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


# DAILY MCQ'S

**FOR UPSC CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION**

**DATE: 24/05/2025 (SATURDAY)**

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



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## **STATIC PART OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS**

### **1. Consider the following statements regarding Muhammad bin Tughlaq:**

1. He introduced the practice of giving salaries to soldiers in the form of token currency made of brass and copper.
2. He shifted his capital from Delhi to Daulatabad and back again.

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:**

- **Statement 1 is correct.** Muhammad bin Tughlaq introduced a **token currency** of copper and brass in 1329 CE, which was meant to be of the same value as silver and gold coins. However, due to lack of proper regulation and rampant counterfeiting, this experiment failed.
- **Statement 2 is correct.** He **shifted the capital** from **Delhi to Daulatabad (in Maharashtra)**, allegedly for administrative and strategic reasons. Later, due to hardship faced by the people and impracticality, he **shifted the capital back** to Delhi.

### **2. Consider the following statements regarding Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs):**

1. They are easily degradable by natural environmental processes such as sunlight and microbial activity.
2. They bioaccumulate through the food web and pose risks to human health and the environment.
3. The Stockholm Convention deals with the global regulation of Persistent Organic Pollutants.

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.** POPs are **not easily degradable**. They **persist** in the environment for long periods.
- **Statement 2 is correct.** POPs **bioaccumulate** in fatty tissues and **biomagnify** in the food chain, causing chronic health hazards.
- **Statement 3 is correct.** The **Stockholm Convention (2001)** is a global treaty to **eliminate or restrict** the production and use of POPs.

### **3. Arrange the following lakes from North to South:**

1. Lake Baikal
2. Lake Victoria
3. Great Bear Lake
4. Lake Titicaca

Select the correct sequence using the code below:

- (a) 3 - 1 - 2 - 4



- (b) 1 - 3 - 2 - 4  
(c) 3 - 2 - 1 - 4  
(d) 3 - 1 - 4 - 2

**Answer:** (a) 3 - 1 - 2 - 4

**Explanation:**

- **Great Bear Lake** (Canada) – located above 65°N – **most northern**.
  - **Lake Baikal** (Russia) – around 53°N.
  - **Lake Victoria** (Africa) – near the equator (around 0° to 3°S).
  - **Lake Titicaca** (South America) – around 16°S – **most southern**.
- Hence, the correct order from north to south: **3 - 1 - 2 - 4**.

**4. Which of the following statements regarding Parliamentary Committees in India are correct?**

1. The Public Accounts Committee examines the appropriation of funds granted by Parliament.
2. Estimates Committee consists entirely of members from the Lok Sabha.
3. Departmentally Related Standing Committees examine bills and budgets of ministries.
4. Committee on Public Undertakings has members only from the Rajya Sabha.

Select the correct answer using the code below:

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

**Answer:** (a) 1, 2 and 3 only

**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1 is correct.** The **Public Accounts Committee (PAC)** reviews public expenditure to ensure it conforms to the parliament's decision.
- **Statement 2 is correct.** The **Estimates Committee** has **30 members**, all from **Lok Sabha**.
- **Statement 3 is correct.** **DRSCs** (24 in number) scrutinize **bills, budget allocations, and policy issues** related to various ministries.
- **Statement 4 is incorrect.** The **Committee on Public Undertakings** has members from **both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha**.

**5. Assertion-Reason Type**

**Assertion (A):** Ramanujacharya advocated for the concept of Vishishtadvaita philosophy.

**Reason (R):** He believed in a dualistic approach where the soul and the Brahman are completely distinct.

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

**Answer:** (c) A is correct, but R is incorrect.

**Explanation:**

- **Assertion is correct.** **Ramanujacharya** was the **chief proponent of Vishishtadvaita**, a qualified non-dualism.
- **Reason is incorrect.** Unlike **Dvaita**, which says soul and God are totally distinct, **Vishishtadvaita** maintains that **individual souls (jiva)** and **matter (prakriti)** are **distinct but dependent attributes** of the **one Brahman**. The **unity is real**, but **differentiated**, hence "qualified non-dualism".



