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VIDHVATH IAS KAS ACADEMY & STUDY CENTRE

DAILY MCQ'S

FOR UPSC CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION

DATE: 18/11/2025 (TUESDAY)

- **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. With reference to the philosophical teachings of Jainism, consider the following statements:

1. The doctrine of *Syadvada* asserts that truth can be expressed from seven different conditional standpoints.
2. *Anekantavada* emphasizes the multifaceted nature of reality and rejects absolute assertions.
3. The concept of *Nishkama Karma* in Jainism advocates action without attachment to the fruits.

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. *Syadvada* is a theory of conditioned predication, proposing seven possible ways of expressing truth depending on context.
- Statement 2 is correct. *Anekantavada* emphasizes that reality is multifaceted, and any single viewpoint is partial and incomplete.
- Statement 3 is incorrect. *Nishkama Karma* is a concept present in the Bhagavad Gita (Hindu philosophy), not in Jainism. Jainism emphasizes non-attachment but does not express it as *Nishkama Karma*.

Q2. Which of the following wildlife sanctuaries is the only one in India known to host a population of the rare Bengal Florican and is located within the Indo-Burma Biodiversity Hotspot?

- (a) Valmiki Wildlife Sanctuary
- (b) Dibru-Saikhowa Wildlife Sanctuary
- (c) Pakke Wildlife Sanctuary
- (d) Manas Wildlife Sanctuary

Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- Dibru-Saikhowa Wildlife Sanctuary in Assam is one of the last surviving habitats of the critically endangered Bengal Florican. It falls within the Indo-Burma Biodiversity Hotspot and is a unique sanctuary in terms of both flora and fauna.
- Manas is also home to the Bengal Florican but is a National Park/World Heritage Site, not exclusively a sanctuary for this species.

Q3. With reference to the World Trade Organization (WTO), consider the following statements:

1. The WTO dispute settlement mechanism allows for unilateral retaliatory action if a member finds its trade interests adversely affected.
2. The Agreement on Agriculture under the WTO permits subsidies classified under the Green Box without any limits.



3. The Trade Facilitation Agreement aims to simplify and harmonize customs procedures to expedite the movement of goods across borders.

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 incorrect. WTO's dispute settlement mechanism prohibits unilateral retaliation. Retaliation requires authorization by the Dispute Settlement Body (DSB).
- Statement 2 is correct. Green Box subsidies are minimally trade-distorting and allowed without limits.
- Statement 3 is correct. The Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) focuses on simplification, transparency, and efficiency of customs procedures.

Q4. With reference to the Fundamental Rights under the Indian Constitution, consider the following statements:

1. Right to form associations or unions includes the right to collective bargaining and strike.
2. Freedom to manage religious affairs includes the right to establish and maintain institutions for religious and charitable purposes.
3. The right to life and personal liberty under Article 21 includes the right to reputation.
4. Right to move freely throughout the territory of India is subject to restrictions imposed in the interest of public order and morality only.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- Statement 1 is incorrect. While the right to form associations is guaranteed, collective bargaining and strike are not fundamental rights and can be restricted.
- Statement 2 is correct. Article 26 allows religious denominations to establish and maintain institutions for religious and charitable purposes.
- Statement 3 is correct. The Supreme Court has interpreted the right to reputation as part of Article 21.
- Statement 4 is incorrect. Restrictions can be imposed on grounds of public order, morality, security of the State, and protection of interests of Scheduled Tribes (Article 19(5)).



Q5. Assertion – Reason type -

Assertion (A): The chemical industry can significantly reduce carbon emissions by adopting electrification and using renewable energy sources.

Reason (R1): High-temperature processes like steam cracking can be powered by electricity generated from renewable sources.

Reason (R2): Chemical processes are inherently reliant on fossil fuel feedstocks that cannot be substituted for low-carbon alternatives.

- (a) Both A and R1 are correct, and R1 is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R1 are correct, but R1 is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is correct but both reasons are incorrect.
- (d) A is correct, R1 is correct, but R2 is incorrect.

Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- Assertion is correct. Electrification and renewable energy can decarbonize chemical industry processes.
- R1 is correct. High-temperature processes can be electrified using renewable energy sources, helping reduce emissions.
- R2 is incorrect. Many chemical feedstocks can be replaced with bio-based or recycled alternatives, and emerging technologies (like green hydrogen) offer low-carbon options.

DAILY PRACTICE QUESTIONS FROM CURRENT AFFAIRS

Q1. With reference to the Graded Response Action Plan (GRAP) implemented in the National Capital Region (NCR), consider the following statements:

1. GRAP is activated only when PM2.5 levels cross emergency thresholds.
2. The measures under GRAP are legally enforceable and can involve temporary shutdown of non-essential industries.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Both
- (c) None
- (d) Neither

Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- The Graded Response Action Plan (GRAP) is a set of emergency measures implemented in the NCR to tackle air pollution.
- Statement 1 is incorrect. GRAP is activated at graded levels starting from Moderate+ air quality (AQI 201-300), not just when PM2.5 crosses emergency levels.



