **Rigveda** belongs to the early Vedic period and does **not mention iron**. Iron (referred to as *shyamaayas* or black metal) is mentioned in **later Vedic texts** like the Atharvaveda and post-Vedic literature.

### 2. Consider the following statements about wetlands in India:

1. The Ramsar Convention provides for designation of wetlands of international importance, but India has not legally recognized it under domestic law.
2. Wetlands play a critical role in groundwater recharge and flood mitigation.
3. Mangroves are considered a type of coastal wetland.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**Answer:** (a) 2 and 3 only

**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1 is incorrect:** India is a **contracting party to the Ramsar Convention**, and has notified the **Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules, 2017** to manage wetlands. Thus, Ramsar provisions are **operationalized through domestic law**.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** Wetlands regulate hydrological cycles, **recharge groundwater**, **store excess rainwater**, and **prevent floods**.



- **Statement 3 is correct:** Mangroves are classified as **coastal wetlands**, combining salt-tolerant trees and brackish water ecosystems.

**3. With reference to the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), consider the following statements:**

1. NABARD is fully owned by the Government of India.
2. It is the apex development bank for refinancing cooperative banks and RRBs in rural credit.
3. NABARD directly finances individual farmers for agricultural equipment and loans.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**Answer:** (a) 1 and 2 only

**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1 is correct:** As of now, NABARD is 100% owned by the Government of India, after RBI transferred its stake in 2018.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** NABARD is the **apex refinancing institution** for **cooperative banks, RRBs**, and other institutions in rural infrastructure and credit.
- **Statement 3 is incorrect:** NABARD **does not lend directly to farmers**. It refinances institutions like RRBs and cooperatives which provide credit to farmers.

**4. With reference to the pardoning powers of the Governor of a state under the Indian Constitution, consider the following statements:**

1. The Governor can grant pardon in cases involving death sentences.
2. The Governor's power to pardon is independent of the President's powers.
3. The Governor can commute sentences under state law.
4. The Governor exercises this power under Article 161 of the Constitution.

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 incorrect:** The Governor **cannot pardon** death sentences. Only the **President (Article 72)** has this power. The Governor can **commute or remit** such sentences but **not pardon**.



- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** The Governor's power is **not completely independent**, as it is **subject to the provisions of state laws** and may be influenced by the advice of the state government.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** The Governor has the power to **commute, remit, reprieve or suspend** sentences under **state laws**.
- **Statement 4 is correct:** The **Governor's pardoning power is provided under Article 161** of the Constitution.

### 5. Assertion–Reason Type

**Assertion (A):** Ferroptosis is a form of programmed cell death that is dependent on iron and characterized by lipid peroxidation.

**Reason (R):** Ferroptosis is mediated by the inhibition of the enzyme glutathione peroxidase 4 (GPX4), which leads to accumulation of lipid peroxides.

- (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:

- **Ferroptosis** is a recently discovered form of **regulated cell death**, distinct from apoptosis or necrosis, and is **iron-dependent**. It occurs due to the **accumulation of lipid peroxides**, damaging cell membranes.
- This process is **regulated by GPX4**, an antioxidant enzyme. When **GPX4 is inhibited**, lipid peroxides accumulate, triggering **ferroptosis**. Hence, **R correctly explains A**.



## DAILY PRACTICE QUESTIONS FROM CURRENT AFFAIRS PART

### 1. Consider the following statements about PM<sub>10</sub> pollution in India:

1. PM<sub>10</sub> particles can penetrate deep into the alveolar region of human lungs, causing chronic respiratory diseases.
2. According to the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), construction and road dust contribute more than 50% of PM<sub>10</sub> emissions in Indian metropolitan cities.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

**Answer:** (b) 2 only

**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1 is incorrect:** PM<sub>10</sub> particles (particulate matter  $\leq 10$  micrometers) **do not reach the alveolar region**; instead, they **settle in the upper respiratory tract and bronchi**. It is PM<sub>2.5</sub> that penetrates deeper into the **alveoli**.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** According to **CPCB and TERI studies**, **construction activities and road dust** contribute **over 50%** of PM<sub>10</sub> emissions, especially in cities like Delhi and Mumbai.

