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VIDHVATH IAS KAS ACADEMY
&
STUDY CENTRE


DAILY MCQ'S

FOR UPSC CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION

DATE: 29/05/2025 (THURSDAY)

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

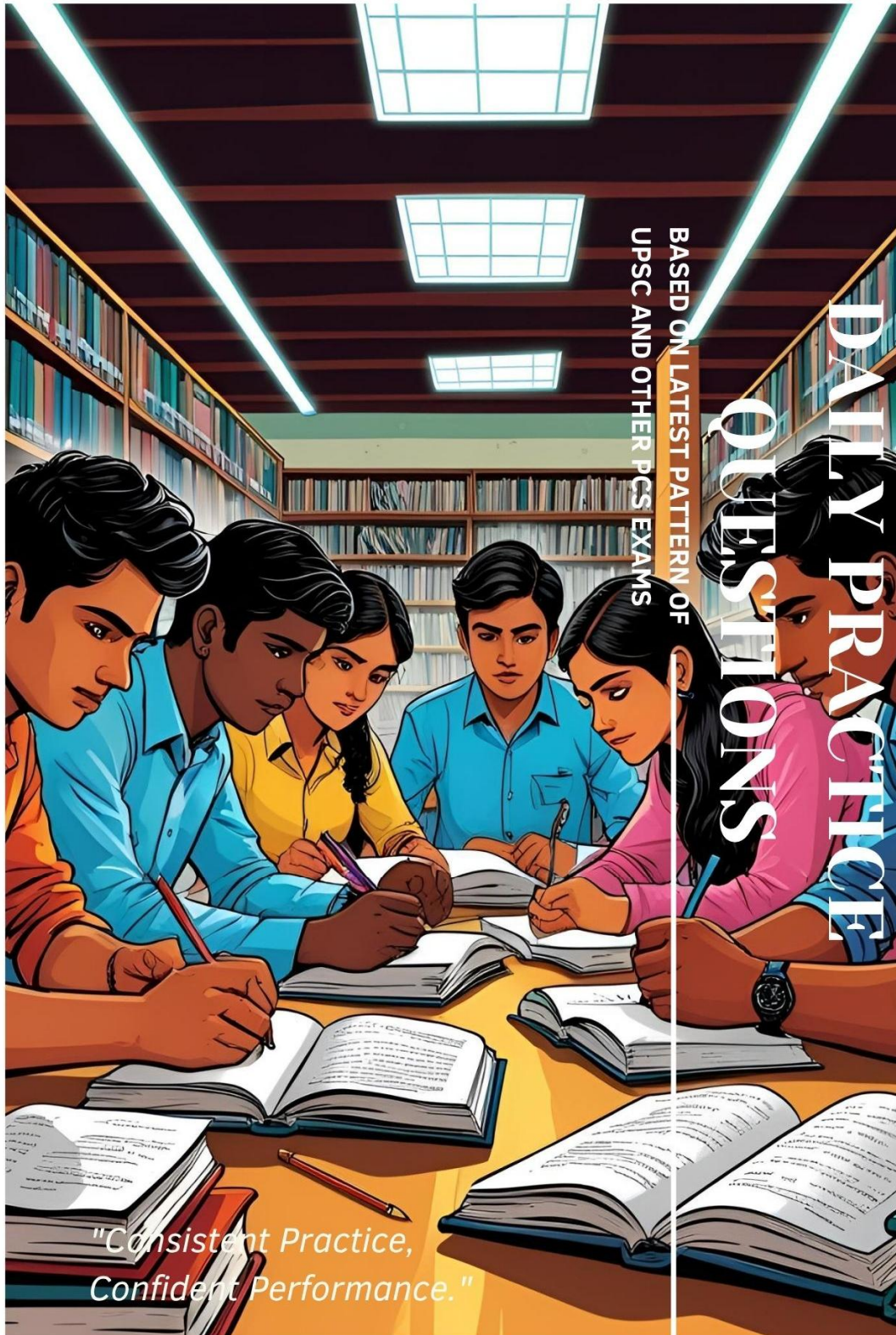


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DAILY PRACTICE QUESTIONS FROM STATIC PART

1. Consider the following statements:

1. Mahasanghikas believed that the Buddha was divine and transcendent.
2. Theravadins emphasized the human aspects of Buddha and followed a stricter monastic code.

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:

After the Second Buddhist Council, Buddhism split into different sects.

- The **Mahasanghikas**, or the "Great Community", believed that the Buddha was **more than a human**, with **divine and supernatural attributes**.
- The **Theravadins** (or Sthaviravadins), on the other hand, followed a more conservative path, emphasizing the **human nature of Buddha** and adherence to the original teachings and stricter monastic discipline.

