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VIDHVATH IAS KAS ACADEMY & STUDY CENTRE

DAILY MCQ'S

FOR UPSC CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION

DATE: 06/10/2025 (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 regarding the 'Ilbert Bill Controversy (1883)':

1. The Ilbert Bill proposed that Indian judges should have the authority to try British offenders in criminal cases.
2. The controversy surrounding the Bill helped unify the Indian press and exposed the racial biases of British officials.

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: (c) Both 1 and 2

Explanation:

- **Statement 1:** Correct. The Ilbert Bill, introduced by Sir Courtenay Ilbert, sought to empower Indian judges to try British citizens in India, challenging the racial privileges of Europeans.
- **Statement 2:** Correct. The opposition from British officials highlighted their racial arrogance, while the controversy also encouraged unity among Indian nationalists and the press, fostering early nationalist sentiment.

Q2. Consider the following statements regarding Mangroves:

1. Mangroves are obligate halophytes and cannot survive in freshwater.
2. They act as carbon sinks and contribute significantly to climate regulation.
3. The Sundarbans in India host both tidal mangrove forests and estuarine biodiversity.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Answer: (a) Only 2 and 3

Explanation:

- **Statement 1:** Incorrect. Mangroves are salt-tolerant (halophytes) but can also survive in brackish and freshwater conditions, making them facultative halophytes.
- **Statement 2:** Correct. Mangroves store large amounts of carbon, known as “blue carbon,” and play a crucial role in combating climate change.
- **Statement 3:** Correct. The Sundarbans feature complex tidal mangrove ecosystems and estuarine biodiversity.

Q3. Consider the following statements about 'Stagflation':



1. It occurs when both inflation and unemployment rise simultaneously.
2. Classical economic theory considers stagflation impossible under normal conditions.
3. Stagflation is often triggered by supply shocks, such as sudden oil price increases.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Answer: (c) 1, 2, and 3

Explanation:

- **Statement 1:** Correct. Stagflation involves stagnant economic growth with high inflation and rising unemployment.
- **Statement 2:** Correct. Traditional economic theories, including Keynesian and Classical models, did not foresee stagflation, as they assumed an inverse relationship between inflation and unemployment.
- **Statement 3:** Correct. The phenomenon became prominent during the 1970s oil crises, where cost-push inflation occurred alongside slowed economic activity.

Q4. Consider the following statements about 'Parliamentary Privileges' in India:

1. The Constitution of India provides detailed definitions of parliamentary privileges.
2. Breach of privilege can be punished by the House concerned.
3. Privileges are granted collectively to the House, not to individuals.
4. Courts can take cognizance of privilege breaches without reference from the Speaker or Chairperson.

Which of the above statements are correct?

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

Answer: (a) 2 and 3 only

Explanation:

- **Statement 1:** Incorrect. Articles 105 and 194 mention privileges but do not define them. Parliament has not yet codified them into law.
- **Statement 2:** Correct. Both Houses have the authority to punish breaches of privilege, which may include reprimands or imprisonment.
- **Statement 3:** Correct. Privileges primarily protect the authority and dignity of the House; members benefit only insofar as it helps the House function.
- **Statement 4:** Incorrect. Courts act on breaches of privilege only when referred by the House or its Presiding Officer.



Q5. Assertion-Reason Type

Assertion (A): The western coastal plains of India are narrower than the eastern coastal plains.

Reason (R): The Western Ghats run close to the Arabian Sea and slope sharply toward it.

- (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, but R is false.
- (d) A is false, but R is true.

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

Explanation:

- The western coastal plains are relatively narrow (50–80 km), while the eastern plains are much broader.
- This is because the Western Ghats are close to the western coastline, leaving limited land between the mountains and the sea.
- In contrast, the Eastern Ghats are fragmented and lie farther inland, forming a wide coastal plain.

DAILY PRACTICE QUESTIONS FROM CURRENT AFFAIRS

Q1. Consider the following statements regarding Quantum 5G Fixed Wireless Access (FWA):

1. Quantum 5G FWA delivers ultra-fast last-mile connectivity using millimeter-wave spectrum and beamforming technology.
2. It incorporates post-quantum cryptographic algorithms to secure wireless connections against potential future quantum computing threats.

