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**VIDHVATH IAS KAS ACADEMY  
&  
STUDY CENTRE**

# DAILY MCQ'S

**FOR UPSC CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION**

**DATE: 20/09/2025 (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 about the Vedic period:

1. The Purusha Sukta of the Rig Veda attributes a divine origin to the varna system, describing four varnas originating from different parts of the cosmic being.
2. Archaeological evidence from Painted Grey Ware (PGW) sites establishes a close link with later Rig Vedic texts and places the core Vedic region in the Deccan plateau.

Which of the statements above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Answer:** (a) 1 only

**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1:** Correct. The Purusha Sukta, found in the 10th Mandala of the Rig Veda, describes the cosmic being Purusha. According to the hymn, Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas, and Shudras emerged from his mouth, arms, thighs, and feet, respectively, providing a divine justification for the varna hierarchy.
- **Statement 2:** Incorrect. PGW sites are mainly associated with the later Vedic period, but their primary regions are the Ganga-Yamuna Doab and Haryana, not the Deccan plateau, which is linked more closely with Iron Age megalithic cultures.

**Question 2:** Consider the following statements on forest types in India:

1. Tropical Dry Evergreen Forests occur along India's western coast, particularly in Maharashtra and Goa.
2. Montane Wet Temperate Forests are found at heights of 1800–3000 meters in the eastern Himalayas and receive significant rainfall.
3. Littoral and Swamp Forests, including mangroves, survive in wet saline soils while being physiologically adapted to dry conditions.

Which of the statements above 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:** Incorrect. Tropical Dry Evergreen Forests are mainly along the eastern coast (Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh), not the western coast.
- **Statement 2:** Correct. These forests occur in the eastern Himalayas between 1800–3000 meters elevation and experience heavy rainfall.



- **Statement 3:** Correct. Mangroves, a key component of littoral and swamp forests, grow in saline, waterlogged soils yet are physiologically adapted to limited water availability.

**Question 3:** Consider the following statements regarding public debt in India:

1. Internal debt is owed by the Central Government to domestic lenders and constitutes the largest part of India's total public debt.
2. India's external debt is entirely denominated in Indian Rupees.
3. The Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act, 2003, sets legal limits on revenue and fiscal deficits but does not directly cap total public debt.

Which of the statements above 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:** Correct. The majority of India's public debt is internal, raised via instruments like government securities and treasury bills.
- **Statement 2:** Incorrect. Most of India's external debt is in foreign currencies such as USD, JPY, and SDRs, with only a minor portion in rupees.
- **Statement 3:** Correct. The FRBM Act mandates reducing fiscal and revenue deficits relative to GDP, emphasizing debt sustainability, but it does not set a legal limit on the total debt.

**Question 4:** Which of the following features are present in both the Indian Constitution and the Government of India Act, 1935?

1. Distribution of powers between the Centre and States.
2. Creation of a Federal Court.
3. Provision for a written constitution.
4. Bicameral legislature at the Union level.

Select the correct answer:

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

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

**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1:** Correct. Federalism with a division of powers between the Centre and states was introduced under the 1935 Act, similar to Part XI of the Constitution.



- **Statement 2:** Correct. The Federal Court was set up under the 1935 Act in 1937 and later replaced by the Supreme Court in 1950.
- **Statement 3:** Incorrect. The 1935 Act was a statute, not a fully written constitution.
- **Statement 4:** Correct. Bicameralism existed under the 1935 Act (Council of States and Federal Assembly) and continues under the Constitution (Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha).

**Question 5:** Assertion-Reason:

**Assertion (A):** India's western coastal plains have fewer natural harbours than the eastern coast.

**Reason (R):** The western coast is narrow and elevated, while the eastern coast is broad and deltaic.

- (a) Both A and R are correct, and R explains A
- (b) Both A and R are correct, but R does not explain A
- (c) A is correct, but R is incorrect
- (d) A is incorrect, but R is correct

**Answer:** (a) Both A and R are correct, and R explains A

**Explanation:**

- The assertion is accurate: the western coastal plains (Konkan, Kanara, Malabar) are narrow and steep, which limits natural harbours (e.g., Mumbai, Mangalore).
- The reason is also correct: the narrow and elevated western coast prevents extensive delta formation and sediment deposition, unlike the wider, low-lying eastern coast, which favors river deltas (Godavari, Krishna, Mahanadi).