## **CURRENT AFFAIRS PART**

### **1. Consider the following statements regarding the Vibrant Villages Programme-II (VVP-II):**

1. It focuses exclusively on villages in coastal regions to strengthen India's maritime security through rural empowerment.
2. Under VVP-II, development of basic infrastructure and livelihood generation in border areas is a key objective.

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.** The Vibrant Villages Programme-II is targeted at the **northern border areas**, especially along the **Indo-China border**, **not coastal areas**. Its aim is to strengthen the **border security** through **development and habitation in remote villages** to prevent out-migration.
- **Statement 2 is correct.** VVP-II continues the objective of **infrastructure development**, including **roads, mobile connectivity, renewable energy, and tourism promotion**, to **improve livelihoods and strategic presence** in border areas.

### **2. The Meenakari craft, traditionally associated with intricate enamel work, is believed to have reached India through:**

- (a) Mongol invasion under Genghis Khan
- (b) Persian artisans invited during the Mughal era
- (c) Chinese Buddhist missionaries
- (d) Arab traders from the Gulf

**Answer:** (b) Persian artisans invited during the Mughal era

**Explanation:**

The **Meenakari craft** involves **colorful enamel work on metal**, particularly seen on **jewelry, architecture, and utensils**. It was **introduced to India** by **Persian artisans**, especially during the **Mughal period**, when Emperor **Akbar** patronized them. The art flourished in **Rajasthan, Delhi, and Banaras**, with each region developing distinct styles.

### **3. Consider the following statements regarding the Ottawa Treaty (Mine Ban Treaty):**

1. It prohibits the use, stockpiling, production, and transfer of anti-personnel mines.
2. India is a signatory to the Ottawa Treaty and has ratified it.
3. The Convention allows retention of mines for training purposes.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

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

**Explanation:**



- **Statement 1 is correct.** The **Ottawa Treaty (1997)** seeks to eliminate **anti-personnel landmines**.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect.** **India is not a signatory** to the Ottawa Convention, citing national security and border management needs.
- **Statement 3 is correct.** The treaty permits a **limited number of landmines to be retained for training and mine detection** purposes.

**4. Consider the following statements about the HANSA-3 (Next Generation) Trainer Aircraft:**

1. It has been designed by Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) for primary training of fighter pilots.
2. HANSA-3 NG is India's first aircraft to use a glass cockpit in the civilian category.
3. The aircraft can be used for surveillance, cloud seeding, and pilot training.

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.** HANSA-3 NG is **not developed by HAL**, but by **CSIR-NAL (National Aerospace Laboratories)**. It is a **lightweight aircraft** meant for **pilot training** in civil aviation, not for military fighter pilot training.
- **Statement 2 is correct.** It is India's **first all-composite light trainer aircraft** with a **glass cockpit** for the **civil category**.
- **Statement 3 is correct.** The aircraft is **multi-purpose**, suitable for **training, surveillance, cloud seeding, and air-taxi operations**.

**5. With reference to the UNCTAD's Technology and Innovation Report 2025, consider the following statements:**

1. It identifies frontier technologies such as AI, robotics, and gene editing as major disruptors of future global economic trends.
2. The report emphasizes that the technological divide may exacerbate inequalities between developed and developing nations.
3. The 2025 edition ranks countries on their 'Readiness Index' to adopt frontier technologies.
4. India ranks among the top 20 countries in the Technology Readiness Index in the 2025 edition.

Which of the above statements are correct?

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

**Answer:** (b) 1, 2 and 3 only

**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1 is correct.** The report highlights **AI, blockchain, gene editing, and renewable technologies** as **frontier tech** reshaping economies.
- **Statement 2 is correct.** The report warns of a **"technological divide"**, where countries without infrastructure and skills will lag behind.



- **Statement 3 is correct.** The **Readiness Index** measures countries' ability to adopt frontier technologies based on factors like skills, ICT infrastructure, and R&D.
- **Statement 4 is incorrect.** While India has improved its score, it is **not among the top 20**, but is ranked **between 30–45**, depending on the indicator.



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

GS1:

**Q1. Critically examine how the Second World War altered the global political and economic order. (10 Marks)**

**Sample Answer:**

The Second World War (1939–1945) significantly reshaped the world's political and economic structures, replacing pre-war European dominance with a new bipolar global order.

