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VIDHVATH IAS KAS ACADEMY & STUDY CENTRE

DAILY MCQ'S

FOR UPSC CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION

DATE: 30/07/2025 (WEDNESDAY)

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



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DAILY PRACTICE QUESTIONS FROM STATIC PART

Q1. Consider the following statements regarding the 1857 Revolt:

1. The Doctrine of Lapse was officially withdrawn before the revolt began, reducing native princely anger.
2. The revolt failed to gain significant traction in the Madras and Bombay presidencies despite widespread discontent.

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: Incorrect.** The **Doctrine of Lapse**, aggressively pursued by Lord Dalhousie, **was still in effect** during the lead-up to the Revolt of 1857. It was one of the causes of resentment, especially among Indian rulers like Jhansi and Satara. It was **abolished only after the revolt**, as part of Queen Victoria's Proclamation in 1858.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** The revolt had **limited impact in Madras and Bombay presidencies**. These areas had **fewer sepoy regiments**, and the **local population did not rise in rebellion** on a similar scale, despite socio-political tensions.

Q2. Consider the following statements regarding Carbon Markets and Climate Policy:

1. Article 6 of the Paris Agreement allows for voluntary cooperation among countries for emission reductions using carbon markets.
2. The Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) under the Kyoto Protocol is directly compatible with the carbon trading mechanisms under the Paris Agreement.
3. India has operationalized a compliance carbon market for sectors covered under the PAT scheme.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

Answer: (b) Only two

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** Article 6 allows for **voluntary cooperation** through **internationally transferred mitigation outcomes (ITMOs)**, effectively facilitating **carbon trading between countries**.



- **Statement 2: Incorrect.** While both CDM and Paris Agreement mechanisms deal with carbon offsets, **CDM credits (CERs)** from Kyoto are **not directly transferable** under Paris mechanisms due to **differing baselines and timelines**.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** India has begun operationalizing its **compliance carbon market** starting with sectors under **Perform Achieve Trade (PAT)** to promote cost-effective emissions reductions.

Q3. Consider the following statements regarding Monetary Policy tools in India:

1. The Marginal Standing Facility (MSF) rate is always lower than the Repo Rate to promote liquidity in crisis.
2. Open Market Operations (OMOs) by RBI are typically used for managing short-term inflation.
3. The Standing Deposit Facility (SDF) is a tool that allows the RBI to absorb surplus liquidity without collateral.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

Answer: (b) Only two

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Incorrect.** The **MSF rate is *higher* than the Repo Rate**, acting as a **penalty rate** for banks borrowing overnight funds beyond their limits.
- **Statement 2: Incorrect.** OMOs are primarily used for **liquidity management**, not for **short-term inflation control** directly. Inflation is tackled via **policy rates** like the repo rate.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** The **Standing Deposit Facility (SDF)** is a **collateral-free mechanism** introduced by RBI to **absorb excess liquidity**, particularly useful in a surplus liquidity situation.

Q4. Consider the following statements with respect to the Election Commission of India (ECI):

1. The Constitution prescribes the tenure and service conditions of the Chief Election Commissioner and Election Commissioners.
2. The Election Commission is not bound to consult any authority while delimiting constituencies.
3. The ECI has the power to disqualify a candidate for electoral malpractices under the Representation of People Act, 1951.
4. The Model Code of Conduct (MCC) is enforceable by law under Article 324 of the Constitution.

Which of the above statements are correct?

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



Answer: (c) 1, 2 and 3 only

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** While the **Constitution (Article 324)** establishes the Election Commission, the **conditions of service and tenure** are governed by **Parliament-made law**, specifically **The Election Commission (Conditions of Service of Election Commissioners and Transaction of Business) Act, 1991**, and **Article 324** provides broad backing.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** **Delimitation** is carried out by a **Delimitation Commission**, which is **independent** and not bound to consult the ECI. The ECI only implements the final order.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** The ECI **can recommend disqualification**, but final orders are passed by the **President or Speaker**, as per **RP Act, 1951**.
- **Statement 4: Incorrect.** **Model Code of Conduct (MCC)** is **not legally enforceable**, though violations can lead to **action under related laws** (e.g. IPC, RP Act), but MCC itself is not a statutory law.

Q5. Assertion-Reason –

Assertion (A): Western coastal plains of India do not have extensive delta formations like the eastern coast.