Hence, both statements are correct.

2. Consider the following statements regarding Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD):

1. Higher BOD levels indicate better water quality.
2. BOD measures the amount of oxygen required by microorganisms to decompose organic matter.
3. Industrial effluents usually contribute to a rise in BOD levels in nearby water bodies.

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:** Higher BOD indicates **more organic pollution**, which means **poorer** water quality.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** BOD represents the amount of **dissolved oxygen needed by aerobic biological organisms** to break down organic material.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** Industrial and domestic effluents often contain high levels of organic waste, increasing the BOD level of water bodies.
Therefore, only statements 2 and 3 are correct.



3. Consider the following statements regarding types of inflation:

1. Demand-pull inflation occurs due to excess demand over supply.
2. Cost-push inflation is caused by an increase in the cost of production inputs like wages and raw materials.
3. Disinflation refers to a situation where the inflation rate becomes negative for a sustained period.

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:** Demand-pull inflation occurs when aggregate demand exceeds aggregate supply.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** Cost-push inflation is due to increased production costs, pushing prices upward.
- **Statement 3 is incorrect:** Disinflation is a **decline in the rate of inflation, not a negative inflation**. A sustained negative inflation rate is called **deflation**. Hence, only statements 1 and 2 are correct.

4. Which of the following parliamentary devices can be used to censure or scrutinize the executive in India?

1. Calling Attention Motion
2. Censure Motion
3. Adjournment Motion
4. Cut Motion

Select the correct answer using the code below:

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

Answer: (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Explanation:

All four are **parliamentary devices used for accountability**:

1. **Calling Attention Motion:** Seeks attention of a Minister on an urgent public issue.
2. **Censure Motion:** Expresses strong disapproval of government policies; may lead to resignation if passed.



3. **Adjournment Motion:** Suspends normal business to discuss a serious issue.
4. **Cut Motion:** Used during budget discussion to reduce or eliminate demand for grants and challenge policies.

Thus, all four devices serve as tools of scrutiny over the executive.

5. Assertion-Reason Type :

Assertion (A): Kathak dance was significantly influenced by Persian and Mughal culture during the medieval period.

Reason (R): The Bhakti movement in South India promoted the development of Kathak in temple rituals.

- (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:** Kathak, originally a temple dance form of North India, evolved under the influence of **Persian and Mughal patronage**, acquiring elements like **intricate footwork, costume, and musical accompaniment**.
- **Reason is incorrect:** The Bhakti movement did promote devotional art forms, but **Kathak is from North India**, while the **Bhakti movement in South India** primarily influenced **Bharatanatyam and other Dravidian temple dances**, not Kathak. So, A is correct but R is not.

DAILY PRACTICE QUESTIONS FROM CURRENT AFFAIRS PART

1. Consider the following statements:

1. The Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) is a statutory body that recommends MSPs for both Rabi and Kharif crops.
2. The MSP for crops is legally binding on private traders under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

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: (d) Neither 1 nor 2



Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is incorrect:** The CACP is not a statutory body; it is an attached office of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** MSP is not legally enforceable, i.e., private traders are not mandated by law to procure crops at MSP. It is a **policy tool**, not a legal obligation under the Essential Commodities Act.

2. Which of the following best describes the nature of the Quality Council of India (QCI)?

- (a) A statutory body under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry
- (b) An autonomous public-private partnership body established by the Government of India and industry associations
- (c) A constitutional body formed under Article 263
- (d) A subsidiary unit of the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS)

Answer: (b) An autonomous public-private partnership body established by the Government of India and industry associations

Explanation:

The **Quality Council of India (QCI)** was established in **1997** as an autonomous body through a **public-private partnership** model. It was jointly set up by the **Government of India** and three industry associations—**CII, FICCI, and ASSOCHAM**—to promote quality standards across sectors. It is **not a statutory or constitutional body**, nor is it a part of BIS.

3. Consider the following statements about the Emblems and Names (Prevention of Improper Use) Act, 1950:

1. The Act prohibits the use of names or emblems of United Nations or the World Health Organization for professional or commercial purposes.
2. The Act empowers only the Election Commission of India to permit exceptions to this prohibition.
3. Violation of the Act may result in both civil and criminal liability.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) 1 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:** The Act explicitly **prohibits the use of names or emblems of national and international organizations** (including **UN and WHO**) for **commercial or professional purposes**.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** The **central government**, not the Election Commission, is empowered to issue exceptions or permissions under this Act.



