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

## **DAILY MCQ'S**

**FOR UPSC CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION**

**DATE: 09/10/2025 (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 the Delhi Sultanate:

1. The Iqta system under the Delhi Sultans was primarily a hereditary land revenue assignment granted to nobles.
2. Alauddin Khalji abolished the Iqta system and replaced it entirely with direct salary payment to military officers.

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:** (d)

**Explanation:**

- The *Iqta system* was **not hereditary**; it was a revenue assignment granted by the Sultan to maintain troops and collect revenue on behalf of the state. It was a transferable administrative grant. Hence, statement 1 is incorrect.
- Alauddin Khalji did not abolish the Iqta system; rather, he strengthened its control by introducing checks to prevent misuse. He ensured revenue assessment and maintained a detailed record of Iqtadars. Hence, statement 2 is incorrect.
- Thus, neither statement is correct.

**Q2.** Which of the following best describes the term *Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)* in the context of waste management?

- (a) A concept where consumers are legally responsible for segregating plastic waste before disposal.
- (b) A government-led scheme where municipal bodies are solely responsible for managing e-waste.
- (c) A policy approach where producers are made responsible for the entire lifecycle of their products, including post-consumer waste management.
- (d) A recycling system in which non-biodegradable waste is processed only by central government agencies.

**Answer:** (c)

**Explanation:**

- *Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)* is an environmental policy approach under which producers are given significant responsibility—financial and/or physical—for the treatment or disposal of post-consumer products.
- It applies to waste streams such as plastics, e-waste, and batteries.
- The main aim is to encourage producers to design environmentally friendly products and reduce the burden on public waste systems.
- Therefore, option (c) correctly defines EPR.



**Q3.** Consider the following statements regarding the Industrial Policy Reforms of 1991:

1. The 1991 reforms reduced the number of industries reserved for the public sector from 17 to 8.
2. Industrial licensing was abolished for all industries except those related to security, strategic, and environmental concerns.
3. The reforms introduced automatic approval for foreign technology agreements and foreign direct investment up to 74% in all sectors.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**Answer:** (a)

**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1:** Correct. The number of industries reserved for the public sector was reduced from 17 to 8, and later to 3.
- **Statement 2:** Correct. Industrial licensing was abolished for almost all industries except those concerning national security, public safety, and environmental concerns.
- **Statement 3:** Incorrect. The automatic approval route for FDI in 1991 allowed up to **51% foreign equity** in select high-priority industries, not 74%.
- Hence, statements 1 and 2 are correct.

**Q4.** Consider the following statements regarding the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013:

1. The Lokpal consists of a Chairperson and a maximum of eight members, of which 50% shall be judicial members.
2. The selection committee for the Lokpal includes the Prime Minister, the Speaker of the Lok Sabha, the Leader of Opposition in the Lok Sabha, the Chief Justice of India, and one eminent jurist.
3. The jurisdiction of the Lokpal extends to the Prime Minister in all cases without any exceptions.
4. Every state is bound by the Constitution to establish a Lokayukta within one year of the commencement of the Act.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

**Answer:** (a)

**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1:** Correct. The Lokpal consists of a Chairperson and up to 8 members, with 50% being judicial members.



- **Statement 2:** Correct. The selection committee comprises the Prime Minister, Speaker of Lok Sabha, Leader of Opposition in Lok Sabha, Chief Justice of India (or nominee), and one eminent jurist nominated by the President.
- **Statement 3:** Incorrect. The Lokpal's jurisdiction over the Prime Minister is **restricted**; certain cases such as international relations, external and internal security, public order, and atomic energy are excluded.
- **Statement 4:** Correct. The Act mandated that every state establish a Lokayukta within one year of its commencement.
- Hence, 1, 2 and 4 are correct.

#### Q5. Assertion – Reason type -

Assertion (A): The Akash Missile System is capable of simultaneously engaging multiple aerial targets in all weather conditions.

Reason (R): It uses an active radar seeker and is entirely imported from a foreign manufacturer.

- (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:** (c)

#### **Explanation:**

- **Assertion (A):** True. The Akash Missile System, developed by DRDO, is a medium-range surface-to-air missile (SAM) capable of engaging multiple aerial targets like aircraft, drones, and missiles in all weather conditions with the help of a multifunctional phased array radar.
- **Reason (R):** False. The system is **indigenously developed in India**, not imported, and it employs a **command-guidance system**, not an active radar seeker.
- Hence, Assertion is true but Reason is false.

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## **DAILY PRACTICE QUESTIONS FROM CURRENT AFFAIRS**

**Q1.** Consider the following statements about the SARAL tool recently in the news:

1. SARAL (Simplified and Automated Research Amplification and Learning) is an AI-based platform launched under the Anusandhan National Research Foundation (ANRF) to convert complex research papers into simplified multi-format outputs such as summaries, slides, short videos, and infographics in regional languages.
2. SARAL is being used by ANRF as an automated, binding scoring engine that ranks and allocates research grants — decisions on funding are made solely on the basis of SARAL's AI-generated impact score.