Reason (R): Rivers on the western coast are shorter, swifter, and have steeper gradients due to proximity to Western Ghats.

- (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: True.** The **western coastal plains** are **narrow** and **lack major deltas**, unlike the wide and delta-rich **eastern coastal plains**.
- **Reason: True.** This is because the **Western Ghats** are very close to the coast, and rivers like the **Periyar, Mandovi, and Sharavathi** are **short, swift, and steep**, offering **little scope for sediment deposition** to form deltas.
- The **reason correctly explains** the assertion.



DAILY PRACTICE QUESTIONS FROM CURRENT AFFAIRS PART

Q1. Consider the following statements regarding India's 'Pralay' Missile:

1. *Pralay* is a tactical surface-to-surface missile capable of maneuvering mid-flight using a quasi-ballistic trajectory to evade interception.
2. It has been inducted into India's Strategic Forces Command (SFC) to serve as a nuclear deterrent against high-altitude targets.

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: (a) Only 1

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** *Pralay* is a **quasi-ballistic, short-range surface-to-surface missile**. It uses a **maneuverable trajectory**, making it difficult to intercept, and is designed to strike high-value tactical targets.
- **Statement 2: Incorrect.** While there are discussions about integrating *Pralay* into **conventional tactical missile units**, it is **not part of the Strategic Forces Command**, which handles **India's nuclear arsenal**. *Pralay* is **non-nuclear** and meant for **conventional precision strikes**.

Q2. Mount Cilo, recently in news, is located in which of the following countries?

- (a) Turkey
- (b) Syria
- (c) Greece
- (d) Iran

Answer: (a) Turkey

Explanation:

- **Mount Cilo** is one of the highest mountains in **Turkey**, located in the **Hakkâri Province** near the border with **Iran and Iraq**.
- It was in the news due to **rare glacier retreats** and **military operations** in the region.

Q3. With reference to 'Operation ShivShakti', consider the following statements:

1. It was launched by the Indian Army for counter-insurgency operations in Jammu & Kashmir.
2. It involved coordinated civilian and NDRF efforts to rescue those stranded in a Himalayan region following flash floods.
3. The name 'ShivShakti' was also associated with the landing site of Chandrayaan-3 on the Moon.



How many of the above statements are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

Answer: (b) Only two

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Incorrect.** *Operation ShivShakti* was **not a counter-insurgency** mission. It was a **disaster relief and evacuation operation**.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** The operation was launched to **rescue pilgrims and civilians** trapped in **Himalayan terrain (Uttarakhand)** following **flash floods**.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** '*ShivShakti Point*' is the **name given by India** to the **landing site of Chandrayaan-3** near the Moon's South Pole. It was in the news concurrently, causing confusion with the disaster operation.

Q4. Consider the following statements regarding the recently discovered 'CRIB' human blood group:

1. The CRIB blood group was identified as a result of rare blood transfusion complications in infants.
2. It is classified under the Rh blood group system and affects Rh compatibility directly.
3. The discovery has significant implications for managing transfusions in neonatology and rare blood donors.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

Answer: (b) Only two

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** The **CRIB** group (**Can't Receive Identical Blood**) was **identified due to neonatal transfusion anomalies** where babies reacted negatively despite matched ABO/Rh blood.
- **Statement 2: Incorrect.** It is **not part of the Rh system**, but a **new classification**—outside the common ABO and Rh systems.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** The discovery is crucial in **rare donor registries, perinatal care, and neonatal transfusions**, where existing tests might miss such rare groups.

Q5. With reference to the International Court of Justice (ICJ), consider the following statements:

1. The ICJ can only adjudicate disputes between states and not between individuals or corporations.
2. Its rulings are binding on all members of the UN, including permanent members of the Security Council.



3. The ICJ functions under the Charter of the United Nations and also draws legal basis from international treaties and conventions.
4. The judges of the ICJ are elected by the UN General Assembly alone, with a 2/3rd majority.

Which of the above statements are correct?

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

Answer: (b) 1, 2 and 3 only

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** The ICJ only hears cases between sovereign states. Individuals or companies cannot be parties to disputes before the ICJ.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** ICJ judgments are binding on the parties to the case. Even permanent members of the UNSC must comply if they have accepted ICJ jurisdiction. However, there is no direct enforcement mechanism.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** ICJ derives authority from the UN Charter and various international treaties, customary laws, and general principles of international law.
- **Statement 4: Incorrect.** ICJ judges are elected jointly by the UN General Assembly and the Security Council, not just the GA.

