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


# DAILY MCQ'S

**FOR UPSC CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION**

**DATE: 28/06/2025 (SATURDAY)**

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



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## DAILY PRACTICE QUESTIONS FROM STATIC PART

**Question 1: Consider the following statements regarding the Swadeshi Movement:**

1. The movement led to the establishment of national educational institutions like the Bengal National College and the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.
2. The Swadeshi Movement promoted indigenous enterprise in sectors like textile mills, banks, and insurance companies.

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: (b) 2 only**

**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1 is incorrect:** While the Swadeshi Movement did lead to the establishment of national educational institutions such as Bengal National College (in Bengal), the **Indian Institute of Science (IISc), Bangalore** was **not** a direct product of the Swadeshi movement. IISc was conceptualized much earlier by **Jamsetji Tata** and was established in **1909**, independent of Swadeshi goals.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** The Swadeshi Movement encouraged the establishment of indigenous **textile mills, soap factories, banks (e.g., Swadeshi Bank), and insurance companies**, aiming to reduce reliance on British goods and economic institutions.

**Question 2: Consider the following statements about Trade Winds:**

1. Trade winds are deflected westward due to the Coriolis effect in both hemispheres.
2. Trade winds are strongest near the equator due to maximum temperature contrast.
3. These winds are responsible for the formation of deserts along the western coasts of continents in subtropical latitudes.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

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

**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1 is correct:** Due to the **Coriolis effect**, trade winds are deflected to the **right in the Northern Hemisphere** and to the **left in the Southern Hemisphere**, resulting in a **westward flow** in both.



- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** Trade winds are **not strongest at the equator**; in fact, the **doldrums (equatorial calm belt)** dominate this region. The pressure gradient is minimal, and winds are weak and erratic near the equator.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** As trade winds descend in the **subtropical high-pressure belts**, they create **dry conditions** leading to the formation of **deserts** such as the **Sahara, Atacama, and Kalahari**, especially along the **western margins** of continents.

**Question 3: Consider the following statements regarding the Capital Account in Balance of Payments (BoP):**

1. Capital account records all transactions related to foreign investment, loans, and banking capital.
2. An increase in Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflows leads to a surplus in the current account.
3. External Commercial Borrowings (ECBs) are recorded under the capital account of BoP.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

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

**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1 is correct:** The capital account includes **FDI, FPI (Foreign Portfolio Investment), ECBs, banking capital**, etc. It reflects capital flows between countries.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** **FDI inflow** improves the **capital account**, not the **current account**. The current account includes **goods, services, income, and current transfers**, not capital movements.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** **ECBs** are **commercial loans from non-resident lenders** and are **part of capital account transactions**.

**Question 4: With reference to the powers of the Election Commission of India (ECI), consider the following statements:**

1. The ECI can disqualify a candidate for electoral malpractices under the Representation of the People Act, 1951.
2. The ECI is bound by the advice of the Council of Ministers while deciding the schedule of elections.
3. The ECI can register and deregister political parties under the Constitution of India.
4. The ECI can recommend disqualification of MPs/MLAs in cases of defection.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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



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

**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1 is correct:** The ECI has powers under the RPA, 1951, to take action in case of electoral malpractices including **disqualification**.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** The ECI is an **autonomous constitutional body**. It is **not bound** by the executive in deciding the **election schedule**.
- **Statement 3 is incorrect:** The ECI's power to **register political parties** comes under the RPA, 1951, not directly under the Constitution. Moreover, **deregistration** power is **not explicitly provided**, although it can be initiated under certain grounds.
- **Statement 4 is correct:** The ECI can **recommend disqualification** in defection cases, but the **final authority is the Speaker or Chairman** under the Tenth Schedule.

**Question 5: Assertion–Reason Type**

**Assertion (A):** In tropical rainforests, the nutrient content of soil is usually poor.

**Reason (R):** Rapid decomposition and nutrient uptake by dense vegetation prevent accumulation of nutrients in the soil.

- (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:** Despite dense vegetation, **tropical rainforests** have **nutrient-poor soils**.
- **Reason is also true:** Due to **warm and moist conditions**, **decomposition is rapid**, and **nutrients are immediately absorbed by plant roots**, leaving little in the soil.
- Hence, **R correctly explains A**.



## DAILY PRACTICE QUESTIONS FROM CURRENT AFFAIRS PART

**Question 1: Consider the following statements:**

1. The Court of Arbitration was constituted under the Permanent Court of Arbitration (PCA) as per the provisions of the Indus Waters Treaty to address Pakistan's objections over the Kishenganga and Ratle Hydroelectric Projects.
2. India has rejected the jurisdiction of the Court of Arbitration, citing that a Neutral Expert process is already underway under the same treaty.

