



“ We help you reach for the star ”

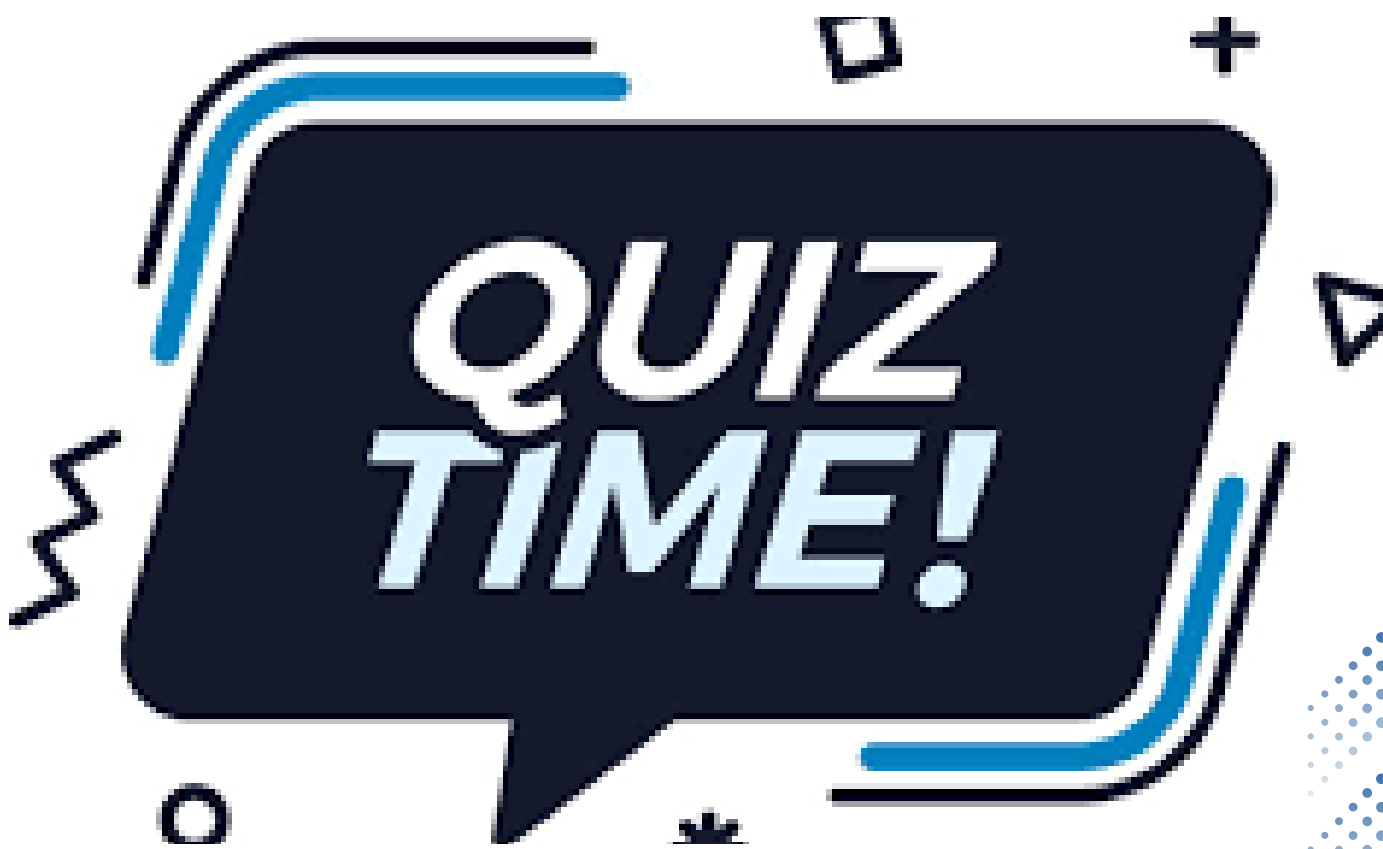
VIDHVATH IAS KAS ACADEMY & STUDY CENTRE

DAILY MCQ'S

FOR UPSC CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION

DATE: 16/05/2025

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



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STATIC PART OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

