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VIDHVATH IAS KAS ACADEMY
&
STUDY CENTRE

DAILY MCQ'S

FOR UPSC CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION

DATE: 11/10/2025 (SATURDAY)

- **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:

1. The *Saila dance* of Madhya Pradesh is performed by young boys who hold sticks and beat them rhythmically after the harvest season.
2. The *Kummi dance* of Tamil Nadu is performed exclusively by men during post-harvest celebrations.

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:

- **Saila Dance:** A post-harvest tribal dance popular in Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh. It is performed by young men forming circles and rhythmically beating sticks.
- **Kummi Dance:** A folk dance of Tamil Nadu performed mainly by **women** during festivals and harvest celebrations, involving rhythmic hand clapping.

Hence, **only Statement 1 is correct.**

Q2. Under the Kyoto Protocol, which one of the following mechanisms allows developed countries to invest in emission reduction projects in developing countries as an alternative to domestic emission reduction?

- (a) Joint Implementation (JI)
- (b) Emission Trading (ET)
- (c) Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)
- (d) Carbon Sequestration Scheme (CSS)

Answer: (c) Clean Development Mechanism

Explanation:

- **Clean Development Mechanism (CDM):** Allows developed (Annex I) countries to implement emission reduction projects in developing (non-Annex I) countries and earn **Certified Emission Reduction (CER)** credits.
- **Joint Implementation (JI):** Applies between Annex I countries only.
- **Emission Trading (ET):** Allows countries to trade surplus emission allowances.
- **CSS:** Not a Kyoto Protocol mechanism.

Hence, **the correct answer is (c) Clean Development Mechanism.**

Q3. Consider the following statements:

1. Repo is an instrument of liquidity absorption used by the RBI when it borrows money from commercial banks.



2. An increase in the repo rate generally reduces the money supply in the economy.
3. In a repo transaction, the RBI sells government securities with an agreement to repurchase them later.

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: (b) 2 and 3 only

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 – Incorrect:** Repo is used for **liquidity injection**, not absorption. For absorption, RBI uses the **Reverse Repo**.
- **Statement 2 – Correct:** A higher repo rate makes borrowing costlier for banks, thereby reducing credit and money supply.
- **Statement 3 – Correct:** In a repo, RBI sells securities to banks with an agreement to repurchase them later, providing short-term liquidity.

Hence, **Statements 2 and 3 are correct.**

Q4. Consider the following statements:

1. Article 29(1) provides protection to the cultural and educational rights of minorities only.
2. Article 30(1) grants all minorities the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice.
3. The term “minority” has been explicitly defined in the Constitution.
4. The State cannot discriminate in granting aid to educational institutions on the ground that it is under the management of a minority, whether based on religion or language.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: (a) 2 and 4 only

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 – Incorrect:** Article 29(1) protects the interests of **any section of citizens** with a distinct language, script, or culture — not just minorities.
- **Statement 2 – Correct:** Article 30(1) grants **minorities (religious or linguistic)** the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice.
- **Statement 3 – Incorrect:** The term *minority* is **not defined** in the Constitution; it is determined through judicial interpretation and executive decision.



- **Statement 4 – Correct:** Article 30(2) prohibits the State from denying aid to an institution solely because it is minority-managed.

Hence, **Statements 2 and 4 are correct.**

Q5. Assertion – Reason type -

Assertion (A):

The highest tidal range on Earth is observed in regions where the coastal configuration forms a funnel shape, such as the Bay of Fundy in Canada.

Reason (R):

Funnel-shaped coastlines cause resonance between the natural period of the basin and the tidal period, leading to amplification of tidal waves.

- (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:

- The **Bay of Fundy (Canada)** experiences the world's **highest tidal range** (up to 15–16 metres).
- The **funnel-shaped coast** narrows and shallows toward the inner bay, amplifying tidal height.
- The **resonance effect** occurs when the bay's natural oscillation period matches the tidal period (about 12.4 hours), further enhancing tidal amplitude.

Hence, **both Assertion and Reason are true**, and the Reason **correctly explains** the Assertion.