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)

**Explanation:**

Statement 1 is correct — SARAL is an AI-enabled initiative under ANRF designed to simplify and democratize access to research outputs by generating summaries and multilingual outreach materials. Statement 2 is incorrect — SARAL currently functions as a dissemination and learning tool, not as an autonomous decision-maker for research funding. Grant approvals remain with committees and human evaluators.

**Q2.** Which of the following best describes the meteorological facts about “Cyclone Shakhti” reported in October 2025?

- (a) It formed over the Bay of Bengal and made landfall on the Odisha coast as a very severe cyclonic storm.  
(b) It originated over the Arabian Sea in early October 2025 and was the season’s first named cyclonic storm, creating very rough to high seas off the Saurashtra–Kutch coast.  
(c) It was an Atlantic Ocean tropical cyclone that affected the west coast of India after crossing Africa.  
(d) It was a local monsoon low that did not intensify beyond a depression.

**Answer:** (b)

**Explanation:**

Cyclone Shakhti developed over the Arabian Sea in early October 2025, becoming the season’s first named storm and causing high sea warnings for the Saurashtra–Kutch region.

It was not an Atlantic or Bay of Bengal system, nor merely a weak monsoon low.

**Q3.** Consider the following statements about **compressive asphyxia** and its forensic aspects:

1. It typically presents with facial and neck cyanosis, subconjunctival haemorrhages, and petechial haemorrhages.
2. Compressive asphyxia as a cause of death always requires rib or sternal fractures to be present.
3. Fatal crowd-crush incidents commonly cause death by compressive asphyxia rather than isolated blunt-force trauma.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**Answer:** (c)

**Explanation:**

Statement 1 is correct — the classical triad of facial congestion, petechiae, and conjunctival haemorrhages marks compressive asphyxia.

Statement 2 is incorrect — death may occur without bone fractures; mere external compression of the chest or abdomen can prevent respiration.

Statement 3 is correct — crowd-crush and stampede deaths frequently result from thoracic compression, restricting ventilation and venous return.



**Q4.** Consider the following statements about the **snow leopard** and its conservation in India:

1. The snow leopard (*Panthera uncia*) is listed as Vulnerable on the IUCN Red List.
2. A recent national assessment estimated India's snow leopard population at around 700 individuals.
3. "Project Snow Leopard" is limited only to Ladakh and excludes other Himalayan states.

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:** (a)

**Explanation:**

Statements 1 and 2 are correct — the snow leopard is classified as Vulnerable and India's estimated population is about 700.

Statement 3 is incorrect — Project Snow Leopard is a national programme covering the entire Himalayan and Trans-Himalayan landscape, not confined to Ladakh.

**Q5.** Consider the following statements about **External Commercial Borrowings (ECBs)** under India's RBI framework:

1. ECBs include commercial bank loans, buyers'/suppliers' credit and securitised instruments with a minimum average maturity of 3 years.
2. In October 2025, RBI proposed a simplified ECB framework linking borrowing limits to a borrower's financial strength and removing cost caps.
3. ECB proceeds may be freely parked abroad in interest-bearing accounts without repatriation obligations.
4. Borrowers must file Form ECB and obtain a Loan Registration Number (LRN) through an authorised dealer before drawdown.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1, 2 and 4 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) All of the above

**Answer:** (a)

**Explanation:**

Statements 1 and 2 are correct — these describe the core structure and proposed simplifications of the ECB framework.

Statement 3 is incorrect — ECB funds are subject to end-use and repatriation norms; free parking abroad is restricted.

Statement 4 is correct — Form ECB and LRN registration are mandatory compliance requirements.

**Q6.** Tengatol — a village widely reported in October 2025 after an arson incident — is located in which one of the following administrative units?

- (a) Golaghat district of Assam (near Sarupathar) in the Disputed Area Belt along the Assam–Nagaland border
- (b) Kohima district of Nagaland adjacent to Dimapur
- (c) Nagaon district of Assam inside Kaziranga National Park
- (d) Mokokchung district of Nagaland near the Myanmar border



**Answer:** (a)

**Explanation:**

Tengatol lies in Golaghat district of Assam, near Sarupathar, within the Disputed Area Belt (B-Sector) along the Assam–Nagaland boundary. It was the site of a major border tension incident in 2025 and is administered by Assam authorities.

