



“ We help you reach for the star ”

VIDHVATH IAS KAS ACADEMY
&
STUDY CENTRE


DAILY MCQ'S

FOR UPSC CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION

DATE: 07/06/2025 (SATURDAY)

- **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 administrative structure of the Vijayanagar Empire:

1. The Amaranayaka system was inspired by the administrative model of the Delhi Sultanate.
2. Nayakas were appointed directly by the central authority but had hereditary control over the territories assigned to them.

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: (c) Both 1 and 2

Explanation:

- The **Amaranayaka system** was similar to the **Iqta system** of the Delhi Sultanate, wherein military chiefs (Nayakas) were granted land (Amaram) instead of salaries. They collected revenue and maintained troops.
- Though appointed by the king, over time these positions became **hereditary** in practice. Thus, both statements are correct.

2. Consider the following statements regarding Mercury pollution:

1. Mercury is a persistent and bioaccumulative toxic metal that can enter the food chain through fish.
2. The Minamata Convention on Mercury is legally binding and aims to reduce mercury emissions globally.
3. India is not a party to the Minamata Convention on Mercury.

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: (a) 1 and 2 only

Explanation:

- **Statement 1** is correct: Mercury enters aquatic systems and bioaccumulates in fish, posing health risks.
- **Statement 2** is correct: The **Minamata Convention** is a legally binding treaty adopted in 2013.
- **Statement 3** is incorrect: **India ratified** the Minamata Convention in 2018.



3. Consider the following statements regarding different types of majorities used in Indian parliamentary procedures:

1. A Constitutional Amendment under Article 368 requires a special majority of 2/3rd of members present and voting and more than 50% of the total strength of the House.
2. The removal of the Vice-President requires an effective majority of the Rajya Sabha and a simple majority of the Lok Sabha.
3. The motion to impeach the President requires an absolute majority in both Houses of Parliament.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: (a) 1 and 2 only

Explanation:

- **Statement 1** is correct: This is the **Special Majority under Article 368**.
- **Statement 2** is correct: **Effective majority** (i.e., more than 50% of effective strength) is used in Rajya Sabha for removal of Vice-President; Lok Sabha passes a **simple majority** resolution.
- **Statement 3** is incorrect: **Impeachment of President** requires **special majority** in both Houses, not just absolute majority.

4. With reference to the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP), consider the following statements:

1. RCEP is the world's largest free trade agreement including ASEAN and its FTA partners.
2. India opted out of RCEP citing concerns over trade deficits and safeguarding its domestic industries.
3. China is a member of RCEP, while the United States is not.
4. RCEP mandates complete elimination of all import tariffs by 2030 among its members.

Which of the above statements are correct?

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

Answer: (a) 1, 2 and 3 only

Explanation:

- **Statement 1** is correct: RCEP includes ASEAN + six (China, Japan, South Korea, Australia, New Zealand – excluding India).
- **Statement 2** is correct: India withdrew due to concerns over **Chinese imports, trade deficit, and non-tariff barriers**.



- **Statement 3** is correct: China is a member; **USA is not part** of RCEP.
- **Statement 4** is incorrect: Tariff elimination under RCEP is **partial and gradual**, not universal or complete by 2030.

5. Assertion–Reason Type

Assertion (A): The Bhakti Movement led to the use of vernacular languages in religious and devotional literature.

Reason (R): Bhakti saints believed that devotion (bhakti) to a personal god must be accessible to all people, irrespective of caste and language.

- (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:

- **Assertion is true:** The Bhakti movement contributed to the rise of regional literature in **Hindi, Tamil, Kannada, Marathi, Bengali, etc.**
- **Reason is true and correctly explains A:** The Bhakti saints emphasized **personal devotion** and **social inclusivity**, hence preferred **local languages** for mass access over Sanskrit.

DAILY PRACTICE QUESTIONS FROM CURRENT AFFAIRS PART

1. Consider the following statements about Amir Khusrau:

1. Amir Khusrau introduced Persian elements into Hindavi, laying the foundation of modern Urdu.
2. He was a key court poet during the Mughal era and composed works under Akbar's patronage.