Q6. Which of the following correctly identifies countries bordering the Yellow Sea?

- (a) China, South Korea, Japan
- (b) China, South Korea, North Korea
- (c) China, Japan, North Korea
- (d) China, Taiwan, South Korea

Answer: (b) China, South Korea, North Korea

Explanation:

- The **Yellow Sea** is the northern part of the East China Sea, bordered by:
 - **China (west)**
 - **North Korea (north)**
 - **South Korea (east)**
- **Japan** is located east of the Korean Peninsula, not on the Yellow Sea coast.
- **Taiwan** is further south and is associated with the South China Sea and Taiwan Strait, not the Yellow Sea.



SUBJECTIVE QUESTIONS FOR DAILY PRACTICE

GS Paper 1 –

Q1. Explain how ocean currents influence the regional climates across the world. Illustrate with suitable examples.

Sample Answer:

Ocean currents play a pivotal role in modulating regional climates by redistributing heat across the globe. These currents—driven by factors like wind, salinity gradients, Earth's rotation (Coriolis force), and temperature differences—regulate atmospheric temperatures, precipitation patterns, and even wind systems.

Influence on Regional Climates:

1. Warming Effect (Warm Currents):

- The **Gulf Stream** warms Western Europe despite its high latitude. London, for example, remains relatively mild in winter compared to Canada at similar latitudes.
- The **Kuroshio Current** moderates Japan's climate, making it humid and warm.

2. Cooling Effect (Cold Currents):

- The **California Current** cools the western coast of the USA, creating arid conditions and supporting fog.
- The **Peru (Humboldt) Current** cools the western coast of South America, contributing to the Atacama Desert's aridity.

3. Monsoon and Ocean Currents:

- The **Indian Monsoon** is influenced by the Indian Ocean Dipole and Somali Current, affecting rainfall distribution.

4. El Niño and La Niña:

- Anomalous warming (El Niño) in the equatorial Pacific can lead to droughts in Australia and floods in South America.
- La Niña causes the opposite effects, with enhanced monsoons in India.

Conclusion:

Understanding Ocean currents is critical for climate prediction, fisheries management, and disaster preparedness. With global warming altering current patterns, the study of oceanic circulation has become even more vital.

GS Paper 2 -

Q2. Compare and contrast the office of the Vice President of India with that of the United States. Highlight the constitutional role, powers, and political relevance in both systems.

Sample Answer:

The Vice President in both India and the USA holds the second-highest constitutional office but differs



significantly in powers, election process, and political relevance due to their distinct systems—parliamentary and presidential, respectively.

Vice President of India:

- **Election:** Elected by an electoral college comprising both Houses of Parliament.
- **Term:** 5 years, eligible for re-election.
- **Functions:**
 - Ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.
 - Acts as President during vacancy, illness, or absence of the President.
- **Powers:** Largely ceremonial with no real executive power unless acting as President.

Vice President of the USA:

- **Election:** Elected alongside the President via nationwide vote (Electoral College system).
- **Term:** 4 years, renewable.
- **Functions:**
 - President of the Senate (votes only in case of a tie).
 - First in the line of succession to the Presidency.
- **Powers:** Holds real political relevance; often involved in cabinet decisions, diplomacy, and executive functions depending on the President's delegation.

Comparison:

Feature	India	USA
System	Parliamentary	Presidential
Legislative Role	Chair of Rajya Sabha	Tie-breaker vote in Senate
Executive Role	Ceremonial (only when acting President)	Significant (advisory + delegated)
Election	Indirect	Direct (with President)
Succession	Temporarily acts as President	Becomes President on vacancy

Conclusion:

While both offices serve as constitutional backups to the top executive, the Vice President of the USA holds greater functional importance, reflecting the centralized nature of the presidential system.

GS Paper 3 -

Q3. Discuss the role of wetlands in climate regulation, biodiversity conservation, and sustainable development. Highlight the threats they face and suggest policy measures.

Sample Answer:

Wetlands, often referred to as the "kidneys of the Earth," are ecosystems saturated with water, either



permanently or seasonally. They include marshes, swamps, peatlands, and mangroves and play a critical role in ecological stability.

Importance of Wetlands:

1. Climate Regulation:

- Act as carbon sinks—peatlands store more carbon than all forests combined.
- Regulate local temperatures and humidity.