Q1. Consider the following statements about the Royal Indian Navy (RIN) Mutiny of 1946:

1. The mutiny was triggered primarily due to poor pay, racial discrimination, and bad food conditions.
2. The Indian National Congress and Muslim League fully supported the mutineers in their demands.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: A. Only 1

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct.** The RIN Mutiny began in February 1946, largely because of **poor working conditions, low pay, and racial discrimination** against Indian sailors by British officers. The immediate trigger was substandard food served at HMIS Talwar.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect.** While the Congress and Muslim League **sympathized** with the causes, they **did not support the mutiny itself**. Leaders like Gandhi, Nehru, and Jinnah called for the mutineers to surrender, fearing it could disrupt the delicate political negotiations with the British.

Q2. Consider the following statements about the gases in Earth's atmosphere and their roles:

1. Nitrogen is inert and plays no role in biological processes.
2. Ozone in the stratosphere acts as a shield against harmful ultraviolet radiation.
3. Carbon dioxide contributes to the greenhouse effect by trapping infrared radiation.

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: B. 2 and 3 only

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is incorrect.** While nitrogen is relatively inert, it is **essential in the nitrogen cycle** and crucial for biological functions like the synthesis of amino acids and nucleic acids.
- **Statement 2 is correct.** Ozone in the **stratosphere absorbs UV-B and UV-C rays**, preventing them from reaching the Earth's surface.
- **Statement 3 is correct.** **CO₂ traps outgoing infrared radiation**, leading to warming of the atmosphere—a key mechanism in climate change.

Q3. Consider the following statements regarding wholesale banks in India:

1. Wholesale banks primarily lend to retail customers and individuals.
2. They are expected to help in infrastructure financing and long-term capital needs.
3. The concept was recommended by the Nachiket Mor Committee on financial inclusion.



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.** Wholesale banks **do not cater to retail customers or individuals**. They focus on large-scale lending to corporations and infrastructure projects.
- **Statement 2 is correct.** Their purpose is to **provide long-term capital** for sectors such as **infrastructure, small industries, and wholesale credit**.
- **Statement 3 is correct.** The **Nachiket Mor Committee (2013)** suggested differentiated banking licenses, including for **wholesale and long-term finance banks**.

Q4. Consider the following statements about the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India:

1. The CAG is appointed by the Prime Minister and holds office for six years or until the age of 65.
2. The CAG can audit accounts of corporations where the government holds at least 51% of the equity.
3. The Constitution does not mention the removal process of the CAG.
4. The reports of the CAG are laid before the Parliament and State Legislatures.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Answer: B. 2 and 4 only

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is incorrect.** The **President of India appoints the CAG**, not the Prime Minister. The tenure is **6 years or until the age of 65**, whichever is earlier.
- **Statement 2 is correct.** CAG can audit **government-owned or -controlled corporations**, particularly those with **≥51% government equity**.
- **Statement 3 is incorrect.** Article 148 of the Constitution **specifically provides** that the CAG can be removed in the same manner as a **Supreme Court judge**, i.e., through impeachment.
- **Statement 4 is correct.** The CAG's audit reports are **laid before the Parliament (Union) and State Legislatures**.

Q5. Assertion-Reason Type Question

Assertion (A): The Northern Hemisphere experiences the Summer Solstice around June 21st each year.

Reason (R): During this time, the Northern Hemisphere is tilted away from the Sun, leading to maximum solar exposure.

Options:

- 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 true.** The **Summer Solstice** in the Northern Hemisphere **occurs around June 21**, when this hemisphere receives the **most sunlight** due to the Earth's tilt.
- **Reason is false.** The **Northern Hemisphere is tilted toward the Sun** during this time, not away from it. This tilt causes **longer days and more direct sunlight**, resulting in the summer season.

