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VIDHVATH IAS KAS ACADEMY & STUDY CENTRE

DAILY MCQ'S

FOR UPSC CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION

DATE: 25/09/2025 (THURSDAY)

- **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 Madhubani paintings:

1. Madhubani paintings are traditionally done with natural dyes on handmade paper, cloth, and walls.
2. These paintings strictly depict only religious themes and exclude any representation of social or environmental issues.

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: (a) 1 only

Explanation:

- Statement 1 is correct: Madhubani paintings originate from Bihar and traditionally use natural dyes on various surfaces.
- Statement 2 is incorrect: While religious and mythological themes dominate, Madhubani paintings also reflect social events, folk stories, nature, and environmental themes. Hence, the exclusivity claim is false.

Q2. The Kyoto Protocol primarily aims to:

- (a) Promote trade liberalization among member countries
- (b) Reduce greenhouse gas emissions globally
- (c) Prevent nuclear proliferation
- (d) Regulate international shipping practices

Answer: (b) Reduce greenhouse gas emissions globally

Explanation:

- The Kyoto Protocol, adopted in 1997, is an international treaty under the UNFCCC framework.
- Its main objective is legally binding emission reduction targets for developed countries to mitigate climate change.
- Other options are unrelated to the Kyoto Protocol's mandate.

Q3. Regarding NITI Aayog, consider the following statements:

1. NITI Aayog replaced the Planning Commission in 2015 to better foster cooperative federalism.
2. It formulates five-year plans and has a statutory power to allocate funds to states.
3. NITI Aayog primarily acts as a policy think-tank providing strategic advice to the government.

Which of the statements given 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: (c) 1 and 3 only

Explanation:

- Statement 1 is correct: NITI Aayog replaced the Planning Commission to promote cooperative federalism.
- Statement 2 is incorrect: NITI Aayog does not have statutory power to allocate funds; that was the role of the Planning Commission.
- Statement 3 is correct: Its main role is to provide policy advice, research, and strategic planning support.

Q4. Consider the following statements regarding judicial review in India:

1. Judicial review allows courts to examine the constitutionality of legislative and executive actions.
2. Only the Supreme Court has the power of judicial review in India.
3. Judicial review is not explicitly mentioned in the Constitution but is implied in Articles 13, 32, and 226.
4. The power of judicial review can be completely abolished by a constitutional amendment.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: (a) 1 and 3 only

Explanation:

- Statement 1 is correct: Judicial review ensures that laws and executive actions comply with the Constitution.
- Statement 2 is incorrect: Both Supreme Court and High Courts have the power of judicial review.
- Statement 3 is correct: Judicial review is inferred from constitutional provisions like Articles 13, 32, and 226.
- Statement 4 is incorrect: Judicial review is part of the basic structure doctrine and cannot be entirely abolished, even by constitutional amendment.

Q5. Assertion–Reason type question

Assertion (A): Red soils are typically deficient in nitrogen, phosphorus, and organic matter.

Reason (R): Red soils owe their color to the high content of iron oxides formed under well-drained conditions.

- (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: Red soils are poor in nutrients like nitrogen, phosphorus, and organic matter due to intensive leaching.
- Reason: Their red color comes from iron oxides, which form in well-drained conditions that accelerate nutrient leaching, explaining the soil's deficiency.

DAILY PRACTICE QUESTIONS FROM CURRENT AFFAIRS

Q1. Two-statement based question

Consider the following statements regarding the Logistics Ease Across Different States (LEADS) 2025 report:

1. LEADS ranks states solely based on the volume of freight handled by rail and road networks.
2. It evaluates states on multiple logistics performance parameters including infrastructure, services, and regulatory environment.

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: LEADS does not rank states solely on freight volume; it considers a multi-dimensional framework.
- Statement 2 is correct: LEADS evaluates states across logistics infrastructure, services, and regulatory environment to encourage reforms and improve efficiency.

Q2. Which of the following best describes an Evo AI model in the context of artificial intelligence?

