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

# DAILY MCQ'S

**FOR UPSC CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION**

**DATE: 1/11/2025 (SATURDAY)**

- **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 Swadeshi and Boycott Movement (1905–1908):**

1. The initial phase of the movement in Bengal was led primarily by moderate leaders like Surendranath Banerjee, who emphasized petitions and protests.
2. The movement soon spread to other parts of India, where leaders like Lala Lajpat Rai and Bal Gangadhar Tilak infused a more assertive, nationalist character into it.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Answer:** (c) Both 1 and 2

**Explanation:**

The Swadeshi and Boycott Movement began in response to the Partition of Bengal (1905). Initially, moderate leaders like Surendranath Banerjee and Krishna Kumar Mitra organized meetings, processions, and petitions emphasizing constitutional protest. However, the movement soon took a more radical turn with the involvement of Tilak, Aurobindo Ghosh, and Lajpat Rai, who emphasized self-reliance, indigenous industry, and passive resistance. Thus, both statements are correct — the movement evolved from moderate beginnings into a broader, assertive national campaign.

**Q2. With reference to ecological succession, consider the following:**

Which one of the following correctly describes the process?

- (a) A predictable and directional change in the species composition of a community over time
- (b) A random replacement of dominant species caused by sudden abiotic stress
- (c) A cyclical and reversible transformation of species caused by seasonal migration
- (d) A spatial variation in species diversity across biogeographical zones

**Answer:** (a) A predictable and directional change in the species composition of a community over time

**Explanation:**

Ecological succession is a predictable, orderly, and directional process of change in species structure and community composition over time. It may be **primary** (on newly exposed surfaces without soil) or **secondary** (on disturbed areas where soil remains). It always proceeds toward a more stable **climax community**. It is neither random nor reversible (eliminating options b and c), and it refers to temporal rather than spatial variation (eliminating option d).

**Q3. Consider the following statements regarding Government Securities (G-Secs) in India:**

1. G-Secs are issued by both the Central and State Governments.
2. The interest received from G-Secs is completely tax-free for all categories of investors.
3. G-Secs can be traded both in the primary and secondary markets through electronic platforms regulated by the RBI.

How many of the above statements are correct?



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

**Answer:** (b) Only two

**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1 – Correct:** Both the Central and State Governments issue G-Secs. The latter are known as State Development Loans (SDLs).
- **Statement 2 – Incorrect:** Interest on G-Secs is taxable under the Income Tax Act; there is no blanket exemption.
- **Statement 3 – Correct:** G-Secs are traded in both primary markets (via auctions) and secondary markets (through platforms like Negotiated Dealing System – Order Matching (NDS-OM) under the RBI).

Hence, two statements are correct.

**Q4. Consider the following statements about the Speaker of the Lok Sabha:**

1. The Speaker's decision on disqualification of a member under the Tenth Schedule is subject to judicial review.
2. The Speaker is elected by the Lok Sabha from among its members through a simple majority of those present and voting.
3. When the Speaker resigns, the resignation is addressed to the Deputy Speaker.
4. The Speaker continues in office even after the dissolution of the Lok Sabha until a new Speaker is elected.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

**Answer:** (c) Only three

**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1 – Correct:** In *Kihoto Hollohan v. Zachillhu (1992)*, the Supreme Court held that the Speaker's decision under the Tenth Schedule is subject to judicial review on grounds of mala fides or perversity.
- **Statement 2 – Correct:** The Speaker is elected by a simple majority of members present and voting.
- **Statement 3 – Correct:** The Speaker's resignation is addressed to the Deputy Speaker.
- **Statement 4 – Incorrect:** The Speaker does not continue after dissolution if not re-elected as a member; only until immediately before the first meeting of the new Lok Sabha.

Hence, three statements are correct.

