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

## **DAILY MCQ'S**

**FOR UPSC CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION**

**DATE: 15/05/2025**

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



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## **STATIC PART OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS**

**Q1. Consider the following statements regarding the Rashtrakuta dynasty:**

1. The Rashtrakutas followed a hereditary system of succession strictly, with no internal conflicts reported.
2. Amoghavarsha I, one of the most famous Rashtrakuta rulers, was a patron of both Kannada and Sanskrit literature.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

**Answer: (B) Only 2**

**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1 is incorrect:** Although the Rashtrakutas tried to follow a hereditary succession system, it was not free from internal conflicts. Succession disputes and rebellions were common among royal family members, especially during transitions.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** Amoghavarsha I was one of the greatest Rashtrakuta kings and was known for his patronage of literature. He himself authored *Kavirajamarga* in Kannada and patronized Sanskrit scholars as well.

**Q2. Consider the following statements regarding ecological pyramids:**

1. In a pyramid of numbers, the population of top carnivores is usually greater than that of herbivores.
2. Pyramids of biomass in a forest ecosystem are generally upright.
3. In an aquatic ecosystem, the pyramid of biomass is always upright.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

**Answer: (C) 2 only**

**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1 is incorrect:** In a pyramid of numbers, top carnivores are fewer in number than herbivores due to energy limitations.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** In forest ecosystems, biomass decreases as we move up the trophic levels, resulting in an upright biomass pyramid.
- **Statement 3 is incorrect:** In aquatic ecosystems, biomass pyramids are **inverted**, as phytoplankton (producers) have less biomass than zooplankton and other higher trophic levels due to their high turnover rate.

**Q3. Consider the following statements about Currency Swap Agreements:**

1. Currency swap agreements allow countries to avoid dependence on the US dollar for bilateral trade.
2. Under such agreements, countries exchange their local currencies at a pre-determined exchange rate.
3. India has signed currency swap agreements only with ASEAN countries.



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:** Currency swap agreements reduce reliance on third-party currencies like the US dollar by facilitating trade in local currencies.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** These agreements involve the exchange of currencies at pre-agreed terms, helping in maintaining liquidity and reducing forex pressure.
- **Statement 3 is incorrect:** India has signed currency swap deals not just with ASEAN countries, but also with countries like Japan, Sri Lanka, and others outside ASEAN.

**Q4. Consider the following statements regarding the Chief Justice of India (CJI):**

1. The Constitution explicitly prescribes the senior-most judge of the Supreme Court to be appointed as the CJI.
2. The CJI is appointed by the President of India under Article 124 of the Constitution.
3. The tenure of the CJI is fixed for 5 years unless extended by the President.
4. The CJI can be removed from office only through impeachment under the Judges (Inquiry) Act, 1968.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

**Answer: (C) 2 only**

**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1 is incorrect:** The Constitution does not specify that the senior-most judge must be appointed CJI; it is a convention, not a constitutional requirement.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** The President appoints the CJI under Article 124 of the Constitution.
- **Statement 3 is incorrect:** The CJI's tenure is not fixed; it continues until the age of 65.
- **Statement 4 is incorrect:** The removal of any Supreme Court judge, including the CJI, is done via the impeachment process laid down in Article 124(4), not through the Judges (Inquiry) Act alone.

**Q5. Assertion-Reason Type**

**Assertion (A):** The state of Kerala reported several cases of the Nipah virus in recent years.

**Reason (R):** Nipah virus is transmitted only through contaminated drinking water and not via human-to-human contact.

In the context of the above statements, which of the following is correct?

- (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: (C) A is true, but R is false**



**Explanation:**

- **Assertion is correct:** Kerala has indeed faced repeated outbreaks of the Nipah virus, with high mortality rates.
- **Reason is incorrect:** The Nipah virus is primarily transmitted through direct contact with infected animals (especially bats or pigs), contaminated food, or **human-to-human** transmission via body fluids and respiratory droplets. Contaminated water is **not the sole or exclusive** mode of transmission.