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## DAILY PRACTICE QUESTIONS FOR MAINS ANSWER WRITING PRACTICE

### GS Paper 1 (Indian Culture):

**Q1. Discuss how Sanskrit, Pali, Prakrit, and regional literatures contributed to the evolution of the Bhakti and Sufi traditions in India.**

**Answer:**

**Introduction:**

The medieval period of Indian history witnessed a remarkable synthesis of religious and cultural ideas. The Bhakti and Sufi movements emerged as spiritual revolts against ritualism and orthodoxy. Languages such as Sanskrit, Pali, Prakrit, and regional vernaculars became crucial mediums for expressing these devotional ideas and making spirituality accessible to the masses.

**Body:**

**1. Sanskrit Literature:**

- Sanskrit texts such as the *Bhagavad Gita*, *Bhagavata Purana*, and philosophical commentaries by Shankaracharya laid the theological foundation for Bhakti.
- Later Sanskrit poets like Jayadeva (in *Gita Govinda*) expressed passionate devotion (prem-bhakti) towards Krishna, influencing vernacular bhakti poetry.

**2. Pali and Prakrit Influence:**

- Early Buddhist and Jain texts in Pali and Prakrit democratized spiritual ideas by using languages of the common people.
- This linguistic inclusivity later inspired Bhakti saints to compose in regional tongues.

**3. Regional Literatures and the Bhakti-Sufi Synthesis:**

- Vernacular literatures—Tamil (Appar, Nayanmars), Kannada (Basavanna), Hindi (Tulsidas, Kabir), Bengali (Chaitanya), Marathi (Namdev, Tukaram)—spread Bhakti ideals of equality and love.
- Sufi poets like Amir Khusrau and Bulleh Shah, using Persian and local dialects, emphasized divine love beyond sectarian boundaries.

**4. Common Themes:**



- Denunciation of caste hierarchy, ritualism, and emphasis on *personal devotion (bhakti)* and *divine love (ishq)*.
- Promotion of a composite culture (*Ganga-Jamuni tehzeeb*).

**Conclusion:**

Thus, the intermingling of classical (Sanskrit) and vernacular (Prakrit, regional) literatures created a shared spiritual vocabulary that nurtured Bhakti and Sufi traditions. This linguistic and cultural synthesis not only enriched Indian literature but also strengthened social harmony and spiritual democratization.

## GS Paper 2 (Polity):

### Q2. Compare and contrast the composition, powers, and privileges of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha in the Indian Parliament.

**Answer:**

**Introduction:**

The Indian Parliament, a bicameral legislature, comprises the Lok Sabha (House of the People) and the Rajya Sabha (Council of States). Both chambers represent different federal and democratic principles — the Lok Sabha represents the people directly, while the Rajya Sabha represents the states.

**Body:**

#### 1. Composition:

- **Lok Sabha:** Maximum strength — 552 members (530 from states, 20 from Union Territories, 2 nominated Anglo-Indians if necessary). Currently, 543 elected.
- **Rajya Sabha:** Maximum 250 members (238 elected by states/UTs, 12 nominated by the President).

#### 2. Powers:

##### a) Legislative Powers:

- Ordinary Bills can originate in either House, but Lok Sabha has overriding power in case of disagreement (joint sitting).
- Money Bills can originate only in Lok Sabha; Rajya Sabha can only make recommendations.

##### b) Executive Powers:

- Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to Lok Sabha, not Rajya Sabha.
- Lok Sabha can pass no-confidence motion; Rajya Sabha cannot.

##### c) Financial Powers:

- Lok Sabha controls finances through Money Bill and Budget.
- Rajya Sabha has a limited advisory role.

##### d) Equal Powers:

- Constitutional amendment, impeachment of President, removal of judges — both Houses have equal powers.

#### 3. Privileges:



- Both Houses enjoy freedom of speech, immunity from proceedings for statements made in the House, and power to punish for contempt.
- Rajya Sabha, as a continuing body, is not subject to dissolution; Lok Sabha dissolves every 5 years.

**Conclusion:**

While both Houses ensure checks and balances, the Lok Sabha reflects the democratic will of the people, and the Rajya Sabha upholds the federal balance. Together, they reinforce the principle of responsible government within a cooperative federal structure.

## GS Paper 3 (Economy):

**Q3. Critically analyze the impact of the Industrial Policy Reforms of 1991 on India's economic growth and industrial structure.**

**Answer:**

**Introduction:**

The Industrial Policy of 1991 marked a watershed in India's economic history. It dismantled the License Raj, liberalized foreign investment, and redefined the role of the state in industry, laying the foundation for a market-oriented economy.

**Body:**

**1. Key Features of 1991 Reforms:**

- **Liberalization:** Abolition of industrial licensing for most industries.
- **Privatization:** Dilution of public sector monopoly and disinvestment in select PSUs.
- **Globalization:** Liberal FDI policy, import liberalization, and trade openness.