**Q5. Assertion – Reason type -**

**Assertion (A):** The western coasts of India receive rainfall in summer mainly from the southwest monsoon winds.

**Reason 1 (R1):** These winds blow from the land toward the sea after crossing the Arabian Desert.

**Reason 2 (R2):** The presence of the Western Ghats forces moisture-laden winds to rise, causing orographic rainfall.

- (a) Both R1 and R2 are correct and R2 is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both R1 and R2 are correct but neither is the correct explanation of A
- (c) R1 is correct but R2 is incorrect
- (d) R1 is incorrect but R2 is correct

**Answer:** (d) R1 is incorrect but R2 is correct

**Explanation:**

The southwest monsoon originates from the Indian Ocean and Arabian Sea, carrying abundant moisture. It moves **from sea to land**, not from land to sea — hence R1 is incorrect. The Western Ghats intercept these winds, forcing them to rise and cool, resulting in heavy **orographic rainfall** along the western coast — making R2 correct. Thus, R2 correctly supports the assertion.

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## DAILY PRACTICE QUESTIONS FROM CURRENT AFFAIRS

**Q1. Consider the following statements regarding the UDAN Scheme:**

1. The scheme is implemented under the aegis of the Ministry of Civil Aviation with viability gap funding shared equally by the Centre and the concerned State Government.
2. Only scheduled commercial airlines with minimum 10 years of continuous operation are eligible to participate under UDAN routes.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Answer:** (a)

**Explanation:**

The UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Naagrik) scheme aims to enhance regional air connectivity through financial support (Viability Gap Funding), shared 80:20 between Centre and State (90:10 for North-Eastern states). Hence, Statement 1 is correct.

Statement 2 is incorrect because the scheme allows participation of both new and existing scheduled/non-scheduled operators, not restricted to those with 10 years' experience.

The scheme promotes smaller airstrips and affordable regional routes under the Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS).



**Q2. Which one of the following Indian beaches was newly awarded the Blue Flag certification in 2024, making India's total number of Blue Flag beaches reach 13?**

- (a) Minicoy Thundi Beach
- (b) Kovalam Beach, Tamil Nadu
- (c) Kappad Beach, Kerala
- (d) Aksa Beach, Maharashtra

**Answer:** (b)

**Explanation:**

In 2024, Kovalam Beach (Tamil Nadu) and Eden Beach (Puducherry) received Blue Flag certification, raising India's total to 13 beaches.

The Blue Flag is an international eco-label awarded by the Foundation for Environmental Education (FEE), Denmark, based on parameters such as water quality, environmental education, waste management, and safety standards.

**Q3. Consider the following statements regarding Amoebic Meningoencephalitis (PAM):**

1. It is caused by *Naegleria fowleri*, a free-living amoeba commonly found in warm freshwater bodies.
2. The disease primarily spreads through ingestion of contaminated water or food.
3. India reported its first confirmed case of this infection in 2024 in Kerala.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

**Answer:** (b)

**Explanation:**

Statement 1 is correct — *Naegleria fowleri*, known as the “brain-eating amoeba,” thrives in warm freshwater lakes or poorly chlorinated pools.

Statement 2 is incorrect — The infection occurs when contaminated water enters through the nose, not by ingestion.

Statement 3 is correct — India's first confirmed case was reported in 2024 from Kerala, following similar incidents in Pakistan and the USA.

**Q4. Consider the following statements regarding the Authorised Economic Operator (AEO) Programme in India:**

1. It is implemented by the Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs (CBIC) to promote ease of doing business in international trade.
2. AEO status provides faster customs clearances, reduced examination, and mutual recognition with partner countries.
3. Only exporters are eligible to apply for AEO certification under the current policy framework.

How many of the above statements are correct?



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

**Answer:** (b)

**Explanation:**

Statement 1 is correct — The AEO Programme is implemented by CBIC to enhance supply chain security and facilitate global trade.

Statement 2 is correct — AEOs enjoy privileges such as faster clearances, deferred duty payments, and mutual recognition with other nations through MRAs.

Statement 3 is incorrect — AEO status is open to importers, exporters, logistics operators, customs brokers, and warehouse operators.

Hence, two statements are correct.

**Q5. Assertion – Reason type -**

**Assertion (A):** Comets often develop long, bright tails when they approach the Sun.

**Reason (R1):** As a comet nears the Sun, solar radiation vaporises its icy nucleus, forming a tail that always points away from the Sun.

**Reason (R2):** The gravitational pull of the Sun drags the comet's dust and gases into a curved tail facing the Sun.

Which of the following is correct?