## **CURRENT AFFAIRS PART**

**Q1. Consider the following statements regarding the Baku to Belem Roadmap (BBR):**

1. The Baku to Belem Roadmap is a UNESCO initiative aimed at strengthening international collaboration on lifelong learning and adult education.
2. India is a formal signatory to the Baku to Belem Roadmap and has committed to aligning its NEP 2020 goals with this roadmap.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

**Answer: (C) Both 1 and 2**

**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1 is correct:** The Baku to Belem Roadmap (BBR) was adopted at the Sixth International Conference on Adult Education (CONFINTEA VI) held in Belém, Brazil. It's a **UNESCO-led framework** that aims to strengthen adult education, lifelong learning, and global literacy through international cooperation.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** India is a participating member in UNESCO's adult education programs. It has shown alignment with the roadmap via National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, which emphasizes **lifelong learning, adult literacy, and inclusive education** frameworks.

**Q2. Which of the following best describes a "bound tariff rate" under WTO guidelines?**

- (A) It is the tariff rate actually applied by a country on imports.  
(B) It is the maximum tariff rate a country has agreed not to exceed under WTO rules.  
(C) It is the weighted average tariff across all product categories.  
(D) It is a tariff imposed only in times of emergency imports.

**Answer: (B) It is the maximum tariff rate a country has agreed not to exceed under WTO rules.**

**Explanation:**

- A **bound tariff rate** refers to the maximum duty a WTO member country agrees to levy on an imported product, as **part of its commitment** during trade negotiations.
- While countries may apply lower rates (applied tariff), they **cannot exceed the bound rate** without negotiations or compensations.



**Q3. With reference to the Chandra's Surface Thermophysical Experiment (ChaSTE) onboard Chandrayaan-3, consider the following statements:**

1. ChaSTE was designed to measure thermal conductivity and temperature variations of the lunar surface near the south pole.
2. The instrument made use of a radiative cooling mechanism for maintaining optimal temperatures during measurements.
3. It provided direct subsurface data for the first time from the lunar south polar region.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**Answer: (A) 1 and 3 only**

**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1 is correct:** ChaSTE was developed by ISRO's Space Physics Laboratory to measure the **thermal conductivity and temperature gradient** of the lunar surface.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** The ChaSTE instrument did not use radiative cooling; instead, it used a **thermal probe inserted into the lunar surface** to measure conductivity directly.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** It marked the **first-ever direct thermal property measurement** near the **lunar south pole**, a region considered for future habitation.

**Q4. With reference to the Karaganda Region, recently seen in news, consider the following statements:**

1. It is one of the major coal-producing regions of Kazakhstan and hosts a large Russian-speaking population.
2. The region is located in the southwestern part of Kazakhstan, sharing a border with the Caspian Sea.
3. It has been in geopolitical focus due to its proximity to China's Belt and Road rail infrastructure projects.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**Answer: (A) 1 and 3 only**

**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1 is correct:** Karaganda is a **coal-rich industrial region** in central Kazakhstan with a significant Russian-speaking demographic.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** Karaganda is **landlocked** and located in **central Kazakhstan**, not in the southwest; it does **not border the Caspian Sea**.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** The region has been part of discussions under **China's BRI rail and logistics corridors**, particularly linking Central Asia with Europe.



**Q5. Consider the following statements about Kannadippaya, which received a GI tag recently:**

1. It is a traditional handwoven mat made of a unique grass variety found only in the coastal areas of Karnataka.
2. Kannadippaya is entirely biodegradable and is considered eco-friendly in traditional Kerala households.
3. The mat has religious and cultural significance, particularly in temple rituals and festivals.
4. The GI tag was awarded under the joint application of a cooperative society and the Kerala Handloom Department.