CURRENT AFFAIRS PART

Q1. Consider the following statements regarding the Vibrant Villages Programme-II (VVP-II):

1. VVP-II aims to develop villages located within 50 km of any state boundary to promote cultural tourism and local entrepreneurship.
2. It includes provisions for drone-based land mapping and solar micro-grid installations in identified border villages.

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.** The **Vibrant Villages Programme-II** focuses specifically on **border villages along India's northern frontiers**, especially near **China**, and not any general state boundary.
- **Statement 2 is correct.** VVP-II integrates **technological solutions** such as **solar micro-grids, drone-based land mapping**, digital education, and skill development in remote and strategic locations.

Q2. The traditional Meenakari craft, which gained GI tag status, is most notably practiced in which of the following locations?

A. Bidar, Karnataka

B. Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh

C. Jaipur, Rajasthan

D. Cuttack, Odisha

Answer: C. Jaipur, Rajasthan

Explanation:

- **Meenakari** is the art of **enameling or painting metal surfaces** (especially gold and silver) with **vivid colors**. Jaipur is particularly known for **Kundan-Meena jewelry**.
- Though Bidriware (in Bidar) and Tarakashi (in Cuttack) are famous crafts, Meenakari is **most associated with Jaipur**, which has been awarded the **GI tag** for this art form.



Q3. Consider the following statements about the Ottawa Convention:

1. The treaty prohibits the use, stockpiling, production, and transfer of anti-personnel landmines.
2. India is a signatory to the Ottawa Convention but has not ratified it.
3. The treaty came into force in 1999 and is administered by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- A. 1 and 2 only
B. 1 and 3 only
C. 2 and 3 only
D. 1 only

Answer: D. 1 only

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct.** The **Ottawa Treaty (1997)** bans the **use, stockpiling, production, and transfer of anti-personnel mines**.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect.** India is **neither a signatory nor a party** to the Ottawa Treaty, citing **security concerns along its borders**.
- **Statement 3 is incorrect.** While the treaty **entered into force in 1999**, it is administered by the **Implementation Support Unit under the UN, not the ICRC**.

Q4. Consider the following statements about the HANSA-3 NG Trainer Aircraft developed in India:

1. HANSA-3 NG is India's first indigenous jet engine-based trainer aircraft for military aviation training.
2. It is developed by CSIR-NAL and is intended for flight training, surveillance, and coastal patrolling.
3. The aircraft recently completed a successful demonstration at Aero India and is cleared for commercial pilot training.

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. All of the above

Answer: A. 2 and 3 only

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is incorrect.** HANSA-3 NG is **not jet-engine based**; it is a **piston-engine light trainer aircraft**, meant for **civil aviation training**, not military.
- **Statement 2 is correct.** Developed by **CSIR-NAL (National Aerospace Laboratories)**, it is a multi-role aircraft suited for **training, surveillance, and patrolling**.
- **Statement 3 is correct.** It was **successfully demonstrated at Aero India** and is being considered by **flying clubs and civil aviation academies**.

Q5. Consider the following statements about the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)'s Technology and Innovation Report 2025:

1. The 2025 report focuses on the role of green technologies in bridging North-South inequality.
2. The report introduces the Frontier Technology Readiness Index, which assesses nations on innovation capacity.



3. India's position in the 2025 report improved over 2023, primarily due to its AI and renewable energy patents.
4. The report considers only R&D investment and number of researchers in calculating the Readiness Index.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Answer: A. 1, 2 and 3 only

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct.** The 2025 report emphasizes “**Green Innovation Divide**”, showing how **green technologies** can be a **tool or a trap** in the global inequality debate.
- **Statement 2 is correct.** The **Frontier Technology Readiness Index** ranks countries based on **ICT, R&D, industry activity, skills, and financial investment**.
- **Statement 3 is correct.** India improved its ranking due to gains in **patents in AI, green tech, and digital infrastructure**.
- **Statement 4 is incorrect.** The index includes **more than just R&D and researchers**; it also factors in **ICT penetration, skills, exports, and venture capital investment**.