- (a) Both R1 and R2 are correct and R2 is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both R1 and R2 are correct but R1 is the correct explanation of A
- (c) R1 is correct but R2 is incorrect
- (d) R1 is incorrect but R2 is correct

**Answer:** (c)

**Explanation:**

R1 is correct — When a comet approaches the Sun, heat vaporises volatile materials in its nucleus, and the solar wind pushes this material away, forming a tail directed opposite the Sun.

R2 is incorrect — The Sun's gravity attracts matter; it does not cause the tail to face toward the Sun.

Hence, R1 is correct but R2 is incorrect.

**Q6. Consider the following statements about Kotada Bhadli:**

1. It is a Harappan site located in the present-day state of Gujarat.
2. Excavations here have revealed evidence of fortification and craft specialisation.
3. It lies in close proximity to the Rann of Kutch region.
4. The site shows evidence of Indo-Roman trade through coins and amphora fragments.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two



- (c) Only three  
(d) All four

**Answer:** (c)

**Explanation:**

Statements 1, 2, and 3 are correct — Kotada Bhadli, located near Kutch in Gujarat, is a mature Harappan fortified settlement known for craft workshops and bead-making activity.  
Statement 4 is incorrect — No Roman artefacts have been found here; Indo-Roman trade evidence comes from post-Harappan coastal sites such as Lothal and Arikamedu.  
Hence, three statements are correct.

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## DAILY PRACTICE QUESTIONS FOR MAINS ANSWER WRITING PRACTICE

### GS Paper 1 –

**Q1.** *Critically examine how 19th-century social reform movements contributed to the rise of modern nationalism in India.*

**Answer:**

The 19th-century social reform movements were a prelude to India's political awakening. Emerging during the colonial period, these movements sought to eradicate social evils and infuse rationalism, equality, and humanism into Indian society.

Leaders like **Raja Ram Mohan Roy**, through the Brahmo Samaj, opposed practices such as *sati* and child marriage while advocating widow remarriage and women's education. The **Prarthana Samaj** and **Arya Samaj** reinterpreted Hinduism to align with modern ideas of equality. Reformers like **Jyotirao Phule** and **Periyar** fought caste discrimination and gender inequality, broadening the social base of reform.

These movements fostered **critical thinking, individual liberty, and rationality**, thereby dismantling blind orthodoxy. The revivalist strand—like the **Arya Samaj** and **Ramakrishna Mission**—helped restore pride in India's civilizational ethos, countering the colonial narrative of inferiority.

Crucially, these reforms created a new **educated middle class**, which later formed the intellectual foundation of nationalism. The social unity they envisaged paved the way for political unity against British rule. Reform movements thus provided both **moral and ideological preparation** for India's freedom struggle by linking social regeneration with national awakening.

In essence, these movements were the social roots of Indian nationalism, reforming society from within while nurturing a modern, collective consciousness.

### GS Paper 2 –

**Q2.** *Discuss how cooperative federalism in India is evolving amidst growing centralization of power. Suggest measures to strengthen fiscal and political federalism.*

**Answer:**

India's Constitution establishes a **quasi-federal structure** with a strong Centre, yet it envisions cooperation through institutions and interdependence. Over time, however, concerns over centralization—via fiscal dominance, use of Article 356, and centrally sponsored schemes—have challenged the federal balance.

The evolution of **cooperative federalism** can be seen through mechanisms such as the **NITI Aayog, GST Council, and Inter-State Council**. The GST Council, for instance, represents true fiscal collaboration, where decisions are taken by consensus. Yet, recent trends—like shrinking state fiscal space and unilateral decisions on taxation or centrally funded schemes—reflect a drift towards **competitive centralization**.

To strengthen cooperative federalism, several steps are needed:

- **Fiscal empowerment of States:** Broader tax autonomy and timely devolution of funds as per Finance Commission recommendations.
- **Institutional mechanisms:** Reviving the Inter-State Council as a regular policy forum.
- **Political culture:** Encouraging coalition consensus rather than top-down directives.
- **Empowering local bodies:** Genuine decentralization can make federalism more participatory.