DAILY PRACTICE QUESTIONS FROM CURRENT AFFAIRS

Q1. With reference to the **Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine 2025**, consider the following statements:

1. The 2025 prize was awarded for discoveries concerning mechanisms of **peripheral immune tolerance** (regulatory immune mechanisms that limit autoimmunity).
2. These discoveries directly *caused* the development and widespread clinical use of **CAR-T cell therapy** for cancers.

Which of the statements above is/are correct and, if both are correct, does statement 2 correctly explain statement 1?

- (a) Both 1 and 2 are correct and 2 is the correct explanation of 1.
- (b) Both 1 and 2 are correct but 2 is **not** the correct explanation of 1.
- (c) Only statement 1 is correct.
- (d) Only statement 2 is correct.



Answer: (c) Only statement 1 is correct.

Explanation:

The 2025 Nobel Prize was awarded for discoveries concerning **peripheral immune tolerance** involving regulatory T-cells that prevent autoimmunity.

While this knowledge supports next-generation immunotherapies, **CAR-T therapy** is a separate genetic engineering technology. The two are related conceptually, but not causally linked.

Q2. Which one of the following statements about the **PM-SETU (2025)** scheme is correct?

- (a) It is a centrally-sponsored scheme with an outlay of about **₹60,000 crore** to upgrade 1,000 Government ITIs in a hub-and-spoke model (200 hubs + 800 spokes).
- (b) It is purely a **central-sector** scheme financed 100% by the Centre.
- (c) It focuses only on setting up new private skilling institutes.
- (d) It is a market-based initiative with no government funding.

Answer: (a)

Explanation:

PM-SETU (Pradhan Mantri – Skilling & Employability Transformation through Upgraded ITIs) aims to modernize 1,000 Government ITIs using a **hub-and-spoke model** with ~₹60,000 crore outlay. It introduces industry-linked courses and infrastructure improvements under a **centrally sponsored** format.

Q3. Consider the following statements regarding the **coral larvae cryobank** recently launched in the Philippines:

- 1. A coral larvae cryobank focuses on cryopreserving **larval stages** rather than only adult coral fragments, thus conserving genetic diversity.
- 2. Cryobanking larvae allows instant restoration of whole adult reefs after thawing, without further biological steps.
- 3. Larval cryobanking serves as an **insurance-bank** for future restoration techniques such as larval reseeded and assisted gene flow.

Which of the above statements are correct?

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

Answer: (b) 1 and 3 only.

Explanation:

Cryobanks preserve **larval and gamete stages** to maintain coral genetic diversity for future use.

However, thawed larvae cannot instantly regenerate reefs — they need controlled rearing, substrate settlement, and environmental support. Hence, statements 1 and 3 are correct; statement 2 is incorrect.

Q4. Consider the following statements about the **IUCN World Conservation Congress 2025**:

- 1. The Congress is IUCN's highest decision-making assembly, meeting every four years to set global conservation priorities.



2. The 2025 Congress is scheduled in **Abu Dhabi, UAE**, including the Forum, Exhibition, and Members' Assembly.
3. It functions solely as a scientific conference with no voting or decision-making role.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Answer: (b) 1 and 2 only.

Explanation:

The IUCN Congress is the organization's top decision-making event held every four years, combining science, policy, and voting sessions.

The 2025 edition will take place in **Abu Dhabi**, and includes a Forum, Exhibition, and Assembly.

Statement 3 is incorrect because the Congress votes on global conservation motions and the Union's program.

Q5. With reference to the **Tigers Outside Tiger Reserves (TOTR)** project launched in 2025, consider the following statements:

1. TOTR focuses only on managing tigers **within** existing Project Tiger reserves.
2. It aims to strengthen habitat connectivity, improve buffer and corridor management, and reduce conflict in areas where tigers roam outside reserves.
3. The project has an allocation of about **₹88.7 crore** for 2025–2028, coordinated by NTCA and State Forest Departments.
4. Its core approach involves relocating large tiger populations into agricultural zones for tourism.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Answer: (b) 2 and 3 only.

Explanation:

TOTR is designed to protect tigers **outside protected areas**, enhance connectivity, reduce human-wildlife conflict, and use technology for monitoring.

The project runs 2025–28 with an outlay of about ₹88.7 crore.

It does **not** relocate tigers for tourism; rather, it ensures coexistence in multi-use landscapes.