**Political Impact:**

- **Decline of European Empires:** Exhaustion of European powers like Britain and France after the war accelerated **decolonization** in Asia and Africa. India's independence in 1947 became a template for others.
- **Emergence of Superpowers:** The USA and USSR emerged as dominant powers, leading to a **bipolar world** defined by **Cold War rivalries**, ideological blocs, and arms races.
- **Creation of the United Nations:** A new global governance model, the UN, was formed in 1945 to maintain peace and prevent another global conflict, replacing the failed League of Nations.

**Economic Impact:**

- **US Economic Dominance:** The USA's war-time industrial expansion and post-war **Marshall Plan** elevated it to global economic leadership.
- **Bretton Woods Institutions:** The establishment of **IMF and World Bank** in 1944 created a **US-centric financial architecture**, aiming to stabilize currencies and promote reconstruction.
- **Destruction and Reconstruction:** While Europe and Japan faced massive destruction, post-war **reconstruction created demand** and laid the groundwork for future economic growth, including Japan's economic miracle.

**Long-Term Consequences:**

- **Rise of Global Institutions:** Institutions like **GATT (later WTO)** evolved to regulate trade, while NATO and Warsaw Pact institutionalized military alliances.
- **Nuclear Deterrence and Proxy Wars:** The introduction of nuclear weapons transformed warfare, and **proxy wars** became the norm (e.g., Korea, Vietnam).

**Conclusion:**

The Second World War ended traditional imperialism and created a new world order centered on **bipolarity, decolonization, institutionalized global governance, and economic interdependence**, effects of which continue to shape global politics.

GS Paper 2:

**Q2. Discuss the various types of jurisdiction exercised by the Supreme Court of India. How do they strengthen the role of the Court as the guardian of the Constitution? (10 Marks)**

**Sample Answer:**

The Supreme Court of India derives its powers from **Articles 124–147** of the Constitution and acts as the **final interpreter and guardian of the Constitution**. It exercises **five types of jurisdiction**:

1. **Original Jurisdiction (Art. 131):**



- Disputes between the Centre and one or more states or between states.
- Reinforces federalism by ensuring peaceful resolution of inter-governmental conflicts.
- 2. **Writ Jurisdiction (Art. 32):**
  - Empowers citizens to approach SC for enforcement of **Fundamental Rights**.
  - Known as the **heart and soul of the Constitution** (Dr. Ambedkar).
- 3. **Appellate Jurisdiction (Art. 132–134):**
  - Appeals in civil, criminal, and constitutional matters from High Courts.
  - Ensures uniformity and finality in the interpretation of laws.
- 4. **Advisory Jurisdiction (Art. 143):**
  - President may seek Court's opinion on legal or constitutional matters.
  - Though not binding, it promotes **executive-judicial cooperation**.
- 5. **Review and Curative Jurisdiction (Art. 137 and jurisprudence):**
  - Supreme Court can **review its own judgments** and entertain curative petitions to **prevent miscarriage of justice**.

#### **Conclusion:**

These jurisdictions make the Supreme Court not only the **highest court of appeal** but also the **sentinel of rights, protector of federalism, and interpreter of the Constitution**, thus preserving the **democratic fabric of India**.

#### **GS Paper 3:**

**Q3. Inflation continues to pose macroeconomic challenges to India's growth story. Examine the causes of inflation and evaluate the government and RBI's measures to tackle it. (10 Marks)**

#### **Sample Answer:**

Inflation refers to a **persistent rise in the general price level**, reducing purchasing power. In India, inflation is driven by a combination of **demand-pull and cost-push** factors.

#### **Causes of Inflation:**

- **Food and Fuel Prices:** Volatility in **agricultural output** and **international crude oil** prices significantly influence inflation.
- **Supply Chain Disruptions:** Events like COVID-19 and the Ukraine war disrupted supply chains, pushing prices.
- **Currency Depreciation:** A weaker rupee raises import costs, adding to inflationary pressures.
- **Fiscal Measures:** Excessive government spending may lead to demand-pull inflation.