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: (c) Both 1 and 2

Explanation:

- **Statement 1:** Correct. Quantum 5G FWA leverages millimeter-wave frequencies to provide high-speed broadband with minimal latency, particularly in areas where traditional wired connectivity is challenging.
- **Statement 2:** Correct. With the emergence of quantum computing, post-quantum cryptography is being integrated into FWA systems to ensure future-proof security.



Q2. India Post Payments Bank (IPPB) recently won the Digital Payments Award 2024 for its work in:

- (a) Blockchain-based rural banking
- (b) Aadhaar-enabled doorstep banking services
- (c) AI-driven digital lending for MSMEs
- (d) UPI Lite cross-border payments

Answer: (b) Aadhaar-enabled doorstep banking services

Explanation:

IPPB received the MeitY Digital Payments Award 2024 for its Aadhaar-enabled Payment System (AePS), which allows postal workers (Grameen Dak Sevaks) to deliver banking services directly to citizens' doorsteps. This initiative significantly increased financial inclusion, reaching over 3 crore people in underserved areas.

Q3. Consider the following statements about the "Samson Option":

- 1. It refers to Israel's strategic plan for massive retaliation using its undeclared nuclear arsenal.
- 2. The Israeli Defense Forces officially include this strategy in their nuclear doctrine.
- 3. It represents a last-resort policy where mutual destruction is deemed acceptable to protect national survival.

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: (c) 1 and 3 only

Explanation:

- **Statement 1:** Correct. The Samson Option is widely regarded as Israel's policy of potential massive nuclear retaliation if the country faces an existential threat.
- **Statement 2:** Incorrect. Israel maintains nuclear ambiguity and has never formally acknowledged or codified the Samson Option in official defense policy.
- **Statement 3:** Correct. Named after the biblical figure Samson, it suggests Israel might risk mutual destruction rather than surrender to an existential threat.

Q4. Consider the following statements about India's solar-powered green hydrogen device developed by IISc:

- 1. It produces hydrogen through a thermochemical process rather than electrolysis, reducing electricity dependence.
- 2. The device aims to supply low-cost hydrogen for rural cooking and fertilizer production.
- 3. It can operate in off-grid locations without any energy input.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only



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

Answer: (a) 1 and 2 only

Explanation:

- **Statement 1:** Correct. The IISc device uses high-temperature thermochemical water splitting (~200–250°C) instead of electrolysis, reducing reliance on electricity.
- **Statement 2:** Correct. Hydrogen produced is intended for decentralized applications, including clean cooking fuel and affordable ammonia for fertilizers.
- **Statement 3:** Incorrect. The system relies on solar energy and cannot function without sufficient solar input or thermal concentrators.

Q5. Consider the following statements about ISRO's SSLV (Small Satellite Launch Vehicle) Technology Transfer:

1. SSLV is designed for rapid deployment of small satellites into sun-synchronous orbits.
2. ISRO's transfer of SSLV technology to private industry is its first full-system technology transfer.
3. SSLV uses reusable stages for cost-effective satellite launches.
4. The vehicle supports multiple payloads and orbital insertion flexibility.

Which of the above statements are correct?

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

Answer: (a) 1, 2 and 4 only

Explanation:

- **Statement 1:** Correct. SSLV is designed for quick insertion of small satellites (<500 kg) into Low Earth Orbit (LEO) and Sun-Synchronous Orbit (SSO).
- **Statement 2:** Correct. In 2024, ISRO transferred SSLV technology to private firms such as L&T and HAL, marking its first end-to-end launcher-level technology transfer.
- **Statement 3:** Incorrect. SSLV is expendable and does not feature reusable stages.
- **Statement 4:** Correct. The vehicle supports multi-payload adapters and precise orbital injection, allowing deployment of satellites into different orbits during a single mission.