SUBJECTIVE QUESTIONS FOR MAINS ANSWER **WRITING PRACTICE**

Q1. How were the militant nationalists different from the early moderates in terms of ideology, methods, and goals? Elaborate with examples.

Answer:

The Indian national movement witnessed a strategic shift from the **moderate phase (1885–1905)** to the **militant nationalist phase (1905–1918)**. Both shared the goal of Indian self-rule but differed fundamentally in ideology and methods.

Ideological Differences:

- **Moderates** believed in **constitutional reforms**, British justice, and the gradual improvement of Indian conditions. Leaders like Dadabhai Naoroji, M.G. Ranade, and Gopal Krishna Gokhale trusted in petitions and dialogues.
- **Militant nationalists** rejected the assumption of British benevolence. They believed that India's salvation lay in **self-reliance and direct action**, not in British goodwill. Leaders like Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Lala Lajpat Rai, and Bipin Chandra Pal considered political rights as **natural entitlements**, not favors.

Methodological Differences:

- **Moderates** used petitions, resolutions, and meetings. Their methods were marked by faith in British liberalism.
- **Militant nationalists** used **boycott of foreign goods, Swadeshi, national education, and passive resistance**. Some even leaned toward **revolutionary violence**, as seen in Bengal.

Goals:

- **Moderates** aimed for **gradual constitutional reforms** within the British Empire.



- **Militants** demanded **Swaraj (self-rule)** as a natural right and were impatient with slow progress.

Conclusion:

While the moderates laid the **intellectual and organizational foundation**, the militants infused **mass energy and assertiveness** into the freedom struggle. Both phases were complementary, eventually culminating in the Gandhian era that merged **mass mobilization** with **nonviolent struggle**.

Q2. What is the Sevottam Model? Critically assess its relevance in enhancing public service delivery in India.

Answer:

The **Sevottam Model**, developed by the **Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances (DARPG)**, is a **framework to assess and improve the quality of public service delivery** in India. It is derived from the Sanskrit word *Seva Uttam* (excellent service).

Components of Sevottam:

1. **Citizen's Charter:** Defines service standards and commitments to citizens.
2. **Public Grievance Redressal Mechanism:** Ensures accountability and timely resolution.
3. **Service Delivery Capability:** Focuses on internal processes, skill development, and infrastructure.

Relevance in Enhancing Service Delivery:

- Encourages a **citizen-centric approach** and fosters **transparency**.
- Promotes **e-governance**, as seen in digital grievance portals like CPGRAMS.
- Helps departments benchmark their services, enhancing **efficiency and trust**.

Critical Assessment:

- While the framework is **conceptually sound**, its success **varies across departments**.
- Many organizations **lack robust grievance redressal mechanisms**, especially at the local level.
- **Citizen's Charters often lack enforceability**, reducing their effectiveness.
- Training and capacity-building for government staff is inadequate.

Conclusion:

Sevottam remains a **valuable tool to standardize and improve service delivery**, but it requires **political will, adequate resources, and monitoring mechanisms** to fulfill its potential. It aligns well with Good Governance practices and SDG Goal 16 (effective institutions).

Q3. Define the concept of Blue Economy. Examine its potential for India and the challenges in harnessing it sustainably.

Answer:

The **Blue Economy** refers to the **sustainable use of ocean resources for economic growth**, improved livelihoods, and jobs while preserving the health of the ocean ecosystem.

Potential for India:

- India has a **7,500 km long coastline**, 12 major ports, and an **exclusive economic zone (EEZ) of 2.3 million sq. km**.
- Huge opportunities in **marine fisheries, deep-sea mining, aquaculture, marine biotechnology, and coastal tourism**.
- Blue Economy could contribute significantly to **India's GDP**, employment, and export earnings.
- Initiatives like **Sagarmala, Deep Ocean Mission, and National Fisheries Policy** are aligned with this vision.