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## DAILY PRACTICE QUESTIONS FROM CURRENT AFFAIRS

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

1. AdFolciVax is India's first malaria vaccine using recombinant protein technology and targets only the blood-stage of *Plasmodium falciparum*.
2. The vaccine's development was spearheaded by the Translational Health Science and Technology Institute (THSTI) through public-private collaboration under the Vaccine Grand Challenge Programme.

Which of the statements 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:** Incorrect. AdFalcivax is designed to act on both the pre-erythrocytic (liver) stage and the blood-stage of *Plasmodium falciparum*, not solely on the blood stage.
- **Statement 2:** Correct. The vaccine is the result of a public-private partnership involving THSTI, IIT Bombay, and industry partners, under India's Vaccine Grand Challenge initiative, marking a key indigenous step in malaria prevention efforts.

**Question 2:** What is the primary role of the Codex Alimentarius Commission?

- (a) Certifying food products for global trade licensing
- (b) Developing international food standards to ensure fair trade practices and consumer protection
- (c) Regulating intellectual property rights related to food innovations
- (d) Establishing tariff codes for genetically modified foods

**Answer:** (b) Developing international food standards to ensure fair trade practices and consumer protection

**Explanation:**

The Codex Alimentarius Commission, set up jointly by FAO and WHO, creates voluntary global food standards, guidelines, and codes of practice. Its standards are designed to ensure safe food, protect consumers, and facilitate fair trade, serving as a reference framework under WTO-SPS/TBT agreements.

**Question 3:** Consider the following statements about the Guryul Ravine in Kashmir:

1. It provides geological evidence of the Permian-Triassic mass extinction, known as the "Great Dying."
2. It has been designated a UNESCO Global Geopark due to its global stratigraphic importance.
3. Fossils from Guryul Ravine helped define the base of the Triassic Period in the International Chronostratigraphic Chart.

Which of the statements 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:** Correct. The site records the Permian-Triassic boundary (~252 million years ago), marking the largest extinction event in Earth's history.
- **Statement 2:** Incorrect. Guryul Ravine has not yet been recognized as a UNESCO Global Geopark.
- **Statement 3:** Correct. Fossils from this site contributed to establishing the Global Stratotype Section and Point (GSSP) for the beginning of the Triassic Period.

**Question 4:** Regarding the 2023 Kashi Cultural Pathway (Kashi Declaration), consider the following statements:

1. It emphasized culture as a global public good and its role in supporting livelihoods through the creative economy.



2. It proposed the creation of a Global Cultural Digital Repository to digitally safeguard world heritage.
3. The declaration is legally binding and is reviewed by UNESCO every two years.

Which of the statements above is/are correct?

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

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

**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1:** Correct. The declaration highlighted culture's contribution to sustainable development and employment.
- **Statement 2:** Correct. The proposal for a digital repository aims to preserve endangered cultural heritage worldwide.
- **Statement 3:** Incorrect. The Kashi Declaration is a political, non-binding statement and does not carry legal enforceability.

**Question 5:** With reference to biostimulants in Indian agriculture, consider the following statements:

1. Biostimulants are governed under the Fertilizer Control Order (FCO), 1985, with regulations separate from biofertilizers and organic manures.
2. They consist of microbial and non-microbial products that act directly as nutrients for plants.
3. Biostimulants improve plant growth by influencing physiological processes like nutrient absorption and stress tolerance rather than supplying direct nutrition.
4. Indian manufacturers are required to submit agrochemical residue and toxicity data according to the 2022 Ministry of Agriculture notification.

Which of the statements above is/are correct?

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

**Answer:** (b) 1, 3 and 4 only

**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1:** Correct. Biostimulants are regulated under the FCO with distinct provisions introduced in 2021–22.
- **Statement 2:** Incorrect. Biostimulants do not function as direct nutrients; their effect is indirect.
- **Statement 3:** Correct. They enhance plant growth by modulating physiological processes such as stress resistance and photosynthesis.
- **Statement 4:** Correct. Compliance includes submitting toxicity, heavy metal, and efficacy data under the updated FCO rules.