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: (a) 1 only

Explanation:



- **Statement 1** is correct: Amir Khusrau (1253–1325) contributed significantly to the development of a **new syncretic language**, often referred to as Hindavi or Hindustani, by mixing Persian, Arabic, Turkish, and local dialects.
- **Statement 2** is incorrect: He lived **much before the Mughals** (he served in the courts of **Delhi Sultanate rulers** like Alauddin Khilji), not during Akbar's time.

2. Which of the following correctly describes the **CALI Fund** recently seen in news?

- (a) A multilateral initiative to fund climate adaptation in Pacific Island countries.
- (b) A joint Indo-US fund to support AI-based solutions for climate resilience.
- (c) An EU initiative to support Latin American countries in sustainable agriculture.
- (d) A US-led fund to assist Caribbean nations with clean energy transition.

Answer: (d) A US-led fund to assist Caribbean nations with clean energy transition.

Explanation:

- The **CALI Fund (Clean Energy for the Caribbean)** is a **US-led initiative** under the Americas Partnership for Economic Prosperity (APEP), announced in 2024, aimed at **accelerating clean energy deployment**, improving climate resilience, and modernizing infrastructure in **Caribbean countries**.

3. Consider the following statements regarding the **EU-India Trade and Technology Council (TTC)**:

1. It is the first bilateral mechanism of its kind for India with any global bloc.
2. The TTC aims to address issues related to critical technologies, resilient supply chains, and data governance.
3. The TTC is a treaty-based body with legal obligations for both India and the EU.

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: (a) 1 and 2 only

Explanation:

- **Statement 1** is correct: India's TTC with the EU is its **first such strategic trade-tech engagement** mechanism; only the EU-US TTC existed earlier.
- **Statement 2** is correct: It covers **tech, supply chains, AI, 5G, and digital standards**.
- **Statement 3** is incorrect: The TTC is a **consultative platform, not treaty-based**, and hence **non-binding**.



4. Consider the following statements about the MISHTI Scheme (Mangrove Initiative for Shoreline Habitats & Tangible Incomes):

1. It is implemented only in states with notified Coastal Regulation Zones (CRZ-I areas).
2. It involves convergence with MGNREGS and the CAMPA Fund.
3. The scheme is aimed at enhancing carbon sequestration and improving livelihoods in coastal areas.

Which of the above statements 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: MISHTI is **not limited to CRZ-I areas**. It applies broadly to **coastal areas and estuaries** where mangroves can be developed.
- **Statement 2** is correct: It uses **MGNREGS for wage labour** and **CAMPA funds for afforestation**.
- **Statement 3** is correct: The scheme focuses on **climate mitigation (carbon sinks)** and **coastal livelihood**.

5. With reference to the Aditya-L1 Mission, consider the following statements:

1. Aditya-L1 will be placed in a geostationary orbit to continuously monitor the Sun.
2. It carries instruments like the Visible Emission Line Coronagraph (VELC) to study the solar corona.
3. The L1 point lies between Earth and Sun, allowing continuous solar observation without Earth's shadow.
4. This is India's first dedicated solar mission and will contribute to space weather forecasting.

Which of the above statements are correct?

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

Answer: (b) 2, 3 and 4 only

Explanation:

- **Statement 1** is incorrect: Aditya-L1 is not in **geostationary orbit**; it is being positioned at **Lagrange Point 1 (L1)**, about **1.5 million km from Earth**.
- **Statement 2** is correct: VELC is a primary payload for **solar corona study**.
- **Statement 3** is correct: L1 enables **uninterrupted solar observation**.



- **Statement 4** is correct: It's **India's first solar mission**, helping with **solar storms and space weather prediction**.

6. Which of the following statements regarding Socotra Island is/are correct?

1. It lies in the Arabian Sea and is geopolitically controlled by Saudi Arabia.
2. It is part of a UNESCO World Heritage Site known for high endemism in flora and fauna.
3. It is situated near the maritime choke point of the Strait of Hormuz.

Select the correct answer using the code below:

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

Answer: (b) 2 only

Explanation:

- **Statement 1** is incorrect: Socotra is located in the **Arabian Sea**, but it is **part of Yemen**, not Saudi Arabia.
- **Statement 2** is correct: Socotra is a **UNESCO-listed biosphere reserve**, home to **unique biodiversity** (like the Dragon Blood Tree).
- **Statement 3** is incorrect: It is near the **Gulf of Aden**, not **Strait of Hormuz**; the nearest strategic chokepoint is **Bab-el-Mandeb**.