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: (c) Both 1 and 2**

**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1 is correct:** The Court of Arbitration under the Permanent Court of Arbitration was activated by Pakistan under the **Indus Waters Treaty, 1960**, particularly regarding technical objections to India's hydroelectric projects on the western rivers.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** India has **rejected the jurisdiction**, stating that **parallel proceedings** cannot take place under the treaty. India supports resolution via a **Neutral Expert**, which was already appointed in 2022.

**Question 2: Which of the following features is *not* part of the Sugamya Bharat App launched under the Accessible India Campaign?**

- (a) Facility to report accessibility-related grievances
- (b) Crowdsourced data on accessible government buildings
- (c) Real-time navigation for the visually impaired using AI glasses
- (d) Information on assistive devices and schemes for persons with disabilities

**Answer: (c) Real-time navigation for the visually impaired using AI glasses**

**Explanation:**

- The **Sugamya Bharat App** is a flagship app under the **Accessible India Campaign**, designed to crowdsource data and allow persons with disabilities to register **accessibility-related grievances**.
- **Options (a), (b), and (d)** are part of the app.
- **Option (c)** is incorrect because the app does **not feature AI glasses** or real-time navigation. Such tech may be in development elsewhere but is not a component of this particular app.

**Question 3: Consider the following statements regarding Operation Deep Manifest launched by Indian enforcement agencies in 2025:**



1. The operation aimed at dismantling a syndicate of illegal organ trafficking linked to international dark web markets.
2. It involved maritime surveillance and interception of suspicious cargo entering Indian ports.
3. The operation was led solely by the Indian Coast Guard without involvement from other agencies.

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:** The **core aim** was cracking down on **illicit trafficking networks**, including organ trafficking and narcotics, many of which operated using the **dark web**.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** The operation included **deep-sea surveillance**, including **scanning manifests of cargo vessels**, hence the name.
- **Statement 3 is incorrect:** The operation was a **multi-agency initiative**, including **Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB), Indian Navy, and Directorate of Revenue Intelligence (DRI)**—not solely the Indian Coast Guard.

**Question 4: Consider the following statements about the National Florence Nightingale Awards 2025:**

1. The 2025 edition specially recognized male nurses for the first time in its history.
2. The awards are conferred annually by the Indian Nursing Council on the birth anniversary of Florence Nightingale.
3. Awardees are selected based on recommendations from both State Health Departments and Union Ministries.

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, 2 and 3

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

**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1 is correct:** In a progressive shift, the **2025 edition** of the awards included **male nurses**, reflecting a broader and more inclusive approach to the nursing profession.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** The awards are conferred by the **President of India**, and **Ministry of Health & Family Welfare**, not the Indian Nursing Council. Also, the **ceremony date varies** and is not fixed on Florence Nightingale's birth anniversary.



- **Statement 3 is correct:** Awardees are selected via a **rigorous process** involving recommendations from **States/UTs** and even **central institutions** like AIIMS and CGHS.

**Question 5: With reference to the DHRUVA platform launched in 2025, consider the following statements:**

1. It is India's first geospatial platform that offers e-verified unique virtual addresses to urban households.
2. The platform integrates satellite imagery, UID-linked address verification, and GIS data for planning and emergency services.
3. DHRUVA has been implemented under the Ministry of Earth Sciences and is primarily aimed at disaster response.
4. The platform will replace physical property IDs in the Smart Cities Mission with QR-code-based virtual addresses.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

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

**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1 is correct:** DHRUVA is the first national-level attempt to provide **e-verified, geotagged virtual addresses**, especially for areas with poor physical address systems.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** It integrates **UID, GIS, and satellite data** for use in **urban planning, postal services, emergency mapping**, etc.
- **Statement 3 is incorrect:** DHRUVA is implemented under the **Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs**, not Earth Sciences.
- **Statement 4 is correct:** The **Smart Cities Mission** has begun trials to link **QR-based virtual IDs** to property databases using DHRUVA.

**Question 6: The Lonza Valley, recently in news for hosting the International Conference on Glaciers' Preservation 2025, is located in which of the following regions?**

- (a) Swiss Alps, near the Rhône Glacier
- (b) Arunachal Himalayas, near the Dibang Valley
- (c) Ladakh Region, near the Siachen Glacier
- (d) Sikkim Himalayas, near the Teesta River Basin

**Answer: (a) Swiss Alps, near the Rhône Glacier**

**Explanation:**

- The **Lonza Valley** is located in the **Swiss Alps**, close to the **Rhône Glacier**, which is among the fastest melting glaciers in Europe.





- The **International Conference on Glaciers' Preservation 2025**, hosted jointly by **UNEP and WMO**, focused on **alpine glacier retreat**, with Lonza Valley chosen due to its prominent **glaciological observation station**.