- (a) An AI system designed to mimic evolutionary processes for optimization
(b) A model focused exclusively on natural language processing tasks
(c) A supercomputer specifically for quantum simulations
(d) A database management AI for logistics operations

Answer: (a) An AI system designed to mimic evolutionary processes for optimization

Explanation:



- Evo AI models use principles inspired by evolution such as mutation, selection, and recombination to solve complex optimization problems efficiently.
- Other options misrepresent its scope or domain.

Q3. Regarding the Kurmi community in India, consider the following statements:

1. Kurmis are traditionally an agrarian caste primarily concentrated in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, and Madhya Pradesh.
2. They are recognized as a Scheduled Caste under the Indian Constitution.
3. Kurmis have historically been politically mobilized under the OBC quota for social and educational benefits.

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: Kurmis are primarily an agricultural community in central and northern India.
- Statement 2 is incorrect: Kurmis are classified as Other Backward Classes (OBC), not Scheduled Castes.
- Statement 3 is correct: They have historically leveraged OBC status for political and social mobilization.

Q4. Regarding supercomputers and normal computers, consider the following statements:

1. Supercomputers are primarily differentiated from normal computers by their processing speed and parallel computing capabilities.
2. Both supercomputers and normal computers rely on the same central processing unit (CPU) architecture without significant differences.
3. Supercomputers are used for highly complex simulations like climate modeling, nuclear research, and AI model training.

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: Supercomputers are distinguished by extremely high processing speed, parallelism, and architecture optimized for large-scale computations.
- Statement 2 is incorrect: Supercomputers use specialized CPUs and GPUs, often massively parallel, which are very different from normal computers.
- Statement 3 is correct: They are designed for complex simulations like climate modeling, nuclear research, and AI training.

Q5. Consider the following statements regarding sarcophagi:

1. A sarcophagus is a stone coffin, often adorned with inscriptions or sculptures.
2. Sarcophagi are primarily associated with the burials of common citizens rather than elites in ancient civilizations.
3. They have been discovered across civilizations including Egypt, Greece, and Rome.
4. The word 'sarcophagus' literally means 'flesh-eating stone' in Greek.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: (a) 1, 3 and 4 only

Explanation:

- Statement 1 is correct: Sarcophagi are stone coffins, often decorated.
- Statement 2 is incorrect: Sarcophagi were mostly used for elites or royal burials, not common citizens.
- Statement 3 is correct: Sarcophagi are found in multiple ancient civilizations, including Egypt, Greece, and Rome.
- Statement 4 is correct: 'Sarcophagus' comes from Greek "sarx" (flesh) + "phagein" (to eat), meaning "flesh-eating stone."

Q6. Map-based question

Which of the following regions is located at the strategic trijunction of India, China, and Bhutan?

- (a) Doklam Plateau
- (b) Chumbi Valley
- (c) Siachen Glacier
- (d) Tawang Valley

Answer: (b) Chumbi Valley

Explanation:

- Chumbi Valley is a narrow wedge-shaped valley in Tibet, located between Bhutan and Sikkim (India), forming a strategic trijunction.



- Doklam is nearby but primarily the plateau area disputed in 2017; Siachen and Tawang are in different sectors.

DAILY PRACTICE QUESTIONS FOR MAINS ANSWER WRITING PRACTICE

GS-1:

Q1. Examine the socio-cultural significance of India's classical dance forms and discuss how they reflect regional diversity and historical traditions.

Sample Answer:

India's classical dance forms are not merely artistic expressions but also repositories of the country's rich cultural heritage, social values, and historical narratives. They are closely linked to religious practices, storytelling traditions, and community life. Among the eight recognized classical dances—Bharatanatyam, Kathak, Odissi, Kuchipudi, Manipuri, Kathakali, Mohiniyattam, and Sattriya—each represents the ethos, mythology, and linguistic traditions of its region.

For instance, Bharatanatyam, originating in Tamil Nadu, evolved as a temple dance to narrate stories from the epics Ramayana and Mahabharata, using gestures (mudras) and expressions (abhinaya) to communicate spiritual messages. Kathak, from North India, developed under both Hindu and Mughal patronage, blending devotional storytelling with courtly aesthetics. Odissi from Odisha is renowned for its lyrical grace and sculptural poses reflecting temple art. Similarly, Manipuri emphasizes devotion through gentle movements and themes drawn from Vaishnavism, while Kathakali's theatrical makeup and dramatic storytelling reflect Kerala's mythological traditions.



