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

## **DAILY MCQ'S**

**FOR UPSC CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION**

**DATE: 29/09/2025 (MONDAY)**

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



 **9972258970 & 9740702455**

**#317/A SKB Arcade, D. Subbaiah Road,  
Ramaswamy Circle, Mysuru-570004**



## DAILY PRACTICE QUESTIONS FROM STATIC PART

**Q1. Consider the following statements about the Revolt of 1857:**

1. The Doctrine of Lapse was officially withdrawn prior to the revolt, reducing the discontent of Indian rulers.
2. The rebellion had minimal impact in the Madras and Bombay presidencies, despite widespread dissatisfaction.

**Which of the 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, implemented rigorously by Lord Dalhousie, was still in effect during the lead-up to the 1857 revolt. It caused significant resentment among rulers like those of Jhansi and Satara. It was repealed only after the revolt as part of Queen Victoria's Proclamation in 1858.
- **Statement 2:** Correct. The revolt did not gain much traction in the Madras and Bombay presidencies due to fewer sepoy regiments and relatively lower mass participation, even though there were socio-political grievances.

**Q2. Regarding Carbon Markets and Climate Policy:**

1. Article 6 of the Paris Agreement permits voluntary cooperation between countries for emission reductions through carbon trading.
2. The Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) of the Kyoto Protocol is fully compatible with Paris Agreement carbon trading frameworks.
3. India has operationalized a compliance carbon market under the PAT scheme.

**How many 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 countries to collaborate voluntarily using internationally transferred mitigation outcomes (ITMOs), facilitating carbon trading.
- **Statement 2:** Incorrect. CDM credits from Kyoto cannot be directly used under the Paris Agreement due to differences in baseline definitions and timelines.



- **Statement 3:** Correct. India has launched a compliance carbon market for sectors under the Perform Achieve Trade (PAT) scheme to encourage cost-effective emissions reduction.

**Q3. Statements on Monetary Policy tools in India:**

1. The Marginal Standing Facility (MSF) rate is always lower than the Repo Rate to provide emergency liquidity.
2. Open Market Operations (OMOs) by RBI are mainly used to control short-term inflation.
3. The Standing Deposit Facility (SDF) enables the RBI to absorb excess liquidity without requiring collateral.

**How many statements are correct?**

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

**Answer:** (b) Only two

**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1:** Incorrect. MSF rate is higher than the Repo Rate, acting as a penalty rate for banks borrowing beyond their limits.
- **Statement 2:** Incorrect. OMOs are primarily liquidity management tools, not directly used for controlling short-term inflation. Policy rates such as repo rate influence inflation.
- **Statement 3:** Correct. SDF is a collateral-free instrument introduced by RBI to absorb surplus liquidity, particularly in surplus situations.

**Q4. Statements regarding the Election Commission of India (ECI):**

1. The Constitution specifies the tenure and service conditions of the Chief Election Commissioner and Election Commissioners.
2. The Election Commission is not obliged to consult anyone during constituency delimitation.
3. The ECI can disqualify candidates for electoral malpractice under the Representation of the People Act, 1951.
4. The Model Code of Conduct (MCC) is legally enforceable under Article 324.

**Which 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. Article 324 establishes the ECI, while tenure and service conditions are governed by the Election Commission (Conditions of Service of Election Commissioners and Transaction of Business) Act, 1991.
- **Statement 2:** Correct. Delimitation is done by a Delimitation Commission, independent of the ECI. The ECI implements its orders.
- **Statement 3:** Correct. The ECI can recommend disqualification for electoral malpractices; the President or Speaker issues the final orders under RP Act, 1951.
- **Statement 4:** Incorrect. MCC is not a statutory law; violations may lead to legal action, but it is not enforceable on its own.

**Q5. Assertion-Reason:**

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

**Reason (R):** Rivers on the western coast are shorter, faster, and steeper due to the proximity of the Western Ghats.

- (a) Both A and R are true, and R correctly explains A
- (b) Both A and R are true, but R does not explain A
- (c) A is true, R is false
- (d) A is false, R is true

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

**Explanation:**

- **Assertion:** True. Western coastal plains are narrow and lack major deltas, unlike the eastern coast.
- **Reason:** True. The proximity of the Western Ghats makes rivers like Periyar, Mandovi, and Sharavathi short, swift, and steep, limiting sediment deposition for delta formation.
- **Conclusion:** The reason accurately explains the assertion.

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## DAILY PRACTICE QUESTIONS FROM CURRENT AFFAIRS

**Q1. Consider the statements regarding India's 'Pralay' missile:**

1. Pralay is a tactical surface-to-surface missile that can maneuver mid-flight using a quasi-ballistic path to evade interception.
2. It has been inducted into India's Strategic Forces Command (SFC) to act as a nuclear deterrent for high-altitude targets.

**Which of the 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 short-range, quasi-ballistic missile designed for tactical use. Its maneuverable trajectory makes it difficult to intercept, and it is intended for precision strikes on strategic conventional targets.
- **Statement 2:** Incorrect. Pralay is not a nuclear-capable missile and is not part of the Strategic Forces Command. Its role is limited to conventional battlefield applications.