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## **SUBJECTIVE QUESTIONS FOR DAILY PRACTICE**

### **GS Paper 1:**

**Q1. Examine the impact of the socio-religious reform movements of the 19th century on the status of women in Indian society.**

**Sample Answer:**

The 19th century was a transformative period in Indian history, marked by the emergence of socio-religious reform movements seeking to address various societal ills, particularly the condition of women. These movements arose as a response to both internal societal pressures and Western liberal thought introduced through colonial rule.

Reformers like **Raja Ram Mohan Roy**, **Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar**, **Jyotiba Phule**, and **Swami Dayanand Saraswati** were instrumental in challenging oppressive practices such as **sati**, **child marriage**, **female infanticide**, and the **denial of education** to women. Raja Ram Mohan Roy's campaign against sati culminated in its abolition in 1829 by Lord William Bentinck. Vidyasagar's advocacy led to the **Widow Remarriage Act of 1856**.

Education was a key focus. The **Bethune School (1849)** and other institutions opened doors for girls' education, gradually empowering them to participate in public life. Reformers believed that societal regeneration was impossible without the upliftment of women.

Simultaneously, these movements also fostered **early feminist consciousness**, particularly among upper-caste women who began writing and speaking publicly. The **Arya Samaj** encouraged women's participation in religious and social spheres, while the **Prarthana Samaj** focused on women's rights within a modernized Hindu framework.

However, these reforms were limited by caste, class, and regional constraints. Most initiatives focused on **upper-caste Hindu women**, neglecting those from marginalized communities. Also, many reforms were led by **male reformers**, often presenting women as passive recipients rather than active agents.

In conclusion, the socio-religious reform movements laid a **critical foundation** for the eventual women's rights movement in India. Though incomplete, these efforts broke significant ground in reconfiguring gender roles and laid the seeds of **gender equity** that would flourish in the 20th century and beyond.



**GS Paper 2:**

**Q2. “The constitutional vision of cooperative federalism is increasingly challenged by tendencies of centralization.” Examine this in the context of recent developments.**

**Sample Answer**

The Indian Constitution envisages a **federal structure** with a strong unitary bias. However, the spirit of **cooperative federalism**, as reflected in the working of bodies like the **Inter-State Council**, **GST Council**, and **Finance Commission**, aims to harmonize Centre–State relations.

In recent years, there has been growing concern over the **centralizing tendencies** in governance. The **unilateral decision-making during the COVID-19 pandemic**—such as nationwide lockdowns without prior consultation with states—highlighted the erosion of federal consultation.

The **reallocation of fiscal resources** has further deepened this challenge. The **15th Finance Commission's recommendations**, which favored horizontal equity and greater central control over grants, and the **shrinking divisible pool due to cess and surcharges**, have impacted States' autonomy. For example, more than **20% of Centre's tax revenue comes through cesses**, which are **not shareable** with States.

Furthermore, centrally sponsored schemes such as the **PM Awas Yojana** and **PM-KISAN** have increasingly used **Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT)** mechanisms that bypass State governments, marginalizing their role in welfare delivery.

In political terms, the **use of the Governor's office** to influence or delay State legislation (e.g., in Tamil Nadu or Kerala), and the increasing resort to **Article 356** or **central investigative agencies** against opposition-ruled states, raise serious questions on federal balance.

However, mechanisms like the **NITI Aayog** and **GST Council** do offer platforms for consultation, though they are perceived to be **dominated by the Centre**. Some positive examples of cooperative federalism are seen in **power sector reforms**, **One Nation One Ration Card**, and disaster response mechanisms.

In conclusion, while the **formal structure** of Indian federalism remains intact, its **spirit is under strain**. Reforms in **fiscal federalism**, strengthening **inter-governmental forums**, and insulating **constitutional positions** like Governors from political influence are essential to reviving **cooperative and competitive federalism**.

**GS Paper 3:**

**Q3. How can Artificial Intelligence (AI) contribute to climate resilience and sustainable development in India? Evaluate with examples.**

**Sample Answer**

Artificial Intelligence (AI) holds immense potential in enhancing climate resilience and promoting sustainable development, particularly in a climate-vulnerable country like India.

AI can assist in **climate modelling and forecasting** by processing large climate datasets. For instance, AI-driven models can predict **extreme weather events**, such as cyclones, floods, and heatwaves, enabling timely disaster preparedness. The **IMD has partnered with IBM** to improve monsoon forecasting through AI.



In agriculture, AI can promote **climate-smart practices**. Platforms like **Microsoft's AI Sowing App** in Andhra Pradesh use AI to provide real-time advisories to farmers, enhancing productivity while reducing input waste. **Precision agriculture** using AI-based drones and sensors ensures **efficient water use**, critical in drought-prone regions.