SUBJECTIVE QUESTIONS FOR DAILY PRACTICE

GS-1:

Q1. Discuss the factors leading to the growth of militant nationalism in the Indian freedom struggle by the early 20th century. (250 words)

Sample Answer:

Militant nationalism in India refers to the assertive and radical phase of the freedom struggle, emerging prominently after the 1905 partition of Bengal. This phase was marked by a shift from petitions to protest and revolutionary action.

Factors Responsible for the Rise of Militant Nationalism:



1. **Failure of Moderate Methods:**

The Indian National Congress's early phase (1885–1905) was marked by petitions, resolutions, and loyalty to the Crown. However, there was little tangible progress in administrative or economic reforms, leading to growing disillusionment.

2. **Repressive Colonial Policies:**

The **Lytton-era policies** (e.g., Vernacular Press Act, Arms Act), and the **Partition of Bengal (1905)** under Curzon reinforced perceptions of racial discrimination and provoked mass outrage.

3. **Influence of International Events:**

Victories of Asian powers like **Japan over Russia (1905)** and the **Boer resistance** in South Africa inspired Indians with the idea that colonial powers could be challenged.

4. **Economic Exploitation:**

Increasing awareness of colonial economic drain theory (as propounded by Dadabhai Naoroji) and famines exposed the exploitative nature of British rule.

5. **Growth of Nationalist Literature and Press:**

Newspapers like *Kesari*, *Sandhya*, and journals like *Jugantar* ignited national pride and questioned British legitimacy.

6. **Role of Youth and Secret Societies:**

Organizations like **Anushilan Samiti** and **Abhinav Bharat** mobilized students and youth for revolutionary actions.

Conclusion:

Militant nationalism emerged as a direct consequence of growing frustration with constitutional methods and a desire for self-rule. While it did not achieve immediate independence, it laid the psychological foundation for mass movements under Gandhi and later revolutionaries.

GS-2:

Q2. *Critically examine the role and relevance of Parliamentary Forums in India's democratic framework. (250 words)*

Sample Answer:

Parliamentary Forums are informal groupings of MPs from both Houses, established to promote awareness and focused discussions on specific socio-economic issues. Examples include the **Parliamentary Forum on Water Conservation, Children, Youth, Population and Public Health**, etc.

Role of Parliamentary Forums:

1. **Focused Deliberation:**

Forums provide MPs an institutional mechanism to discuss pressing issues outside regular legislative business.

2. **Cross-party Engagement:**

They foster **bipartisan cooperation**, enabling dialogue on non-political issues such as health, education, and environment.



3. **Capacity Building:**

Forums often host lectures, workshops, and expert sessions, enhancing MPs' understanding and legislative performance.

4. **Policy Suggestions:**

Though informal, forums can recommend policy measures to ministries or standing committees.

Limitations and Concerns:

- **Non-Binding Nature:** Their recommendations are not legally enforceable.
- **Low Visibility:** Media and public attention remain limited, diminishing their potential impact.
- **Inconsistent Participation:** Many MPs do not actively engage due to lack of compulsion.
- **Overlap with Committees:** Similar issues are handled by Departmentally Related Standing Committees.

Conclusion:

Parliamentary Forums, if revitalized, can supplement India's legislative process by addressing emerging issues through informed, non-partisan engagement. Institutional support and accountability mechanisms can enhance their relevance.

GS-3:

Q3. *Analyze the nature and objectives of monetary policy in India during the pre-reform era (1948–1991). To what extent did it achieve its goals? (250 words)*

Sample Answer:

During the pre-liberalisation era (1948–1991), India adopted a **planned and state-controlled economy**. The **monetary policy**, largely driven by the **Reserve Bank of India (RBI)**, aimed to support developmental planning rather than control inflation alone.

Objectives of Monetary Policy (1948–1991):

1. **Facilitating Economic Growth:**
The RBI maintained **low interest rates** to ensure the availability of cheap credit for planned investments.
2. **Credit Allocation to Priority Sectors:**
Directed credit programs ensured flow of funds to agriculture, small-scale industries, and other neglected sectors.
3. **Control of Inflation:**
Though price stability was a stated goal, it was often subordinated to growth and employment considerations.
4. **Monetisation of Fiscal Deficit:**
The RBI frequently **monetized deficits** by printing money to fund government spending, often leading to inflationary pressures.