### 2. Which of the following correctly describes the connection between **Water Bears (Tardigrades)** and the **Axiom-4 mission**?

- (a) Water bears were used in the mission to test survival in deep-sea analog environments.
- (b) They were deployed to study genetic response to microgravity in human-like DNA structures.
- (c) The mission carried tardigrades to assess their gene expression changes in space conditions.
- (d) Tardigrades were genetically engineered to produce insulin in space on the Axiom-4 module.

**Answer:** (c) The mission carried tardigrades to assess their gene expression changes in space conditions.

**Explanation:**

- **Axiom-4**, a private crewed spaceflight to the **ISS**, included **biological experiments** involving **tardigrades (water bears)** due to their remarkable resistance to **extreme radiation, vacuum, and desiccation**.
- These organisms were studied to understand **gene expression changes under microgravity**, potentially aiding in future **biomedical innovations and astronaut health**.

### 3. Consider the following statements regarding **Nano Sulphur** in Indian agriculture:

1. Nano Sulphur is more water-soluble and bioavailable than traditional sulphur fertilizers.



2. Its application enhances plant resistance to biotic stresses and increases chlorophyll synthesis.
3. Nano Sulphur has been approved for commercial agricultural use under India's Fertilizer Control Order (FCO), 1985.

Which of the above statements 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:** Nano Sulphur offers **higher solubility** and **absorption efficiency**, reducing leaching losses.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** Sulphur is essential for **enzyme activity**, **protein synthesis**, and improves **disease resistance** and **chlorophyll production**.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** As per updates to the **FCO, 1985**, **Nano Sulphur** has been approved under **nano fertilizer standards** for commercial application in India.

**4. Consider the following statements regarding India's Next-Generation HMIS (Health Management Information System):**

1. It aims to integrate public and private healthcare data using Artificial Intelligence and blockchain.
2. The platform replaces the legacy HMIS portal launched under the National Health Mission.
3. The system is designed to function entirely offline to ensure inclusivity in internet-dark regions.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

**Answer:** (a) 1 and 2 only

**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1 is correct:** The **Next-Gen HMIS** integrates **AI**, **real-time dashboards**, and aims to include **public-private data** for better planning and disease surveillance.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** It replaces the **older HMIS portal** under **NHM**, aligning with **Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission (ABDM)**.
- **Statement 3 is incorrect:** The system is **cloud-based and requires internet connectivity**; while mobile support improves reach, it **does not function entirely offline**.



**5. With reference to the Vice President of the United States, consider the following statements:**

1. The Vice President is the first in line to succeed the President in case of death, resignation, or removal.
2. The Vice President has the power to cast a tie-breaking vote in the U.S. Senate.
3. The Vice President is elected directly by the American people through a separate national election.
4. The 25th Amendment outlines the procedures for the Vice President to assume presidential duties temporarily.

Which of the above statements are correct?

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

**Answer:** (a) 1, 2 and 4 only

**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1 is correct:** The Vice President is first in the presidential line of succession under U.S. law.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** As President of the Senate, the VP can break ties in Senate votes.
- **Statement 3 is incorrect:** The VP is not elected separately; they are elected along with the President through the Electoral College.
- **Statement 4 is correct:** The 25th Amendment provides for the temporary or permanent transfer of presidential powers to the VP in cases of incapacity.

**6. Which of the following correctly identifies the location of Vatican City on a map of Europe?**

- (a) It is located in northern Italy, near the Alps, bordering Switzerland.
- (b) It is situated within the city of Rome on the western bank of the Tiber River.
- (c) It lies in southern France and shares a border with Monaco.
- (d) It is on the eastern coast of the Adriatic Sea near Venice.