These dances serve as mediums for preserving oral histories, religious narratives, and philosophical concepts. They also foster social cohesion, as community participation in performances has historically been a norm. Furthermore, classical dances promote regional identity, reinforcing the pluralistic fabric of Indian society.

In the contemporary era, these art forms contribute to soft power diplomacy, cultural tourism, and cross-cultural engagement. Initiatives by the Sangeet Natak Akademi and Ministry of Culture have helped in institutionalizing training, promoting awareness, and providing platforms for global recognition.

Conclusion:

India's classical dance forms are living traditions that embody aesthetic sophistication, religious devotion, and social narratives. They serve as bridges connecting past and present, while showcasing India's regional diversity and cultural plurality. Recognizing and sustaining these art forms is crucial for preserving the country's intangible heritage and enhancing its global cultural footprint.



GS-2:

Q2. Critically analyze the role of Constituent Assembly debates in shaping the fundamental rights and directive principles in the Indian Constitution.

Sample Answer:

The Constituent Assembly debates (1946–1950) form a critical historical record for understanding the framers' intent behind the Indian Constitution. The debates reveal a deliberative approach towards balancing individual freedoms with societal welfare, particularly in framing fundamental rights and directive principles.

Fundamental rights were designed to guarantee individual liberties and equality, inspired by liberal democratic principles and comparative constitutional experiences, notably the U.S. Constitution. Debates on Articles 14, 19, and 21 highlighted tensions between individual rights and state interests. For instance, discussions on freedom of speech and preventive detention underscored the need for a robust yet reasonable safeguard of liberties in a multi-lingual, multi-religious society emerging from colonial rule.



Directive Principles of State Policy, enshrined in Part IV, emerged from debates emphasizing socio-economic justice. Leaders like B.R. Ambedkar, Nehru, and Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan stressed the necessity of state intervention in achieving equitable development, social welfare, and reducing inequalities. Unlike fundamental rights, these principles were non-justiciable but intended as a guiding framework for governance. The debates illustrate a conscious effort to integrate Gandhian ideals, Fabian socialism, and Western welfare concepts.

The interplay between rights and directives was keenly discussed. Members were aware that rights might need reasonable restrictions for societal goals, highlighting the foresight in anticipating conflicts between individual freedoms and collective welfare. The debates also reflect compromise, consensus-building, and intellectual rigor, essential in drafting a constitution for a diverse society.

Conclusion:

Constituent Assembly debates are a foundational tool for constitutional interpretation. They provide insights into the rationale behind fundamental rights and directive principles, guiding judicial review, policy formulation, and legislative action. The debates underscore the framers' vision of a just, democratic, and inclusive India, balancing liberty with socio-economic justice.

GS-3:

Q3. Discuss the challenges and strategies for promoting inclusive growth in India, considering the socio-economic disparities prevalent in the country.

Sample Answer:

Inclusive growth aims to ensure that the benefits of economic development reach all sections of society, reducing poverty, inequality, and regional imbalances. India, despite achieving high GDP growth rates in recent decades, continues to face disparities in income, education, health, and access to opportunities. Social inequalities, marginalization of scheduled castes, tribes, women, and rural populations pose challenges to equitable growth.



Key challenges include unequal access to quality education, healthcare, financial services, and digital infrastructure. Regional disparities, particularly between urban and rural areas and across states, exacerbate inequality. Informal labor markets and underemployment in agriculture further limit the inclusivity of growth. Additionally, environmental degradation and climate vulnerabilities disproportionately affect marginalized communities.

Strategies for inclusive growth must be multi-dimensional. First, human capital development through universal quality education, skill development programs, and healthcare access is essential. Second, targeted social welfare schemes like MGNREGA, PM-Kisan, and Ayushman Bharat ensure direct benefits to the marginalized. Third, promoting financial inclusion via digital payments, microfinance, and credit access empowers economically weaker sections. Fourth, strengthening regional development through infrastructure, industrial corridors, and urban-rural integration can reduce disparities. Fifth, fostering gender inclusivity by ensuring women's participation in the workforce and decision-making processes is vital.