Challenges:

- **Environmental degradation:** Pollution, coral bleaching, and overfishing threaten marine ecosystems.
- **Poor coastal infrastructure** and limited **deep-sea exploration capabilities**.
- **Inter-ministerial coordination** and absence of a **dedicated Blue Economy policy**.
- Coastal communities face **displacement**, and their participation is often limited.
- Lack of awareness and technological expertise hampers innovation.

Conclusion:

The Blue Economy offers a pathway for **inclusive and sustainable development**, especially for coastal states. However, it requires an **integrated maritime policy**, **strong environmental regulations**, and **community participation** to avoid becoming another form of ecological exploitation.

Q4. In public service, why is impartiality considered a foundational ethical principle? How can civil servants maintain impartiality in a politically charged environment? Illustrate with examples.

Answer:

Impartiality means **making decisions based solely on merit, facts, and public interest**, free from personal biases, political pressure, or favoritism. It is a cornerstone of ethical public administration.

Importance in Public Service:

- Ensures **fairness and justice** in policy implementation.
- Builds **citizen trust** in government institutions.
- Protects against **corruption and nepotism**.
- Upholds **constitutional values** of equality and non-discrimination.

Challenges in a Politically Charged Environment:

- Political executives may exert undue pressure for **transfers, contracts, or favors**.
- Media and public opinion can distort neutrality.
- Loyalty to party vs. **loyalty to the Constitution** creates ethical dilemmas.

How to Maintain Impartiality:

1. **Follow rules and codified service conduct norms** (e.g., CCS Rules).
2. **Document decisions transparently**, citing legal justifications.
3. Seek guidance from **Ethics Committees** or **senior bureaucrats**.
4. **Refuse unlawful instructions** respectfully, as per the Supreme Court ruling in *Union of India v. K.K. Dhawan*.
5. Internalize values of **objectivity, integrity, and accountability**.

Example:

An IAS officer refusing political pressure to alter beneficiary lists under a welfare scheme, and instead ensuring selection based on SECC data, upholds impartiality.

Conclusion:

Impartiality is not mere neutrality—it is **active fairness**. For civil servants, it safeguards the public interest and upholds democratic governance amidst competing pressures.

Q5. The RBI's Remittances Survey 2025 reveals shifts in remittance sources and end-uses. Discuss the major findings and their implications for India's economy and policy-making.

Answer:

The **RBI's 2025 Remittances Survey** offers vital insights into **inward remittances**, a key component of India's **foreign exchange reserves and household incomes**.

Major Findings:



- The **United States surpassed UAE** as the top source of remittances, reflecting a shift from **Gulf-based labor migration to skilled diaspora** in developed economies.
- **South India**, particularly Kerala and Tamil Nadu, continues to dominate remittance inflows.
- **Remittances are increasingly used for education, investments, and savings**, rather than just consumption.
- Rising use of **digital channels** and **formal banking systems**.

Implications:

- Signals a **maturing and diversified diaspora profile**, with greater reliance on **skilled migration**.
- Encourages policymakers to **rethink bilateral labor treaties**, especially with declining Gulf opportunities.
- More investment-oriented remittances can boost **domestic capital formation** and **financial inclusion**.
- Need to strengthen **financial infrastructure and regulations** for cross-border transfers, including **digital platforms**.

Policy Recommendations:

- Enhance **diaspora engagement policies** through platforms like **Pravasi Bharatiya Divas** and **Bharat Ko Janiye**.
- Offer **investment instruments tailored to NRIs**, such as **India Development Bonds**.
- Train migrants in **financial literacy and digital banking**.
- Leverage data for regional planning in high remittance-recipient states.

Conclusion:

The 2025 survey reflects India's transition from a labor-exporting economy to a **knowledge-based diaspora hub**. For India to harness this shift, policies must adapt to changing migration trends and diaspora expectations.