#### **Government and RBI Measures:**

1. **Monetary Measures (RBI):**
  - **Repo rate hikes** under the **inflation-targeting framework (4±2%)**.
  - **Open Market Operations** to absorb excess liquidity.
  - Use of **Monetary Policy Committee (MPC)** to ensure transparency and accountability.
2. **Fiscal Measures (Government):**
  - **Reduction in excise duties** on fuel.
  - **Export bans or stock limits** on essential items like wheat and onions to control food inflation.
  - **Supply-side reforms:** Encouraging cold chains, warehousing, and logistics to improve efficiency.
3. **Institutional Mechanisms:**
  - **Price Stabilisation Fund** for perishable commodities.





- Close coordination between **Ministry of Finance, RBI, and Ministry of Agriculture.**

**Conclusion:**

While inflation is influenced by global and domestic factors, India's **balanced use of monetary and fiscal tools**, along with structural reforms, is crucial to manage inflation without compromising growth.

**GS Paper 4:**

**Q4. You are a senior officer in charge of public distribution in a drought-affected district. Due to logistics issues, food supplies are delayed, and local officials pressure you to ration the remaining stock in a way that favors politically influential villages. How will you address this situation while upholding ethical values? (10 Marks)**

**Sample Answer:**

**Ethical Dilemma:**

Conflict between **equity and political pressure**. The core challenge is balancing **fair distribution** with administrative constraints.

**Stakeholders Involved:**

- Citizens in affected villages
- Local officials
- Politicians
- Myself as an officer
- Government accountability institutions

**Values Involved:**

- **Integrity:** Resist political manipulation
- **Objectivity:** Fairness in distribution
- **Empathy:** Prioritize the needs of the most vulnerable
- **Accountability:** Uphold legal mandates

**Course of Action:**

1. **Assess the Situation:**
  - Conduct a **rapid vulnerability assessment** to identify **high-need areas**, not based on political lines.
2. **Transparency and Documentation:**
  - Maintain **records of stock and distribution** decisions.
  - **Publicly disclose** criteria used for rationing.
3. **Consult Higher Authorities:**
  - Seek guidance from **District Magistrate or State Government** for legal backing.
  - Escalate if undue pressure persists.
4. **Engage with Communities:**
  - **Involve local Panchayats** and civil society to ensure participatory fairness.
5. **Use of Technology:**
  - Use **GPS and SMS alerts** to ensure transparent delivery.

**Conclusion:**

By prioritizing **equity, transparency, and accountability**, I will ensure that public resources are distributed justly, upholding both **rule of law** and **ethical responsibility**.

**Current Affairs (GS Paper 3):**

**Q5. The RBI's Remittances Survey 2025 reveals a changing profile of inward remittances to India. What are the key findings of the report, and how should India adjust its policy approach in light of these changes? (10 Marks)**



**Sample Answer:**

The **RBI's Remittances Survey 2025** offers a comprehensive view of India's **\$100+ billion** remittance inflow landscape, the highest globally.

**Key Findings:**

- **Shift in Source Countries:**
  - Share from **Gulf nations dropped** from 55% (2020) to 43%, while **USA and Europe's share increased**.
  - Reflects **changing migration patterns** and rising Indian professionals in OECD countries.
- **Purpose of Remittances:**
  - Shift from **family maintenance to investment and education**, indicating a **more aspirational middle class**.
- **Digital Channels:**
  - Increase in **digital remittance platforms**, with over 65% using online apps, improving speed and cost-efficiency.

**Implications and Policy Responses:**

1. **Diversify Migration Strategy:**
  - Strengthen bilateral agreements with countries like **Germany, Canada, and Australia** for skilled labor migration.
2. **Remittance-linked Investments:**
  - Create **incentives for diaspora investments** in bonds, infrastructure, and education through dedicated platforms like **India Development Bonds**.
3. **Regulatory Reforms:**
  - Simplify norms for **fintech remittance startups** and reduce transaction costs further.
4. **Leverage for Forex Stability:**
  - Remittances act as a buffer during **current account deficit pressures**. India must **actively track and utilize** them in macroeconomic management.

**Conclusion:**

As the remittance profile evolves, India's policies must move from **passive receipt to active engagement** with the diaspora, leveraging remittances for both **social equity and economic development**.