2. Biodiversity Conservation:

- Home to over 40% of the world's species.
- Critical habitats for migratory birds (e.g., Bharatpur in India).

3. Sustainable Development:

- Support agriculture, fisheries, and livelihoods.
- Recharge groundwater and purify water.

Threats:

- Encroachment for agriculture and urban development.
- Pollution from industrial runoff and solid waste.
- Invasive species and eutrophication.
- Climate change-induced salinity and water level shifts.

Policy Measures:

1. Implementation of Ramsar Convention:

- India has designated 80+ wetlands under Ramsar but needs strict enforcement of guidelines.

2. Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules, 2017:

- Must be strengthened with clear buffer zone norms and community engagement.

3. Mapping and Monitoring:

- Use of satellite data for regular monitoring (e.g., ISRO's Bhuvan portal).

4. Community Involvement:

- Integrating traditional knowledge and participatory wetland governance.

Conclusion:

Wetlands are vital for ecological security and climate resilience. Integrated conservation strategies, combining legal protection with community participation, are essential to preserve these fragile ecosystems.



GS Paper 4 -

Q4. Public service requires not just technical competence, but also ethical clarity. Discuss with examples how ethical dilemmas can impact governance, and how civil servants can resolve them using moral reasoning.

Sample Answer:

Public administration is not merely a function of knowledge and efficiency but also of moral judgment. Ethical dilemmas often arise when civil servants are torn between conflicting values—law vs. empathy, loyalty vs. honesty, or individual rights vs. public welfare.

Examples of Ethical Dilemmas:

1. Whistleblowing vs. Organizational Loyalty:

- A civil servant discovers corruption in her department. Should she protect her peers or report the wrongdoing?

2. Resource Allocation:

- In drought relief, prioritizing one region over another based on political pressure vs. actual need.

3. Law Enforcement:

- Evicting slum dwellers as per court orders vs. considering their right to shelter and dignity.

Resolution through Ethical Frameworks:

1. Deontological Ethics (Kantian):

- Duty-bound approach—follow rules regardless of consequences.
- E.g., Reporting corruption even at personal risk.

2. Utilitarianism:

- Action that maximizes the greatest good for the greatest number.
- E.g., Prioritizing relief where impact is greatest.

3. Gandhian Ethics:

- Focus on truth, non-violence, and self-sacrifice.
- E.g., Transparent communication with stakeholders to prevent confrontation.

4. Code of Ethics and Conduct:

- Civil servants should be guided by integrity, objectivity, accountability, and empathy.

Conclusion:

Ethical decision-making ensures public trust and legitimacy. Civil servants must balance competing interests through consistent moral reasoning and uphold constitutional values while performing their duties.



Current Affairs -

Q5. The IMF has revised India's GDP growth forecast upward to 6.4%. Critically analyze the significance of this in the context of global economic uncertainties and domestic challenges.

Sample Answer:

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) recently revised India's GDP growth forecast for FY 2025 upward to **6.4%**, citing strong domestic demand and resilient macroeconomic fundamentals. This projection, in contrast to stagnant or declining forecasts for many advanced economies, positions India as a relative bright spot.

Significance:

1. Global Context:

- Sluggish growth in China, Eurozone, and geopolitical tensions (Russia-Ukraine, Red Sea).
- India's rising economic clout becomes more critical for global recovery.

2. Domestic Drivers:

- Strong **services sector** performance and robust **infrastructure investment**.
- Government capital expenditure push and **PLI (Production Linked Incentives)** scheme.

3. Investor Confidence:

- Upgraded forecast boosts **FDI flows** and portfolio investments.
- India seen as a stable destination amidst global uncertainty.

Challenges:

- **Unemployment and Informality:** Growth not translating adequately into job creation.
- **Rural Distress:** Consumption remains tepid in rural areas.
- **Inflation Risks:** Food inflation and monsoon variability.
- **Debt Burden:** Fiscal deficit pressures post-pandemic.

Way Forward:

- Structural reforms to improve **labour market flexibility**, ease of doing business.
- Strengthening **MSME sector** and rural credit flow.
- Investment in **green growth** and **digital infrastructure** for inclusive growth.

Conclusion:

The IMF forecast reflects optimism, but sustaining momentum requires addressing deep structural bottlenecks. Balancing growth with equity and sustainability is key for India's long-term economic trajectory.