**Q2. Mount Cilo, recently mentioned in news, is located in which country?**

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

**Answer:** (a) Turkey

**Explanation:**

- Mount Cilo is among the highest peaks in Turkey, situated in Hakkâri Province close to the borders with Iran and Iraq.
- It was in the news due to glacier retreat observations and military activities in the region.

**Q3. Regarding 'Operation ShivShakti', consider the following statements:**

1. It was a counter-insurgency operation conducted by the Indian Army in Jammu & Kashmir.
2. It involved coordinated rescue efforts by civilian agencies and the NDRF following flash floods in the Himalayas.
3. The term 'ShivShakti' is also associated with the Chandrayaan-3 landing site on the Moon.

**How many 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 a disaster relief mission, not a counter-insurgency operation.
- **Statement 2:** Correct. The operation focused on rescuing civilians trapped in Himalayan regions (Uttarakhand) after flash floods.
- **Statement 3:** Correct. 'ShivShakti Point' is the designated landing site of Chandrayaan-3 near the Moon's South Pole, which was reported in the news around the same time.



**Q4. Regarding the newly identified 'CRIB' human blood group:**

1. CRIB blood group was discovered following rare transfusion reactions in infants.
2. It belongs to the Rh blood group system and directly affects Rh compatibility.
3. Its identification has important implications for neonatal care and rare donor management.

**How many statements are correct?**

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

**Answer:** (b) Only two

**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1:** Correct. CRIB (Can't Receive Identical Blood) was identified due to adverse reactions in infants receiving seemingly compatible blood.
- **Statement 2:** Incorrect. CRIB is not part of the Rh system; it represents a distinct blood classification outside ABO and Rh types.
- **Statement 3:** Correct. This discovery is crucial for neonatal transfusions, rare blood donor registries, and perinatal care.

**Q5. With reference to the International Court of Justice (ICJ):**

1. ICJ can only hear disputes between sovereign states, not individuals or companies.
2. Its decisions are binding on all UN member states, including permanent members of the Security Council.
3. ICJ derives authority from the UN Charter, treaties, and international law.
4. Judges are elected solely by the UN General Assembly by a two-thirds majority.

**Which 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. Only states can bring cases before the ICJ; individuals or corporations cannot.
- **Statement 2:** Correct. ICJ rulings are binding on the parties involved, including permanent UNSC members if they have accepted ICJ jurisdiction.
- **Statement 3:** Correct. ICJ operates under the UN Charter and bases its judgments on treaties, customary law, and general principles of international law.
- **Statement 4:** Incorrect. Judges are elected jointly by the UN General Assembly and the Security Council, not solely by the GA.





**Q6. Countries bordering the Yellow Sea include:**

- (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 forms the northern part of the East China Sea and is bordered by:
  - **West:** China
  - **North:** North Korea
  - **East:** South Korea
- Japan and Taiwan are not located on the Yellow Sea coast; Japan lies east of the Korean Peninsula, and Taiwan is associated with the South China Sea and Taiwan Strait.

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## DAILY PRACTICE QUESTIONS FOR MAINS ANSWER WRITING PRACTICE

### GS Paper 1

**Q1. Explain how ocean currents affect regional climates worldwide. Provide examples.**

**Answer:**

Ocean currents significantly shape regional climates by redistributing heat and influencing atmospheric patterns. They are driven by winds, temperature and salinity differences, and Earth's rotation (Coriolis effect), and they play a key role in modulating temperature, precipitation, and local weather systems.

**Impact on Regional Climates:**

**1. Warm Currents (Heating Effect):**

- The Gulf Stream warms Western Europe, keeping cities like London milder in winter compared to regions at similar latitudes in North America.
- The Kuroshio Current moderates Japan's climate, making it humid and temperate.

**2. Cold Currents (Cooling Effect):**

- The California Current lowers temperatures along the western US coast, contributing to arid conditions and frequent fog.
- The Peru (Humboldt) Current cools the western coast of South America, aiding in the formation of the Atacama Desert.

**3. Monsoon Influence:**



- The Indian monsoon is affected by the Indian Ocean Dipole and currents like the Somali Current, influencing rainfall patterns.

#### 4. El Niño and La Niña Events:

- El Niño, caused by anomalous warming in the equatorial Pacific, can trigger droughts in Australia and floods in South America.
- La Niña tends to enhance rainfall over India and reduces drought risk in certain regions.

#### Conclusion:

Ocean currents are central to climate prediction, disaster preparedness, and resource management. With climate change altering current patterns, understanding ocean circulation is increasingly vital.

## GS Paper 2

**Q2. Compare the Vice President's role in India and the USA, focusing on constitutional powers and political significance.**

#### Answer:

Though both offices are second to the President in their respective countries, the Vice President's role varies due to the parliamentary system in India and the presidential system in the USA.

#### Vice President of India:

- **Election:** Chosen by an electoral college of both Houses of Parliament.
- **Term:** 5 years, renewable.
- **Functions:**
  - Ex-officio Chairperson of the Rajya Sabha.
  - Acts as President when the office is vacant or the President is unavailable.
- **Powers:** Mostly ceremonial; executive powers only when acting as President.