**Answer:** (b) It is situated within the city of Rome on the western bank of the Tiber River.

**Explanation:**

- **Vatican City** is a landlocked sovereign city-state located entirely within Rome, Italy.
- It lies on the west bank of the Tiber River and is the smallest country in the world by area and population.
- It is the spiritual and administrative center of the Roman Catholic Church and the residence of the Pope.





## SUBJECTIVE QUESTIONS FOR DAILY PRACTICE

### GS Paper 1:

**Q1. "The Revolt of 1857 was more than a mutiny; it was the first major expression of Indian resistance against colonial rule." Critically examine the political, social, and psychological impact of the Revolt on Indian society. (10 marks)**

#### Sample Answer:

The Revolt of 1857, also referred to as the First War of Indian Independence by some historians, was a major uprising against the British East India Company's rule. Though it failed militarily, it had significant **political, social, and psychological impacts** on Indian society.

#### Political Impact:

- The **end of Company rule** and the beginning of **direct Crown rule** marked a significant transition. The British Parliament passed the **Government of India Act, 1858**, transferring power to the British Crown and appointing a Secretary of State for India.
- The **doctrine of lapse was abandoned**, and greater respect was accorded to Indian princes to maintain their loyalty.
- The revolt shattered the **myth of British invincibility**, paving the way for **political consciousness and nationalism** in the later decades.

#### Social and Administrative Impact:

- There was a marked shift in British policy towards **non-interference in religious and social practices**, to avoid provoking Indian sentiments.
- British efforts intensified to **divide communities** using policies of "Divide and Rule", which later contributed to communal tensions.
- The army was reorganized, with **increased recruitment of loyal communities** like the Sikhs and Gurkhas and a deliberate reduction of north Indian Hindus and Muslims.

#### Psychological Impact:

- The brutal suppression of the revolt instilled a **deep psychological trauma**, but also a sense of **collective resistance** among Indians.
- It sowed the seeds of a **pan-Indian identity**, despite being limited in geographic scope.
- Leaders like Mangal Pandey, Rani Lakshmi Bai, and Bahadur Shah Zafar became **symbols of resistance** and were revered in the nationalist imagination.

#### Conclusion:

While the Revolt of 1857 lacked coordination and modern nationalism, it marked a watershed moment that altered British governance and laid the groundwork for future **nationalist movements**. It catalyzed a psychological and political awakening among Indians that matured in the coming decades.





## GS Paper 2:

**Q2. Discuss the evolving nature of India-Europe trade relations in the context of recent geopolitical and economic shifts. What are the challenges and opportunities for India in this engagement? (10 marks)**

### Sample Answer:

India-Europe trade relations have undergone significant transformation in recent years, shaped by shifting **geopolitical alignments**, **supply chain diversification**, and a renewed focus on **bilateral economic engagement**.

### Opportunities in India-Europe Trade Relations:

- The **India-EU Free Trade Agreement (FTA)** negotiations, stalled since 2013, have resumed with renewed vigor, focusing on **market access**, **digital trade**, and **sustainability**.
- Post-Brexit, India-UK relations have gained traction with the **India-UK Enhanced Trade Partnership**, aiming for a **Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA)**.
- Europe is seeking alternatives to China, offering India an opportunity in **green technology**, **pharmaceuticals**, and **skilled services**.

### Geopolitical Context:

- The Russia-Ukraine conflict has deepened **strategic cooperation between India and European countries** on energy security and defense trade.
- India's role in the **Indo-Pacific**, backed by France and Germany, aligns with Europe's strategy of diversification and regional balancing.

### Challenges:

- The **EU's Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM)** may affect India's exports, particularly in steel and cement.
- Concerns over **labour rights**, **data privacy**, and **environmental standards** often clash with India's regulatory frameworks.
- The **lack of a unified Europe policy towards India** creates fragmented engagement.

### Conclusion:

India-Europe trade ties hold immense potential amid global supply chain realignments and technological shifts. A balanced and mutually respectful FTA framework, addressing both economic and developmental priorities, can help unlock this potential.