Q6. The Fordow Nuclear Facility, often in international news for enriching uranium beyond civilian levels, is located in:

- (a) Near the Strait of Hormuz, southeastern Iran
(b) Zagros Mountains, near Qom
(c) Caspian Sea basin, northern Iran
(d) Bordering Iraq, Khuzestan province

Answer: (b) Zagros Mountains, near Qom

**Explanation:**

The Fordow Fuel Enrichment Plant (FFEP) is a heavily fortified underground facility near Qom in the Zagros Mountains. Operated by Iran's Atomic Energy Organization, it has been controversial due to uranium enrichment reaching 60% purity, close to weapons-grade levels.

DAILY PRACTICE QUESTIONS FOR MAINS ANSWER WRITING PRACTICE

GS Paper 1

Q1. Discuss the significance of the Karachi Session (1931) of the Indian National Congress in shaping India's constitutional vision and socio-economic policies during the freedom struggle. (10 marks)

Answer:

The Karachi Session of 1931, presided over by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, marked a decisive moment in defining India's future governance and socio-economic direction amid the freedom movement.

Context:

- Held shortly after Gandhi's return from the Second Round Table Conference in London.
- Occurred during public unrest following Bhagat Singh's execution and mixed reactions to the Gandhi-Irwin Pact.
- The Congress aimed to outline a framework for governance, rights, and social justice for independent India.

Significance:**1. Declaration of Fundamental Rights:**

- Adopted resolutions on Fundamental Rights and Economic Programme, laying foundations for concepts later reflected in the Preamble and Part III of the Constitution.
- Rights included freedom of speech, equality before law, protection of minorities, and access to education.

2. Socio-Economic Vision:

- Addressed equitable land distribution, labor rights, living wages, and state participation in key industries.
- Demonstrated commitment to social justice and early democratic socialism, influencing post-independence planning.

3. Balancing Ideals and Pragmatism:

- Attempted to reconcile radical and moderate approaches, providing ideological cohesion to the freedom struggle.

4. Constitutional Aspirations:



- Articulated a vision of independence that emphasized not only freedom from colonial rule but also social, political, and economic freedoms for all citizens.

Conclusion:

The Karachi Session provided a comprehensive framework for India's future constitutional and socio-economic policies, reflecting a mature and inclusive vision for nation-building.

GS Paper 2

Q2. Examine the role of pressure groups and associations in influencing policy-making in India, and discuss the challenges they present to democratic governance. (10 marks)

Answer:

Pressure groups—formal (trade unions, chambers of commerce) and informal (farmers' movements, social media collectives)—play a crucial role in shaping policy discourse in India.

Mechanisms of Influence:

1. Lobbying and Advocacy:

- Organizations like FICCI and ASSOCHAM consult with ministries to influence industrial and economic policies.

2. Mass Mobilization:

- Farmers' protests demonstrated the power of collective action to impact legislative decisions.

3. Judicial Interventions:

- NGOs such as PUCL and CPR use Public Interest Litigations to affect legal and policy outcomes.

4. Media and Digital Activism:

- Social movements leverage digital platforms to mobilize public opinion and highlight social issues.

5. Expert Inputs:

- Think tanks, e.g., NITI Aayog or IDFC Institute, provide technical analyses to guide policy and reforms.

Challenges to Democracy:

- **Unequal Representation:** Dominance of elite or corporate interests can marginalize weaker communities.
- **Opaque Funding:** Lack of transparency in NGO and lobbying finances can distort policy-making.
- **Policy Paralysis:** Intense pressure through protests or litigations can delay necessary reforms.
- **Fragmentation:** Narrow self-interests may compromise broader national goals.

Conclusion:

Pressure groups enhance participatory democracy but require regulations, transparency in lobbying, and structured stakeholder consultations to prevent misuse and ensure balanced governance.



GS Paper 3

Q3. Examine the health and environmental hazards of biomedical waste in India and evaluate the effectiveness of the Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016 and its subsequent amendments. (15 marks)

Answer:

Biomedical Waste (BMW): Waste generated during diagnosis, treatment, or immunization of humans/animals. Improper disposal threatens health and environment.

Hazards of Poor Management:

1. Health Risks:

- Exposure to pathogens like HIV, Hepatitis B/C among hospital staff, waste handlers, and scavengers.