**Question 6:** Which of the following desert-region pairs are correctly matched?

1. Atacama Desert – Rain shadow of the Andes Mountains
2. Monte Desert – Northeast Argentina near Iguazu
3. Patagonian Desert – Southern Argentina, influenced by cold Falkland currents
4. Sechura Desert – Southern Brazil, formed due to Amazonian orographic effects

Select the correct answer:

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

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

**Explanation:**

- **Atacama Desert:** Correct. Located in Chile, it is extremely dry due to the rain shadow of the Andes.
- **Monte Desert:** Incorrect. It is in western-central Argentina, not near Iguazu.
- **Patagonian Desert:** Correct. Found in southern Argentina, its aridity is influenced by cold Falkland currents and the Andes.
- **Sechura Desert:** Incorrect. Located in northern Peru, not southern Brazil, and is unrelated to Amazonian orographic effects.

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## DAILY PRACTICE QUESTIONS FOR MAINS ANSWER WRITING PRACTICE

**Q1.** “How did the Treaty of Versailles contribute to the rise of Nazism and eventually World War II?”

**Answer:**

The Treaty of Versailles, signed in 1919, sought to secure lasting peace after World War I. Paradoxically, its terms created conditions that enabled Adolf Hitler and the Nazi Party to ascend to power, ultimately paving the way for the Second World War.

**Key Factors:**

- **Severe Reparations and National Humiliation:** Germany was held responsible for the war under Article 231, paying reparations of 132 billion gold marks. Loss of territory, disarmament, and the stigma of blame fostered deep resentment and humiliation among Germans.
- **Economic Turmoil and Hyperinflation:** The reparations burden triggered hyperinflation in the 1920s, destroying middle-class savings and creating fertile ground for extremist ideologies.



- **Weakness of the Weimar Republic:** The democratic government that accepted the treaty was viewed as weak and traitorous, losing public confidence and allowing nationalist and right-wing movements to gain traction.
- **Hitler's Exploitation of Nationalism:** Hitler leveraged widespread dissatisfaction, promising to overturn the Treaty, restore national pride, and reclaim lost lands, winning mass support especially during the Great Depression.
- **Allied Appeasement and League of Nations' Ineffectiveness:** The lack of strict enforcement by the Allies and the League of Nations' inability to check Germany's expansion allowed rearmament, the remilitarization of the Rhineland, and territorial annexations.

#### Conclusion:

Rather than ensuring peace, the punitive clauses of the Treaty of Versailles fostered economic hardship, political instability, and nationalist fervor, creating the conditions that ultimately led to World War II.

**Q2.** *"Despite strong legal frameworks, India's governance faces inefficiencies and lack of accountability. Critically analyse these challenges and suggest reforms for a responsive administration."*

#### Answer:

Good governance rests on principles of transparency, accountability, efficiency, participation, and rule of law. India has made progress through laws like the RTI Act (2005), E-Governance, and Panchayati Raj decentralization. Yet systemic issues persist.

#### Challenges in Governance:

1. **Bureaucratic Inefficiency:** Colonial-era administrative structures, hierarchical rigidity, and generalist officials lacking specialized expertise reduce effectiveness. Weak performance-linked accountability discourages innovation.
2. **Red Tapism and Procedural Delays:** Over-centralization slows decision-making and erodes public trust.
3. **Limited Accountability:** Insufficient internal audits, weak whistleblower protection, and lack of oversight weaken administrative responsibility.
4. **Citizen Disempowerment:** Mechanisms like social audits and gram sabhas often have limited impact due to lack of awareness, elite capture, and inadequate capacity.
5. **Digital Divide:** While digitization improves service delivery, marginalized populations without digital access or literacy remain excluded.

#### Suggested Reforms:

- **Civil Services Reform:** Introduce lateral entry, domain specialization, ethical training, and performance-based appraisal.
- **Strengthening Local Governance:** Provide panchayats and urban bodies with financial autonomy and technical support.
- **Citizen Participation:** Institutionalize participatory budgeting, social audits, and grievance redressal mechanisms.
- **Enhancing Accountability:** Strengthen CVC, Lokayuktas, and expand RTI coverage to political entities using public funds.





- **Bridging the Digital Gap:** Promote digital literacy, public Wi-Fi, and inclusive e-governance.

**Conclusion:**

Reforms must go beyond technology and legislation, building a culture of accountability, responsiveness, and citizen-centric governance to make India's administration more participatory and effective.