Q6. On the Makran Coast along the Arabian Sea, which of the following correctly describes the **longitudinal order (west → east)** of the ports **Gwadar, Pasni, and Ormara**?

- (a) Gwadar → Pasni → Ormara
- (b) Pasni → Gwadar → Ormara



(c) Ormara → Pasni → Gwadar

(d) Gwadar → Ormara → Pasni

Answer: (a) Gwadar → Pasni → Ormara

Explanation:

From west to east, the sequence is **Gwadar (62.3°E)**, **Pasni (63.4°E)**, and **Ormara (64.5°E)**.

Pasni is a smaller fishing and cargo port east of Gwadar on Pakistan's Makran coast.

DAILY PRACTICE QUESTIONS FOR MAINS ANSWER WRITING PRACTICE

GS Paper 1 –

Q1. Discuss how regional languages and vernacular literatures contributed to the democratization of knowledge and religious thought in medieval India.

Answer:

Introduction:

During the medieval period, India witnessed a linguistic and literary renaissance. Regional languages such as Tamil, Kannada, Telugu, Bengali, Marathi, and Hindi flourished, allowing philosophical and religious ideas to reach the masses.

Body:

1. **Break from Sanskrit monopoly:**

Until the early medieval era, Sanskrit dominated religious and intellectual discourse. The rise of Bhakti and Sufi movements encouraged the use of regional languages, thus decentralizing religious authority and making spirituality more inclusive.

2. **Vernacularization of religion:**

- *Bhakti saints* like Tukaram (Marathi), Kabir (Hindi), and Andal (Tamil) composed devotional poetry in local tongues, accessible to ordinary people.
- *Sufi saints* such as Baba Farid and Bulleh Shah used Punjabi and Hindavi, integrating Islamic mysticism with local idioms.

3. **Literature as an egalitarian force:**

- These vernacular works questioned caste hierarchies and priestly domination.
- Through songs, couplets, and dohas, they spread ideas of equality, devotion, and personal salvation.

4. **Socio-cultural democratization:**

- Regional courts and rulers patronized poets and chroniclers in their native languages, fostering literary diversity.
- Literacy and participation in cultural discourse grew, creating a shared moral consciousness.



Conclusion:

Vernacular literatures transformed India's intellectual landscape by bringing philosophical, devotional, and moral ideas from elite circles to common people. They democratized both **knowledge and faith**, laying foundations for India's pluralistic and inclusive ethos.

GS Paper 2 –

Q2. “The 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments have deepened grassroots democracy but challenges to effective decentralization remain.” Discuss.

Answer:

Introduction:

The 73rd and 74th Amendments (1992) institutionalized **Panchayati Raj** and **Urban Local Bodies**, ensuring decentralized governance and participatory democracy in India.

Body:

1. **Achievements:**

- **Institutional Framework:** Three-tier panchayat system, regular elections, and reservation for SCs, STs, and women.
- **Empowerment of Women:** One-third reservation (now 50% in many states) has enhanced female political participation.
- **Democratic Deepening:** Local bodies act as forums for community-level decision-making.

2. **Persistent Challenges:**

- **Fiscal Dependency:** Local bodies lack independent revenue sources; dependence on state grants weakens autonomy.
- **Bureaucratic Control:** State governments retain control over administrative and financial functions, reducing local accountability.
- **Capacity Deficit:** Shortage of trained personnel and poor planning capabilities limit effective governance.
- **Urban Governance Issues:** Parastatal bodies (e.g., water boards) dilute municipal authority.

3. **Way Forward:**

- Strengthen fiscal devolution as per the 15th Finance Commission's recommendations.
- Promote *bottom-up planning* and digital transparency (e.g., e-Gram Swaraj).
- Build administrative capacity and ensure convergence between rural and urban planning.

Conclusion:

While the 73rd and 74th Amendments marked a turning point in India's democratic structure, **real decentralization** requires political will, fiscal autonomy, and citizen empowerment at the grassroots.

GS Paper 3 –

Q3. Discuss how India's transition towards green energy can be balanced with its developmental imperatives.



Answer:

Introduction:

As the world's third-largest energy consumer, India faces the dual challenge of sustaining growth while addressing climate change. Balancing green energy transition with development is critical for inclusive progress.