## GS Paper 3:

**Q3. What are the limitations of India's current unemployment surveys in capturing the true nature of joblessness? Suggest reforms for a more accurate and inclusive employment data ecosystem. (10 marks)**

### Sample Answer:

India's unemployment data is primarily collected through the **Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS)** and



**CMIE's Consumer Pyramids.** While useful, these mechanisms have several **limitations** in reflecting the ground reality.

**Limitations of Current Surveys:**

- **Underemployment and disguised unemployment** in informal sectors are often underreported due to the methodology used.
- **Gig economy and platform-based employment** (e.g., delivery workers) are poorly captured.
- **Self-employment** is often counted as employment, without assessing income levels, masking the **quality of employment**.
- There is a **time lag** in the release of official data, making it less relevant for immediate policy response.
- **Urban bias and sampling errors** affect accuracy in tribal, remote, and informal areas.

**Reform Measures Needed:**

- Expand the scope of PLFS to include **income and productivity-based indicators**, not just activity status.
- Integrate **real-time administrative data** like EPFO, ESIC, and GSTN records to triangulate findings.
- Improve representation of **women, rural workers, and gig workers** in survey designs.
- Encourage use of **tech-enabled rapid surveys** and **state-level labour market dashboards**.

**Conclusion:**

Accurate employment data is crucial for targeted policy-making. A reformed and inclusive data architecture, blending surveys with real-time administrative records, can offer a dynamic and policy-relevant picture of India's employment landscape.

**GS Paper 4:**

**Q4. Public servants are expected to balance administrative efficiency with ethical accountability. Explain this statement with suitable examples. (10 marks)**

**Sample Answer:**

Public servants operate in complex socio-political environments where they must deliver services effectively while adhering to **ethical principles** of transparency, fairness, and accountability.

**Administrative Efficiency:**

It involves **timely, cost-effective, and outcome-oriented decision-making**, often under constraints. For example, during natural disasters, **speedy relief operations** are essential to save lives.

**Ethical Accountability:**

Public officials must ensure that their actions are guided by **public interest**, legal compliance, and **moral responsibility**. For example, while awarding contracts, a public official must ensure **fair bidding and avoid favoritism**, even if that delays the process slightly.

**Balancing Both – Examples:**



- A District Magistrate who uses **digital platforms for grievance redressal** combines transparency (ethical) with efficiency (administrative).
- Implementing **Direct Benefit Transfers (DBT)** ensures targeted delivery (efficiency) and eliminates leakage (ethics).

### Conclusion:

Ethical accountability and administrative efficiency are not contradictory; rather, they reinforce each other. A well-functioning governance system is one where **ethical conduct strengthens public trust**, which in turn improves **systemic efficiency**.

### Current Affairs Based

**Q5. The Prime Minister's Awards for Excellence in Public Administration recognize innovations in governance. Analyze their role in promoting administrative reforms and citizen-centric service delivery. (10 marks)**

#### Sample Answer:

The **Prime Minister's Awards for Excellence in Public Administration** are conferred annually to recognize outstanding governance initiatives at the **district, state, and central level**. Their role extends beyond recognition—they catalyze **systemic transformation**.

#### Role in Promoting Reforms:

- They incentivize **replicable models of good governance**, especially in areas like digital inclusion, education, health, and sanitation.
- They encourage **bottom-up innovation**, where local administrators can showcase context-specific solutions (e.g., Aspirational Districts Programme innovations).
- The award guidelines prioritize **citizen-centricity, sustainability, and scalability**, aligning efforts with broader goals like SDGs and Digital India.

#### Impact on Citizen-Centric Governance:

- Initiatives like **eSanjeevani, e-HRMS, and UMANG app**—award-winning projects—have improved public service delivery through tech-driven platforms.
- Awardees become **role models**, promoting a culture of competitive federalism and peer learning among administrators.

#### Limitations:

- There is sometimes a lack of independent evaluation post-award.
- Awards often recognize outcomes, but not necessarily long-term institutional reforms.

### Conclusion:

These awards serve as **beacons of reform** in public administration by celebrating innovation, fostering accountability, and building a governance ecosystem driven by performance and ethics.