Hence, India must balance **national unity with regional diversity** through dialogue, trust, and fiscal fairness—transforming federalism into a living partnership rather than a constitutional formality.

## GS Paper 3 – FRBM Act

**Q3.** *Critically evaluate the relevance of the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act, 2003 in achieving macroeconomic stability in India.*

**Answer:**

The FRBM Act, 2003, was enacted to institutionalize fiscal discipline by setting targets for deficit reduction and limiting public debt. Its primary objectives were to ensure **intergenerational equity, macroeconomic stability, and policy credibility**.

Initially, the Act set fiscal deficit at 3% of GDP and revenue deficit at 0%. However, compliance has been inconsistent—often relaxed during crises (e.g., 2008 financial crisis, COVID-19 pandemic). Despite lapses, the Act created a **framework of accountability** by mandating fiscal transparency, mid-year reviews, and disclosures.

The Act's relevance lies in three key aspects:

1. **Macroeconomic discipline:** It curbed fiscal profligacy and reduced inflationary pressures.
2. **Investor confidence:** Predictable fiscal policy improved India's creditworthiness.
3. **Institutional culture:** States adopted similar legislation, broadening fiscal responsibility.

Yet, critics argue the Act is rigid, ignoring counter-cyclical needs. The **FRBM Review Committee (N.K. Singh, 2017)** recommended flexibility through an **escape clause** and emphasized a debt-to-GDP anchor (60%) rather than strict deficit targets.

Thus, while the FRBM Act remains vital for fiscal prudence, it must evolve into a **dynamic framework** that balances discipline with flexibility, ensuring sustainable growth without stifling development spending.



## GS Paper 4 – Ethics, Integrity and Aptitude

**Q4.** “Ethical governance is not merely about compliance but about character.” Examine this statement in the context of public administration.

**Answer:**

Ethical governance goes beyond adherence to laws or codes of conduct; it is rooted in the moral integrity of individuals entrusted with public authority. Compliance ensures legality, but **character ensures morality**—the inner compass that guides decisions when laws are silent.

Public officials face complex ethical dilemmas where procedural rules may conflict with public interest. In such cases, **virtues like honesty, empathy, fairness, and courage** determine ethical conduct. For instance, a bureaucrat resisting undue political pressure or a police officer showing compassion towards vulnerable citizens embodies ethical character, not mere compliance.

Institutional ethics—codes, vigilance mechanisms, and transparency laws—create a framework for accountability. However, without internal moral conviction, such systems remain superficial. **Gandhian ethics** emphasize that true governance stems from self-discipline and purity of intent.

Building ethical governance thus requires:

- Ethical leadership that sets personal examples.
- Value-based training in civil services.
- Institutional incentives for integrity and public service orientation.

In essence, governance anchored in character transcends rules—it transforms administration into a moral enterprise dedicated to public welfare and trust.

## GS Paper – Current Affairs

**Q5.** Highlight the key findings of the UNESCO Global Education Monitoring Report 2025 and examine their implications for India’s education policy.

**Answer:**

The UNESCO **Global Education Monitoring (GEM) Report 2025** emphasizes “**Education for Sustainability and Inclusion**,” focusing on climate literacy, digital access, and equitable learning outcomes. It warns that over 40% of learners globally lack basic digital skills, and education systems are not adapting fast enough to emerging socio-environmental challenges.

For India, the report holds crucial implications. Despite progress under the **National Education Policy (NEP) 2020**, challenges persist in **learning inequality, teacher training, and digital divide**. Rural schools lag behind urban counterparts, and gender disparities remain in secondary education access.

The report recommends integrating **climate education and sustainability learning** into school curricula—aligning well with India’s NEP vision of experiential learning. It also stresses the need for **public investment** in early childhood education and **bridging the digital gap**, especially after COVID-19 disruptions.

India’s initiatives like **PM SHRI Schools, Samagra Shiksha**, and **DIKSHA** platform resonate with these goals but require stronger implementation and monitoring.



In conclusion, the GEM Report 2025 reinforces that education reform must be holistic—ensuring inclusion, sustainability, and adaptability. For India, aligning NEP 2020 with these global priorities can create a future-ready, equitable education ecosystem.

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VIDHVATH IAS