Furthermore, governance reforms, transparency, and effective monitoring are necessary to ensure that policies reach intended beneficiaries. Leveraging technology, data analytics, and public-private partnerships can enhance efficiency and inclusiveness.

Conclusion:

Inclusive growth in India requires balancing high economic growth with equity, social justice, and environmental sustainability. By addressing structural inequalities and implementing targeted interventions, India can achieve a model of growth that is both prosperous and socially equitable, contributing to long-term stability and development.

GS-4:

Q4. Analyze the ethical dilemmas faced by civil servants in public administration and suggest measures to uphold integrity, accountability, and professionalism.

Sample Answer:

Civil servants play a critical role in governance, policy implementation, and public service delivery. Their ethical conduct is central to sustaining public trust and institutional legitimacy. Ethical dilemmas arise when personal, political, or bureaucratic interests conflict with public duties. Common dilemmas include conflicts of interest, pressure from political authorities, corruption, nepotism, and challenges in resource allocation.

For instance, a district officer may face pressure to favor certain contractors or manipulate quotas, raising questions of impartiality. Similarly, bureaucrats often navigate policy decisions with incomplete information, balancing legal mandates, social welfare, and efficiency. These dilemmas demand judgment guided by ethical principles, rather than convenience or pressure.

To uphold integrity, accountability, and professionalism, several measures can be institutionalized. First, robust training in ethics, public administration, and legal frameworks sensitizes officers to moral reasoning and constitutional responsibilities. Second, adherence to codes of conduct and transparent decision-making mechanisms reduces discretionary misuse. Third, institutional mechanisms like vigilance, audit, and grievance redressal systems enhance accountability. Fourth, cultivating a culture of professionalism through performance evaluation based on service delivery outcomes rather than political favoritism strengthens



public trust. Fifth, promoting whistleblower protection encourages reporting of misconduct without fear of reprisal.

Civil servants must internalize core values of neutrality, fairness, transparency, and dedication to public welfare. Ethical leadership, mentoring, and peer accountability reinforce these values, ensuring governance decisions prioritize public interest.

Conclusion:

Ethical dilemmas are inherent in public administration, but structured frameworks, values-based training, and institutional safeguards can help civil servants navigate challenges. Upholding integrity, accountability, and professionalism is essential for effective, transparent, and citizen-centric governance, which is the cornerstone of a resilient democracy.



Current Affairs:

Q5. Evaluate India's ambitions in semiconductor design and manufacturing, highlighting the role of indigenous designers and policy initiatives in achieving technological self-reliance.

Sample Answer:

Semiconductors are the backbone of modern electronics, powering everything from smartphones to defense systems and AI applications. India's reliance on imports for chips exposes vulnerabilities in strategic sectors, making semiconductor self-reliance a national priority. The country's semiconductor ecosystem faces challenges in design, fabrication, and advanced research, despite having significant talent in chip design.

Indigenous semiconductor designers are pivotal in bridging this gap. Companies like Signalchip, Tessolve, and others are enabling solutions in processor design, analog-digital integration, and embedded systems. By focusing on design innovation, India can enter high-value segments without immediately investing in costly fabrication plants. Design-led growth also fosters startups, knowledge-intensive jobs, and intellectual property creation, crucial for a robust semiconductor ecosystem.



Policy initiatives such as the National Semiconductor Mission, Production Linked Incentive (PLI) schemes, and collaborations with global technology partners aim to accelerate domestic manufacturing. Investments in design clusters, R&D centers, and academia-industry partnerships further strengthen capabilities. For instance, public-private partnerships in AI chip design can integrate India's software and hardware capabilities, aligning with the vision of technological sovereignty.

However, challenges remain, including high capital costs for fabrication, global competition, supply chain dependencies, and skill gaps in advanced semiconductor technologies. Strategic focus on design, talent development, and phased manufacturing can mitigate risks and position India as a significant player in the global semiconductor landscape.

Conclusion:

India's semiconductor ambitions are closely linked to technological self-reliance and economic resilience. Indigenous designers, supportive policy frameworks, and targeted investments can propel the nation toward



a sustainable semiconductor ecosystem, reducing import dependence and enhancing competitiveness in emerging technology sectors like AI, IoT, and defense electronics.

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