5. **Financial Repression:**

Instruments like **Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR)** and **Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR)** were kept high, ensuring banks lent mostly to the government.

Achievements and Limitations:

- While monetary policy supported **developmental objectives**, it failed to **effectively control inflation**, especially during the 1970s and 1980s.
- It led to **credit misallocation** and **inefficient financial intermediation**.
- Excessive fiscal dominance and rigid controls reduced **monetary policy autonomy**.

Conclusion:

The pre-reform monetary policy was growth-oriented but lacked flexibility and failed in containing inflation. The 1991 reforms addressed these shortcomings through liberalization, market-determined rates, and inflation targeting.

GS-4:

Q4. Discuss the ethical dilemmas faced by public servants in balancing loyalty to political executives with the constitutional obligation to uphold rule of law. Suggest measures to address such dilemmas. (250 words)

Sample Answer:

Public servants often operate at the intersection of **political authority and constitutional ethics**, leading to ethical dilemmas, especially when directives from political superiors conflict with legal or moral duties.

Ethical Dilemmas Faced:

1. **Political Pressure vs Rule of Law:**
IAS officers may be pressured to take decisions favouring the ruling party, even if they violate norms or established procedures.
2. **Transfer and Posting Threats:**
Fear of punishment transfers can deter civil servants from acting ethically.
3. **Personal Loyalty vs Institutional Integrity:**
Officers may struggle between showing allegiance to political leadership and upholding neutrality.
4. **Short-Term Gains vs Long-Term Consequences:**
Yielding to unethical demands might bring short-term career stability but compromises long-term public interest.

Ethical Framework for Resolution:

- **Code of Conduct:** The All India Services (Conduct) Rules promote integrity, neutrality, and lawfulness.
- **Constitutional Safeguards:** Article 311 provides some job security to prevent arbitrary dismissals.
- **Ethical Training:** Induction and in-service training at LBSNAA and state academies should emphasize ethical decision-making.



- **Institutional Oversight:** Bodies like the Central Vigilance Commission and Lokpal help ensure accountability.
- **Whistleblower Protection:** Laws must protect those who expose unethical political interference.

Conclusion:

A strong moral compass, guided by constitutional principles and institutional support, is vital for public servants to navigate these dilemmas and preserve the spirit of public service.

Current Affairs

Q5. *The World Bank has recently outlined a roadmap for India to become a developed economy by 2047. Examine the key recommendations and their implications for India's socio-economic transformation. (250 words)*

Sample Answer:

The **World Bank**, in its 2024 report, highlighted a strategic framework for India to achieve **developed nation status by 2047**, the centenary of independence. The roadmap focuses on **productivity, inclusion, and sustainability**.

Key Recommendations:

1. **Boosting Productivity:**
 - Enhancing **manufacturing competitiveness**.
 - Promoting **digital transformation** and **ease of doing business**.
 - Investing in **research, innovation, and skills**.
2. **Inclusive Growth:**
 - Focusing on **quality education and health**, especially in rural and marginalized areas.
 - Reducing **gender disparities** in employment.
 - Strengthening **urban governance** and infrastructure.
3. **Sustainability and Climate Resilience:**
 - Transitioning to **clean energy** and achieving **net-zero targets**.
 - Investing in **climate-resilient agriculture** and sustainable urbanization.
 - Financing green infrastructure through **public-private partnerships**.
4. **Institutional Reforms:**
 - Improving **bureaucratic efficiency** and **judicial delivery**.
 - Reforming **land and labor laws** to ensure formalization and flexibility.

Implications:

- If adopted, these measures can help India move from **lower-middle income to high-income status**.
- Challenges include **fiscal space, inter-state disparities, and political consensus**.



- A **citizen-centric and technology-driven governance** model is essential to translate recommendations into outcomes.

Conclusion:

The World Bank's roadmap is ambitious but pragmatic. It aligns with India's own aspirations and Vision@2047. Timely reforms and sustained political will are key to realizing this developmental leap.

VIDHVATH IAS