- **Statement 3 is correct:** The Act includes **penal provisions**, and improper use may lead to **finest or imprisonment**, making it a criminal offence.
Hence, only statements 1 and 3 are correct.

4. Consider the following statements regarding Interpol's newly introduced Silver Notice:

1. The Silver Notice is issued to locate and identify missing persons, particularly children and vulnerable adults.
2. It is issued only at the request of national governments and not on the basis of court orders.
3. The Silver Notice complements existing notices like Red and Yellow Notices by focusing on preventive surveillance and tracking.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Answer: (a) 1 and 3 only

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** The **Silver Notice**, introduced in 2024, aims to locate and identify **missing persons**, especially **vulnerable groups like elderly, persons with disabilities, and children**.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** Interpol notices, including the Silver Notice, can be **issued on requests from governments or competent legal authorities**, including **court orders**.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** It complements other Interpol notices by helping **prevent criminal exploitation** of missing vulnerable individuals, thus adding a layer of **preventive surveillance**.
Hence, statements 1 and 3 are correct.

5. With reference to India's first gene-edited sheep developed in 2024, consider the following statements:

1. The gene-editing was done using the CRISPR-Cas9 technique to improve wool quality.
2. The edited gene was targeted to confer resistance to a parasitic disease affecting ovine species.
3. The project was led by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) in collaboration with the Department of Biotechnology (DBT).
4. The gene-editing was classified under the category of Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs) and requires mandatory approval from GEAC.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 3 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 gene-editing used **CRISPR-Cas9** for **wool enhancement and disease resistance**.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** The gene was edited to develop **resistance against Haemonchus contortus**, a common parasite in sheep.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** The initiative was undertaken by **ICAR** in collaboration with **DBT**, showcasing India's advancement in agri-biotech.
- **Statement 4 is incorrect:** As per the latest **2022 guidelines**, **gene-edited organisms without foreign DNA** (like this sheep) are **not classified as GMOs**, and do **not require GEAC approval**, easing regulatory burden.

DAILY PRACTICE QUESTIONS FROM MAINS

GS Paper 1

Q1. Discuss the key events and developments between 1919 and 1939 that led to the outbreak of the Second World War. How did the failure of collective security and the policy of appeasement contribute to the conflict?

Answer:

The Second World War (1939–1945) was a result of deep-rooted political, economic, and ideological tensions built up during the interwar period (1919–1939). Several key events and structural failures contributed to its outbreak:

1. **Treaty of Versailles (1919):** The treaty imposed harsh terms on Germany—loss of territory, demilitarization, and heavy reparations. This created deep resentment and economic hardship, paving the way for extremist ideologies.
2. **Rise of Fascist Regimes:** The 1920s and 1930s saw the rise of **fascism in Italy under Mussolini**, **Nazism in Germany under Hitler**, and **militarism in Japan**. These regimes glorified war and territorial expansion.
3. **Japanese Aggression (1931–37):** Japan's invasion of **Manchuria (1931)** and later **China (1937)** went largely unpunished, revealing the weakness of the **League of Nations**.
4. **Italy's Invasion of Ethiopia (1935):** Again, the League's failure to act decisively showed the ineffectiveness of collective security.
5. **Remilitarization of the Rhineland (1936):** Germany violated the Versailles Treaty by remilitarizing the Rhineland. No action was taken.
6. **Anschluss with Austria (1938):** Hitler annexed Austria with little resistance.



7. **Policy of Appeasement:** The **Munich Agreement (1938)** allowed Hitler to take Sudetenland from Czechoslovakia in exchange for a promise of peace—this emboldened further aggression.
8. **Nazi-Soviet Pact (1939):** A non-aggression pact between Germany and USSR cleared the path for Hitler to invade Poland.
9. **Invasion of Poland (Sept 1939):** Germany's invasion prompted Britain and France to declare war, officially starting WWII.

Conclusion:

The war was not a spontaneous event but the result of **failed diplomacy, economic instability, rising totalitarianism**, and the **breakdown of the post-WWI international order**. The absence of collective security and appeasement policies delayed conflict but ultimately ensured a larger catastrophe.

GS Paper 2

Q2. Critically examine the role and significance of the Deputy Speaker in India's Parliamentary Democracy. Why has the position remained vacant in recent Lok Sabhas?

Answer:

The **Deputy Speaker** of the Lok Sabha is a constitutional office under **Article 93** of the Indian Constitution, meant to ensure continuity and impartiality in the functioning of Parliament.