**Q3.** "Discuss the threats posed by cyber warfare to India and suggest strategies to address them."

**Answer:**

Cyber warfare represents a major non-conventional threat in the digital era. For India, growing digital infrastructure and sensitive strategic systems make the nation vulnerable.

**Threats:**

- **Critical Infrastructure Attacks:** Targeting power grids, banks, and nuclear facilities can disrupt essential services.
- **Espionage and Data Theft:** State-backed hackers target defense, research, and diplomatic networks.
- **Disinformation Campaigns:** False narratives aim to influence elections and destabilize society.
- **Economic Disruption:** Cyber-attacks on financial institutions can cause significant losses and damage investor confidence.
- **Sovereignty Risks:** Persistent foreign intrusions threaten India's cyber autonomy.

**Challenges:**

- Fragmented coordination at the national level
- Shortage of cybersecurity professionals
- Inadequate infrastructure in government systems
- Absence of comprehensive cybersecurity legislation

**Strategies:**

1. **Institutional Strengthening:** Empower CERT-IN, NCIIPC with autonomy and resources; implement the National Cyber Security Strategy.
2. **Legal and Policy Framework:** Enact dedicated laws covering cybercrime, surveillance, and data protection; hold private digital service providers accountable.
3. **Technological Capacity:** Invest in AI-enabled threat detection and indigenous cybersecurity solutions.
4. **Human Resource Development:** Establish cyber training institutes and integrate cyber hygiene education in schools.
5. **International Cooperation:** Collaborate with like-minded nations for intelligence sharing and cyber norms, e.g., Quad Cybersecurity initiatives.

**Conclusion:**

Cyber warfare is a multidimensional threat requiring legal, technological, and strategic responses. India must adopt a coordinated and resilient approach to safeguard national security.



**Q4.** *“Ethics is knowing the difference between what you have a right to do and what is right to do.” Discuss ethical decision-making in public administration with examples.\**

**Answer:**

This statement differentiates legality from morality. While laws define permissible actions, ethics guides what is fair, just, and morally right. Public officials wield authority affecting large populations, making ethical decision-making critical.

**Key Points:**

- **Beyond Legal Compliance:** Decisions may be legal but still violate ethical standards like fairness or public interest.

**Examples:**

1. **Eviction of Street Vendors:** Removing unauthorized vendors may be legal, but failing to provide alternative livelihoods is ethically wrong.
2. **Whistleblowing:** Exposing corruption may not be legally mandated but is ethically imperative.
3. **Public Procurement:** Following tender procedures may be legal, yet favoritism or inefficiency can raise ethical concerns.

**Importance:**

- Ensures discretionary powers are exercised justly
- Builds public trust
- Upholds constitutional values of justice, equality, and dignity

**Conclusion:**

Ethics acts as the moral compass of governance. Public administrators must weigh the broader social impact of decisions and prioritize the public good over mere legal compliance.

**Q5.** *“Despite legal prohibition, manual scavenging persists in India. Analyse its causes and evaluate policy measures to eradicate it.”*

**Answer:**

Manual scavenging—the inhumane practice of cleaning human waste by hand—is legally banned under the 1993 and 2013 Acts. Yet, it persists indirectly or through mechanized methods.

**Reasons for Persistence:**

- **Informal Engagement:** Workers continue unsafe sewage cleaning without protection.
- **Contractual Outsourcing:** Local bodies outsource sanitation work, circumventing accountability.
- **Caste-Based Occupation:** Most manual scavengers are from Dalit communities, reflecting entrenched social bias.
- **Lack of Alternatives:** Marginalized groups lack access to skill development, limiting livelihood options.
- **Data Gaps:** Official reports often understate fatalities and risks.

**Policy Measures:**



- **NAMASTE Scheme:** Promotes mechanized cleaning and rehabilitates workers.
- **Swachh Bharat Mission:** Construction of sanitary toilets to reduce manual cleaning.
- **Judicial Oversight:** Supreme Court mandates compensation and complete mechanization.
- **Robotics:** Machines like Bandicoot are deployed to reduce manual labor in urban areas.

**Way Forward:**

- Strict enforcement and penalties for violations
- Holistic rehabilitation including education and dignified employment
- Public awareness campaigns to tackle caste stigma
- Real-time reporting and independent audits for transparency

**Conclusion:**

Ending manual scavenging requires more than legal prohibition; it demands social reform, enforcement, and rehabilitation to restore dignity and ensure human rights.