#### Vice President of the USA:

- **Election:** Elected jointly with the President through the Electoral College.
- **Term:** 4 years, renewable.
- **Functions:**
  - Presides over the Senate; votes in case of a tie.
  - First in line to succeed the President.
- **Powers:** Can hold significant political and diplomatic roles, often participating in executive decision-making depending on the President's delegation.

#### Comparison Table:





Feature	India	USA
<b>System</b>	Parliamentary	Presidential
<b>Legislative Role</b>	Chair of Rajya Sabha	Tie-breaking vote in Senate
<b>Executive Role</b>	Ceremonial (unless acting President)	Significant advisory/delegated powers
<b>Election</b>	Indirect	Direct with President
<b>Succession</b>	Temporary acting President	Assumes Presidency on vacancy

**Conclusion:**

The Indian Vice President is largely symbolic, whereas the US Vice President has greater functional significance, reflecting the centralized authority in a presidential system.

## GS Paper 3

**Q3. Discuss the importance of wetlands in climate regulation, biodiversity, and sustainable development. Highlight threats and policy measures.**

**Answer:**

Wetlands are water-saturated ecosystems, including marshes, swamps, peatlands, and mangroves, often called the “kidneys of the Earth” due to their ecological significance.

**Significance:****1. Climate Regulation:**

- Act as carbon sinks; peatlands store more carbon than global forests combined.
- Moderate local temperatures and humidity.

**2. Biodiversity Conservation:**

- Habitat for over 40% of global species.
- Crucial for migratory birds, e.g., Keoladeo National Park in Bharatpur.

**3. Sustainable Development:**

- Support agriculture, fisheries, and livelihoods.
- Recharge groundwater and filter pollutants.

**Threats:**



- Land conversion for agriculture and urbanization.
- Industrial and domestic pollution.
- Invasive species and eutrophication.
- Climate change impacts, including altered salinity and water levels.

#### Policy Measures:

1. **Ramsar Convention Implementation:** Protect and manage India's 80+ designated wetlands effectively.
2. **Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules, 2017:** Strengthen buffer zones and promote community involvement.
3. **Monitoring:** Use satellite and GIS tools (e.g., ISRO's Bhuvan portal) for continuous surveillance.
4. **Community Participation:** Incorporate traditional knowledge in governance and decision-making.

#### Conclusion:

Wetlands are essential for ecological balance and climate resilience. Integrated strategies combining legal enforcement and community participation are crucial for their conservation.

## GS Paper 4

**Q4. Discuss how ethical dilemmas affect governance and how civil servants can resolve them using moral reasoning. Illustrate with examples.**

#### Answer:

Public administration combines technical competence with moral judgment. Civil servants often face dilemmas where values conflict, such as law vs. empathy, loyalty vs. honesty, or public interest vs. individual rights.

#### Examples of Ethical Dilemmas:

1. **Whistleblowing vs. Loyalty:** Reporting departmental corruption vs. maintaining loyalty to colleagues.
2. **Resource Allocation:** Deciding which region to prioritize during disaster relief under political pressure.
3. **Law Enforcement vs. Human Rights:** Evicting slum dwellers per legal orders vs. respecting their right to shelter.

#### Resolution through Ethical Frameworks:

- **Deontological Ethics:** Duty-based, follow rules regardless of outcomes (e.g., reporting corruption).
- **Utilitarianism:** Maximize overall good (e.g., prioritizing disaster relief based on impact).
- **Gandhian Ethics:** Uphold truth, non-violence, and fairness (e.g., transparent stakeholder communication).
- **Code of Conduct:** Uphold integrity, objectivity, accountability, and empathy in public service.



**Conclusion:**

Ethical reasoning ensures legitimacy and public trust. Civil servants must balance competing interests while adhering to constitutional principles.

## **Current Affairs**

**Q5. IMF raises India's GDP forecast to 6.4%. Analyze its implications amid global and domestic challenges.**

**Answer:**

The IMF has projected India's GDP growth at 6.4% for FY 2025, reflecting resilient domestic demand and strong macroeconomic fundamentals. This contrasts with slow growth in many developed economies, highlighting India's emerging global economic role.

**Significance:**

**1. Global Perspective:**

- India becomes a growth anchor amid sluggish China, Eurozone, and geopolitical tensions.

**2. Domestic Drivers:**

- Robust services sector, infrastructure investment, and government schemes like PLI and capital expenditure push.

**3. Investor Confidence:**

- Improved growth forecast attracts FDI and portfolio investments, positioning India as a stable destination.

**Challenges:**

- Job creation lagging behind growth.
- Rural consumption remains subdued.
- Inflationary pressures due to food and weather variability.
- Fiscal deficit and post-pandemic debt pressures.

**Way Forward:**

- Structural reforms for labor flexibility and ease of doing business.
- Support MSMEs and rural credit access.
- Invest in green economy and digital infrastructure for inclusive growth.

**Conclusion:**

While the IMF forecast is encouraging, India must address structural issues and ensure equitable, sustainable growth for long-term economic stability.