Body:

1. Energy and Development Linkage:

- Energy drives industrialization, employment, and urbanization.
- Yet, fossil fuels contribute over 55% of India's emissions, threatening sustainability.

2. Steps Towards Green Transition:

- **National Hydrogen Mission** aims to make India a global hub for green hydrogen.
- **Solar push:** India ranks among the top five countries for solar capacity.
- **International Solar Alliance** reflects global leadership.
- **FAME Scheme** supports electric mobility.

3. Challenges:

- High cost of renewable storage and grid integration.
- Dependence on imported critical minerals.
- Socio-economic concerns: Coal-sector jobs, regional disparities.

4. Balancing Strategies:

- **Just Transition Framework:** Gradual phase-out of coal with worker reskilling.
- **Green Industrial Policy:** Incentivize domestic manufacturing of solar panels, batteries.
- **Blended Finance & Carbon Markets:** Encourage private investment in renewables.
- **Energy Access Equity:** Prioritize affordable clean energy for rural India.

Conclusion:

India's green transition must harmonize environmental stewardship with developmental justice. Through technology, innovation, and inclusive policies, India can become a model of **sustainable growth with equity**.

GS Paper 4 –

Q4. "Ethical leadership is not about popularity but about moral courage." Explain with suitable examples.

Answer:

Introduction:

Ethical leadership refers to decision-making guided by integrity, fairness, and accountability. It often demands moral courage — the ability to do what is right despite personal or political risk.

Body:



1. Moral Courage Defined:

It is the inner strength to uphold ethical principles even under pressure, opposition, or threat.

2. Ethical Leadership in Practice:

- Leaders must resist populist temptations and take decisions based on long-term moral reasoning.
- **Example:** Lal Bahadur Shastri's resignation after a railway accident reflected personal accountability.
- **Example:** E. Sreedharan, "Metro Man," prioritized transparency and efficiency over political pressures.

3. Ethical Challenges:

- Decision-making in governance often involves competing interests.
- Popularity-based choices may yield short-term gains but harm ethical standards and public trust.

4. Moral Courage in Public Service:

- Upholding whistleblower protection.
- Defending the rule of law over political expediency.
- Speaking truth to power for public good.

Conclusion:

Ethical leadership demands **moral conviction**, not crowd approval. True leaders uphold integrity and justice, even when unpopular, thereby reinforcing citizens' faith in democratic and ethical governance.

Current Affairs –

Q5. Examine how India's logistics sector is undergoing transformation and its significance for economic competitiveness and inclusive growth.

Answer:

Introduction:

India's logistics sector — encompassing transportation, warehousing, and supply-chain management — contributes about **13% of GDP** and employs over 22 million people. Its transformation is key to reducing costs, boosting exports, and enhancing ease of living.

Body:

1. Present Challenges:

- Fragmented transport modes and poor multimodal integration.
- Logistics cost ~14% of GDP (higher than global average of 8–10%).
- Regulatory bottlenecks and infrastructural gaps.

2. Transformative Reforms:

- **PM Gati Shakti National Master Plan (2021):** Unified GIS-based platform integrating 16 ministries for seamless infrastructure coordination.



- **National Logistics Policy (2022):** Focuses on data-driven planning, human resource development, and performance-based indices.
- **Dedicated Freight Corridors:** Reduced transit times and improved freight efficiency.
- **Multimodal Logistics Parks (MMLPs):** Enhance last-mile connectivity and warehousing.
- **Digitalization:** E-logistics marketplaces, FASTag, e-Way bills, and unified logistics interface platforms.

3. Economic and Social Impact:

- Lower logistics costs enhance manufacturing competitiveness and export potential.
- Improved rural connectivity supports agri-value chains and MSMEs.
- Green logistics reduces carbon emissions and urban congestion.

4. Remaining Issues:

- Need for skill development and adoption of emerging technologies (AI, IoT).
- Harmonization of state-level logistics policies.
- Financing models for PPP-based logistics parks.

Conclusion:

India's logistics transformation marks a **paradigm shift** from fragmented, cost-heavy operations to an integrated, technology-driven ecosystem. If sustained, it can become the backbone of **Atmanirbhar Bharat**, promoting inclusive, efficient, and green economic growth.