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: (B) 2, 3 and 4 only**

**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1 is incorrect:** Though it sounds plausible, **Kannadippaya is not from Karnataka**, but a **traditional woven mat of Kerala**, made using **screw pine leaves**, not grass.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** The mat is **biodegradable, eco-friendly**, and extensively used in Kerala homes, especially in rural and temple settings.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** It holds **cultural and religious value**, often used in rituals and offerings.
- **Statement 4 is correct:** The GI tag was facilitated through **joint efforts of a cooperative society and state handloom bodies**, ensuring protection of local artisan rights.





## **SUBJECTIVE QUESTIONS FOR MAINS ANSWER** **WRITING PRACTICE**

### **GS Paper 1**

**Q1. Examine the impact of globalization on the traditional social institutions of India.**

**Sample Answer:**

Globalization refers to the increasing interconnectedness of economies, cultures, and populations driven by trade, technology, and migration. In India, while globalization has catalyzed economic growth, it has also profoundly impacted traditional social institutions like family, caste, marriage, and religion.

**Impact on Family:**

Traditional joint families are witnessing fragmentation due to urbanization and employment mobility. The rise of nuclear families, live-in relationships, and dual-income households indicate a shift from collectivist to individualistic family values.

**Impact on Marriage:**

Arranged marriages, once normatively guided by caste and community, are increasingly being challenged. Inter-caste, inter-religious, and even same-sex relationships are gradually gaining societal acceptance, especially in urban spaces.

**Impact on Caste:**

While caste continues to influence social mobility and politics, its rigidity is diluted in urban and professional settings. Global corporate culture emphasizes meritocracy, marginalizing caste-based occupational roles.

**Impact on Religion:**

Global exposure has led to religious pluralism and reformed practices. Simultaneously, commercialization of religious festivals and transnational spiritual movements have transformed traditional religious experiences.

**Conclusion:**

While globalization has modernized Indian society and expanded freedoms, it has also led to identity conflicts, erosion of indigenous traditions, and cultural homogenization. Balancing global integration with cultural preservation remains a critical challenge.

### **GS Paper 2**

**Q2. Discuss the constitutional and statutory safeguards for the protection of rights of linguistic minorities in India.**

**Sample Answer:**

India, as a multilingual nation, constitutionally recognizes the importance of protecting linguistic minorities to uphold its pluralistic ethos.

**Constitutional Safeguards:**

- **Article 29(1):** Grants any section of citizens the right to conserve their distinct language, script, or culture.
- **Article 30(1):** Allows linguistic minorities to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice.
- **Article 347:** Empowers the President to recognize a language spoken by a substantial population as an official language in a state.
- **8th Schedule:** Lists 22 scheduled languages, but non-scheduled languages also enjoy protection under Article 29.



**Statutory and Institutional Safeguards:**

- **National Commission for Linguistic Minorities (1957):** Advises the President on measures for linguistic minorities' welfare.
- **Three-Language Formula:** Promotes the learning of regional, national, and international languages to ensure inclusivity.
- **Right to Education Act (2009):** Recommends primary education in the mother tongue as far as possible.

**Challenges:**

- Uneven implementation of safeguards across states.
- Regional linguistic majoritarianism, e.g., resistance to Hindi in the South.
- Diminishing use of tribal and endangered languages due to digital and market forces.

**Conclusion:**

India's democratic framework provides robust protection to linguistic minorities. However, consistent enforcement, technological inclusion, and cultural respect are essential to realize linguistic justice in practice.

## GS Paper 3

**Q3. Analyze the internal security implications of illegal small arms proliferation in India.**

**Sample Answer:**

Small arms and light weapons (SALW) are a significant threat to India's internal security due to their ease of use, concealability, and potential for misuse.

**Sources of Proliferation:**

- **Domestic manufacture:** Illegal arms are produced in regions like Munger (Bihar) and parts of Uttar Pradesh.
- **Cross-border smuggling:** From Nepal, Myanmar, and Bangladesh, facilitated by porous borders.
- **Conflict zones:** Left-wing extremism and insurgency in the Northeast use looted or smuggled weapons.