**2. Positive Impacts:**

- **Higher Industrial Growth:** Industrial growth rate accelerated from around 7–8% during the 1990s to double digits in the early 2000s.
- **Increased Competitiveness:** Entry of private and foreign players improved efficiency and technology adoption.
- **Export Growth:** India emerged as a major exporter of IT, pharmaceuticals, and automotive components.
- **Job Creation:** Service and manufacturing sectors generated new employment avenues.

**3. Challenges and Criticisms:**

- **Regional Imbalance:** Growth concentrated in western and southern states.
- **Jobless Growth:** Automation and capital-intensive industries limited employment.
- **Neglect of Small-Scale Industries:** Competition from MNCs marginalized traditional sectors.
- **Environmental Stress:** Rapid industrialization increased pollution and resource depletion.

**4. Long-term Structural Shifts:**

- From a state-dominated mixed economy to a market-driven structure.



- Shift toward services-led growth, sometimes at the cost of manufacturing depth.

**Conclusion:**

The 1991 Industrial Policy reforms transformed India into a globalized and competitive economy, laying the groundwork for sustained GDP growth. However, future policy must focus on inclusive industrialization, employment generation, and sustainable growth to realize the full potential of liberalization.

## GS Paper 4 (Ethics):

**Q4. Explain the concept of Non-partisanship and its significance for civil servants in a democratic polity like India.**

**Answer:**

**Introduction:**

Non-partisanship refers to the quality of remaining neutral and unbiased toward political parties or ideologies while performing official duties. For civil servants, it is a cornerstone of ethical governance and administrative impartiality.

**Body:**

**1. Meaning and Essence:**

- A non-partisan civil servant serves the government of the day with equal commitment, regardless of its political identity.
- It requires neutrality in decision-making, advice, and execution of policies.

**2. Constitutional and Ethical Basis:**

- The values of neutrality and objectivity are embedded in Article 309 and All India Services Conduct Rules.
- It ensures that the “permanent executive” functions as a stabilizing force beyond electoral cycles.

**3. Importance in Governance:**

- **Continuity of Administration:** While political executives change, bureaucracy remains constant.
- **Public Trust:** Citizens gain confidence when administration functions without political bias.
- **Rule of Law:** Ensures decisions are based on merit, not political convenience.
- **Professional Integrity:** Encourages fair implementation of welfare schemes and equitable service delivery.

**4. Challenges:**

- Political interference in transfers and postings.
- Pressure to favor ruling party interests.
- Temptation of post-retirement benefits or rewards.

**5. Strengthening Non-partisanship:**

- Transparent civil service reforms, fixed tenure, and strong institutional mechanisms like UPSC and CVC.



- Ethical training and internalization of values such as integrity, objectivity, and accountability.

**Conclusion:**

Non-partisanship sustains the credibility of civil services and the legitimacy of democratic governance. A truly neutral and professional bureaucracy is indispensable for ensuring that governance remains for the people, not for politics.

## **Current Affairs (Ethics & Environment):**

**Q5. “Ethics must be at the heart of global climate action.” Examine this statement in the context of equity, responsibility, and justice among nations.**

**Answer:**

**Introduction:**

Climate change poses not only an environmental crisis but also an ethical challenge. Ethical principles such as fairness, justice, and accountability must guide international climate policies to ensure equitable solutions for all nations.

**Body:**

**1. Ethical Dimensions of Climate Action:**

- **Equity:** Developed nations, responsible for historical emissions, must bear greater responsibility (“Common but Differentiated Responsibilities”).
- **Justice:** Vulnerable nations suffer most from climate impacts despite contributing least to the problem.
- **Responsibility:** Intergenerational ethics demand safeguarding the planet for future generations.

**2. Ethical Failures in Global Climate Policy:**

- Inadequate climate finance commitments by developed countries.
- Exploitation of carbon markets by richer economies.
- Resistance to technology sharing, perpetuating inequality.

**3. Ethical Frameworks in Global Agreements:**

- **Paris Agreement (2015):** Emphasizes fairness, transparency, and differentiated responsibility.
- **Loss and Damage Fund (COP28):** Recognition of climate justice for vulnerable nations.

**4. Ethical Governance in Action:**

- **Domestic Level:** Ethical policymaking demands balancing development needs with environmental stewardship.
- **International Level:** Nations must adopt cooperative ethics—prioritizing humanity over narrow national interests.

**5. Way Forward:**

- Integrating ethics in environmental education and diplomacy.
- Strengthening accountability for emission reduction commitments.



- Promoting “Green Equity” through fair finance, technology, and capacity-building support.

**Conclusion:**

Ethical climate action ensures that sustainability is rooted in justice, equity, and compassion. Only when global governance incorporates moral responsibility alongside scientific measures can humanity achieve a truly just and sustainable future.

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