Role and Significance:

- Presides over the House in the **absence of the Speaker**.
- Can perform all duties of the Speaker, including **maintaining order, deciding on procedural issues, and certifying money bills**.
- Traditionally elected from the opposition to promote **bipartisan functioning**.
- Plays a key role in **parliamentary committees** and ensuring **legislative continuity**.

Issues and Concerns:

- The office has remained **vacant for extended periods**, notably since **2019 in the 17th Lok Sabha**.
- This delays the **balance of power** and reduces opportunities for the **opposition's representation**.
- In contrast, the **Speaker is promptly elected**, raising concerns about **politicization** of constitutional offices.

Conclusion:

The Deputy Speaker's position is vital for maintaining **institutional neutrality** and the **integrity of parliamentary democracy**. The long vacancy undermines **constitutional propriety** and should be addressed through institutional conventions or time-bound mandates for election.

GS Paper 3

Q3. Renewable energy is often seen as the key to India's energy security and climate commitments. Critically evaluate the progress, challenges, and potential of India's renewable energy sector.



Answer:

India has set ambitious targets to transition toward clean energy, including **500 GW of non-fossil fuel capacity by 2030**, aligned with its **net zero target by 2070**.

Progress Achieved:

- As of 2024, India has over **180 GW** of renewable energy capacity, comprising **solar (70+ GW)**, **wind (40+ GW)**, **hydropower**, and **biomass**.
- India ranks among the **top 5 countries globally** in terms of installed renewable capacity.
- Introduction of schemes like **PM-KUSUM**, **Green Energy Corridors**, **PLI for solar manufacturing**, and **solar parks** have boosted growth.

Challenges:

- **Grid integration** of intermittent sources like solar and wind is difficult due to variability.
- **Land acquisition**, **displacement issues**, and **environmental clearances** hinder large projects.
- Lack of **domestic manufacturing** in key segments like **solar modules and inverters** leads to import dependency.
- Financial stress in **DISCOMs** affects **payment guarantees** and **power purchase agreements**.

Potential and Way Forward:

- Rooftop solar and **decentralized generation** can empower rural areas.
- **Offshore wind energy**, **green hydrogen**, and **battery storage** present future opportunities.
- Stronger **policy incentives**, **grid modernization**, and **local manufacturing** are needed for sustained growth.

Conclusion:

Renewable energy is central to India's twin goals of **energy security and sustainable development**, but it requires **coordinated policy action**, **technological innovation**, and **institutional reforms** to realize its full potential.

GS Paper 4

Q4. "The true test of character is what you do when no one is watching." – Discuss this statement in the context of ethical conduct in public life.

Answer:

This quote highlights the essence of **integrity**—doing the right thing even when there's no external reward or surveillance. In public life, ethical conduct must be **internally motivated**, not dependent on **laws, rules, or fear of punishment**.

Relevance in Public Life:

- Public officials have access to power and resources. When **unmonitored**, their **character** determines whether they act in **public interest** or for **personal gain**.
- Examples include **whistleblowers**, **civil servants resisting pressure**, or **judges maintaining impartiality** despite private temptations.



Application in Governance:

- Ethical behaviour ensures **trust** in public institutions.
- It reduces need for external enforcement mechanisms and promotes **self-regulation**.

Conclusion:

Ethics in public life must stem from **moral character** and a **sense of duty**, not merely oversight. The quote reminds us that **personal conscience** is the highest code of accountability.

Current Affairs

Q5. The WMO's Global Climate Forecast for 2025–2029 suggests that global temperatures are likely to breach the 1.5°C limit temporarily. What are the implications of this for India, and how should its policy response evolve?

Answer:

The **World Meteorological Organization (WMO)** has forecast that the world is likely to **temporarily exceed the 1.5°C warming threshold** in at least one year between 2025 and 2029. Though temporary, this has **serious implications**, especially for climate-vulnerable countries like India.

Implications for India:

- Increased frequency of **extreme weather** events—**heatwaves, floods, cyclones, and droughts**.
- Threat to **agricultural productivity**, especially in **rain-fed regions**.
- Rising sea levels and **coastal erosion**, impacting states like **West Bengal and Kerala**.
- **Public health risks** due to vector-borne diseases and heat stress.

Policy Response Needed:

- **Climate-resilient infrastructure** and **early warning systems** must be scaled up.
- Investment in **adaptive agriculture**, like **climate-resilient crops**.
- Strengthening **disaster risk reduction (DRR)** and **urban climate resilience** plans.
- Accelerating **mitigation** efforts—renewables, electric mobility, and **energy efficiency**.

Conclusion:

India's policy must shift from a reactive to a **preventive climate approach**, blending **mitigation and adaptation**, backed by **data, decentralization, and green finance** to face this emerging threat.