2. Environmental Pollution:

- Open burning or incineration releases toxic substances such as dioxins and heavy metals.

3. Antimicrobial Resistance:

- Mismanagement of pharmaceutical waste contributes to AMR in microbes.

4. Water Contamination:

- Leachate from landfills pollutes groundwater, affecting urban and semi-urban populations.

Effectiveness of Bio-Medical Waste Rules, 2016 (with amendments):

• Key Provisions:

- Segregation at source with color-coded bins.
- GPS tracking and barcoding for traceability.
- Annual reporting, accident preparedness, and standardized treatment methods like autoclaving.

• Amendments (2018, 2019):

- Extended coverage to AYUSH hospitals, veterinary units, and research labs.
- Emphasis on reducing plastic waste and banning deep burial in urban regions.
- Clear responsibility on occupiers and operators, with penalties for non-compliance.

Challenges Remaining:

- Only about 70% of healthcare facilities comply fully.
- Rural and semi-urban areas often lack common treatment facilities.
- Pandemic situations like COVID-19 exposed gaps in emergency biomedical waste handling.

Conclusion:

BMW Rules provide a robust legal framework, but enforcement, monitoring, and awareness need strengthening to mitigate health and environmental risks effectively.



GS Paper 4

Q4. Is self-defence always ethically justified? Critically examine the moral dilemmas associated with self-defence in private and public life. (10 marks)

Answer:

Self-defence is the act of protecting oneself from harm, but its ethical justification depends on proportionality, intent, and context.

Arguments Supporting Ethical Justification:

- **Natural Right:** Preserving one's life is a basic moral right.
- **Proportionality Principle:** Force is justified when used in defense against aggression, aligned with just war theory.
- **Legal Sanction:** Indian Penal Code Sections 96–106 permit right to private defence.

Ethical Dilemmas:

- **Excessive Force:** Using lethal force against unarmed individuals raises ethical concerns.
- **Provocation vs Defence:** Self-defence claims may be invalid if the defender instigated the situation.
- **Public Officials:** Ethical boundaries blur when police or officials use force against protestors.
- **Preventive Action:** Anticipatory self-defence against perceived threats is morally ambiguous.

Public Life Implications:

- Crowd control and law enforcement often cite self-defence, complicating accountability.
- In international law, pre-emptive military strikes blur lines between defence and aggression.

Conclusion:

Self-defence is ethically justifiable only if it respects proportionality, necessity, and minimal harm. Moral evaluation must consider intent, context, and potential alternatives.

Current Affairs:

Q5. Critically examine the 'Panch Parivartan' Strategy by the Ministry of Education and its alignment with NEP 2020. (15 marks)

Answer:

The 'Panch Parivartan' Strategy, launched in 2024–25, seeks to accelerate NEP 2020 implementation through five reform pillars aimed at quality, inclusion, accountability, and outcomes in school education.

Five Pillars:

1. **Foundational Learning:** Ensuring literacy and numeracy by Grade 3 (aligned with NIPUN Bharat).
2. **Technology Integration:** Smart classrooms, EdTech platforms, and AI-enabled learning tools.
3. **Curriculum Transformation:** Emphasis on experiential learning, 21st-century skills, and flexible language policies.
4. **Teacher Empowerment:** Training via DIKSHA, NISHTHA, and performance-linked incentives.



5. **Outcome-Based Governance:** Data-driven monitoring through dashboards, school rankings, and state report cards.

Alignment with NEP 2020:

- Strengthens early childhood education, multilingual learning, teacher capacity building, and infrastructure development.
- Supports outcome-oriented reforms and digital inclusion, key NEP goals.

Critical Analysis:

- **Positives:** Promotes federal collaboration, bridges digital divide, emphasizes evidence-based governance.
- **Challenges:** Teacher shortages, skill gaps, digital inequity, and uncertain funding for long-term sustainability.

Conclusion:

‘Panch Parivartan’ represents a structured roadmap to operationalize NEP 2020. Its success depends on equitable implementation, resource allocation, and adaptability to local contexts.