**Implications:**

1. **Rise in Organized Crime:** Proliferation fuels gang violence, extortion, and political assassinations.
2. **Communal and Caste Conflicts:** Armed violence during riots intensifies casualties and fear.
3. **Terrorism:** Access to small arms enables sleeper cells and lone-wolf attacks.
4. **Impact on Law Enforcement:** Police forces, especially at the grassroots, are often outgunned.

**Government Measures:**

- Arms Act, 1959 and Arms Rules, 2016 regulate civilian possession.
- Integrated border management systems (IBMS) aim to curb transnational smuggling.
- Digitization of arms licenses and smart surveillance have been initiated.

**Conclusion:**

Curbing small arms proliferation is crucial to ensure rule of law and state authority. A combination of intelligence-led policing, regional cooperation, and grassroots engagement is key to preventing armed anarchy.





## GS Paper 4 (Ethics)

**Q4. “The true test of integrity is doing the right thing when no one is watching.” In the light of this statement, discuss the role of integrity in public service.**

**Sample Answer:**

Integrity refers to the consistency of actions, values, and principles. In public service, it manifests as honesty, accountability, and moral courage, even in situations lacking supervision.

**Importance in Public Service:**

- **Trust Building:** Citizens trust officials who act with moral uprightness.
- **Resilience against Corruption:** Integrity acts as a moral firewall against bribery, favoritism, and nepotism.
- **Institutional Credibility:** Integrity of individuals upholds the reputation and functioning of the institution.

**Examples:**

- **E. Sreedharan** (Delhi Metro): Maintained transparency and avoided cost escalations despite political interference.
- **Whistleblowers:** Uphold integrity despite personal risk—e.g., exposing scams in the healthcare sector or PDS.

**Challenges:**

- Peer pressure, political interference, and systemic corruption test personal values.
- Absence of robust protection for ethical civil servants may discourage integrity.

**Fostering Integrity:**

- Strong institutional ethics framework.
- Role-model behaviour by seniors.
- Regular ethics training and moral dilemmas in decision-making exercises.

**Conclusion:**

Integrity in public service is foundational to democracy. It ensures not only procedural compliance but also moral justice to the people being served.

## Current Affairs

**Q5. Examine the rising concern of digital child abuse facilitated by Artificial Intelligence. Suggest preventive strategies in this regard.**

**Sample Answer:**

The advent of **generative AI and deepfake technologies** has escalated the vulnerability of children to **digital abuse**, ranging from the creation of synthetic child pornography to grooming via AI chatbots.

**Nature of AI-Driven Child Abuse:**

- **Deepfake Pornography:** AI-generated explicit images/videos of minors, even without original content.
- **Grooming Bots:** AI tools mimic human interaction, luring children into sharing personal content.
- **Data Mining:** AI tools harvest children's data from social media to generate targeted abusive content.
- **Dark Web Distribution:** AI-generated abuse content is shared in encrypted networks, making detection harder.

**Challenges in Regulation:**



- Absence of specific laws for synthetic content.
- Jurisdictional issues due to cross-border servers and anonymity tools.
- Lag between AI advancement and policy frameworks.

**Preventive Strategies:**

1. **Legal Reform:** Strengthen POCSO Act to include AI-generated content; establish tech-neutral language in laws.
2. **Platform Accountability:** Enforce mandatory content filtration by social media platforms using AI itself.
3. **Parental Awareness:** Digital literacy programs must be expanded to parents and schools.
4. **Global Cooperation:** As cybercrime transcends borders, international collaboration (e.g., INTERPOL, UNICEF frameworks) is essential.

**Conclusion:**

AI is a double-edged sword—while it offers tools for child protection, it also creates avenues for abuse. A multi-pronged approach of law, technology, awareness, and global cooperation is key to securing the digital well-being of children.

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