AI is being used in **energy management systems** to improve **grid efficiency** and facilitate **integration of renewable energy**. For example, AI algorithms help forecast solar and wind power output, optimizing their usage and reducing fossil fuel dependency.

In urban contexts, AI can support **sustainable city planning** by analyzing traffic, pollution, and waste patterns. **Smart waste segregation systems** using AI are already operational in cities like Indore and Bengaluru.

AI can also be pivotal in **biodiversity conservation**. Projects like **Wildlife Insights** use AI to analyze camera trap data for real-time monitoring of endangered species.

However, challenges persist. India's **AI readiness** is hampered by limited digital infrastructure, lack of skilled manpower, and privacy concerns. Further, AI models are **energy-intensive**, raising a paradox in their application to sustainability.

In conclusion, AI offers transformative tools for climate resilience and sustainable development. India must invest in **AI governance**, **data sharing frameworks**, and **public-private innovation ecosystems** to harness its full potential in the green transition.

#### GS Paper 4:

**Q4. In the context of public service, distinguish between 'empathy' and 'compassion'. How do both qualities enhance ethical governance? Illustrate with examples.**

#### Sample Answer

**Empathy** is the ability to understand and feel another person's emotions or situation, while **compassion** goes a step further—it not only involves understanding but also the **desire to act** and alleviate the person's suffering.

In public service, **empathy** enables civil servants to understand the ground realities faced by citizens. For example, an officer posted in a flood-affected area who listens actively to the victims and understands their psychological trauma is practicing empathy.

However, **compassion** manifests when that officer takes proactive steps, even beyond official mandates, to provide relief—such as arranging extra shelter or medical aid from local donations. Thus, compassion is **empathy in action**.

Both values are essential for **ethical governance**. They:

- **Humanize administration**, making public servants more approachable and responsive.
- Enhance **public trust**, as citizens perceive the administration as genuinely caring.
- Promote **inclusive policies**, sensitive to the needs of the marginalised.

For instance, **IAS officer Armstrong Pame** showed compassion by initiating a 100 km road project in Manipur with public donations, benefiting remote villagers.



Conversely, the **absence of empathy and compassion** can lead to apathy, procedural delays, and injustice. Consider bureaucratic insensitivity during COVID-19 where families struggled with last rites due to red tape.

While professionalism and objectivity are critical, without these moral sentiments, governance becomes **mechanistic** and **detached** from human realities.

In conclusion, **empathy connects**, while **compassion transforms**. Together, they enable public servants to uphold the **spirit of service**, making governance truly **ethical and citizen-centric**.

### Current Affairs:

**Q5. Discuss the impact of glacier ice melt on India's water security and ecosystems. What steps should India take to address this crisis?**

#### Sample Answer

Glacier ice melt, a stark symptom of global warming, poses a grave challenge to **India's water security**, ecological stability, and socio-economic well-being.

The **Himalayan glaciers** feed major rivers like the **Ganga, Brahmaputra, and Indus**, supporting nearly **600 million people**. According to recent studies, glaciers are retreating at an **alarming rate**—with over **30% volume loss since the 1990s**.

This leads to:

- **Short-term water surpluses** due to increased meltwater, but **long-term scarcity** as glaciers shrink.
- **Increased frequency of glacial lake outburst floods (GLOFs)**—e.g., the **Chamoli disaster (2021)**.
- Impact on **hydroelectric projects** due to altered flow regimes and sedimentation.
- Disruption of **ecosystems**, especially high-altitude wetlands like **Tso Moriri** and **Pangong Tso**, affecting migratory birds and biodiversity.

It also threatens **agriculture**, especially in the Indo-Gangetic plains, where glacier-fed irrigation is crucial. Additionally, downstream countries like **Bangladesh and Pakistan** may face water stress, exacerbating **geopolitical tensions**.

To address this crisis, India must:

1. **Strengthen glaciological research** via institutions like **Wadia Institute** and **NCPOR** for real-time glacier monitoring.
2. Implement **Early Warning Systems** for GLOFs using AI and satellite-based remote sensing.
3. Promote **sustainable tourism** and restrict infrastructure in fragile glacier zones.
4. Enhance **water-use efficiency** and promote **glacier-fed watershed management**.
5. Advocate for **global climate action** under frameworks like **UNFCCC** and **COP summits**, as Himalayan glaciers are highly sensitive to global emissions.

In conclusion, glacier melt is not just an environmental issue but a **strategic and developmental challenge** for India. A proactive, science-based, and community-inclusive approach is crucial to safeguard our **glacier heritage and water future**.