- Statement 2 is correct. GRAP measures are legally binding, and they can include restrictions such as banning construction, stopping diesel generator use, and temporary shutdown of certain industries.

Q2. Which of the following features best differentiates *Altermagnetism* from conventional ferromagnetism and antiferromagnetism?

- (a) It displays spin polarization without macroscopic magnetization due to alternating atomic spin patterns.
- (b) It exhibits superconductivity only under ultra-low thermal conductivity conditions.
- (c) It allows magnetoresistance control with non-ferrous substrates in vacuum.
- (d) It enables direct optical field manipulation of magnetic components without external labels.

Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- Altermagnetism is a recently discovered form of magnetism that combines features of both ferromagnetism (spin polarization) and antiferromagnetism (zero net magnetization), due to alternating spin arrangements in materials without net macroscopic magnetization.
- Options (b), (c), and (d) do not accurately describe this new phenomenon.

Q3. With reference to the Transplantation of Human Organs and Tissues Rules, 2025, consider the following statements:

1. The Rules mandate the creation of a National Organ Retrieval Grid with mandatory participation from all private and public hospitals performing transplants.
2. The Rules lower the legal age for donating organs posthumously from 18 years to 16 years with guardian consent.
3. Under the new Rules, preservation of tissues such as heart valves and corneas is permitted up to 5 years under controlled conditions.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- Statement 1 is correct. The 2025 Rules provide for the establishment of a National Organ Retrieval Grid for centralized coordination.
- Statement 2 is incorrect. The legal age for organ donation post-death remains 18 years without exception.
- Statement 3 is incorrect. There is no such provision for preservation up to 5 years; the duration depends on specific tissue type and technology, but usually ranges from days to months.

Q4. With reference to COP 30 to be held in 2025, consider the following statements:

1. COP 30 will be the first UN Climate Conference hosted by a country in the Amazon rainforest biome.



2. "Global Goal on Adaptation" is expected to be finalized at COP 30 as mandated by the Paris Agreement.
3. The Loss and Damage Fund, operationalized at COP 28, will be formally replenished during COP 30.

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. COP 30 will be hosted by Brazil in Belém, a city located in the Amazon region, making it the first such event in the rainforest biome.
- Statement 2 is correct. The deadline to finalize the "Global Goal on Adaptation" is 2025, as per mandates from the Paris Agreement and subsequent COPs.
- Statement 3 is incorrect. Though replenishment discussions are expected, there is no confirmed mandate that the Loss and Damage Fund will be replenished at COP 30.

Q5. With reference to Exercise Mitra Shakti XI – 2025, consider the following statements:

1. It is a bilateral military exercise between India and Sri Lanka focusing on counter-insurgency and counter-terrorism operations.
2. The 2025 edition of the exercise includes joint amphibious assault drills and cyber operations simulations.
3. The exercise forms part of India's SAGAR Vision in the Indian Ocean Region.
4. It is conducted alternately in India and Sri Lanka every year.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- Statement 1 is correct. Exercise Mitra Shakti is a joint military exercise between India and Sri Lanka for training in counter-insurgency and counter-terror operations.
- Statement 2 is correct. The recent edition has expanded scope to include amphibious and cyber operations exercises.
- Statement 3 is correct. The exercise strengthens India's SAGAR Vision (Security and Growth for All in the Region) by enhancing defense cooperation in the IOR.
- Statement 4 is incorrect. Though generally alternating, the exercise is not strictly annual and may not adhere to a fixed alternating pattern.



Q6. On the map of India, a group of locations is marked where mangrove restoration projects are being carried out under the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration. Which of the following locations lies closest to one of these sites?

- (a) Bhitarkanika – near Kendrapara
- (b) Pichavaram – near Erode
- (c) Sundarbans – near Ludhiana
- (d) Coringa – near Darjeeling

Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- Bhitarkanika is one of the largest mangrove ecosystems in India, located near Kendrapara in Odisha, and currently undergoing restoration as part of global ecosystem recovery projects.
- Pichavaram is in Tamil Nadu but certainly not near Erode.
- Sundarbans is near Kolkata, not Ludhiana.
- Coringa is located in Andhra Pradesh, near Kakinada, not Darjeeling.

DAILY PRACTICE QUESTIONS FOR MAINS ANSWER WRITING PRACTICE

GS Paper 1

Q1. *Social movements are often seen as both a reflection of socio-economic inequalities and a catalyst for political transformation. Discuss the evolution of social movements in post-independence India and evaluate their role in promoting social justice and democratic deepening.*

Sample Answer:

Social movements in post-independence India have evolved as powerful tools for participatory democracy, primarily emerging in response to socio-economic inequalities, political exclusion, and cultural marginalization. These movements can broadly be classified into class-based, caste-based, gender-related, environmental, and rights-based movements.

In the initial decades after independence, movements such as the **Telangana Peasant Revolt**, **Naxalite movement**, and trade union protests highlighted the demands for equitable land rights, wage justice, and structural economic reforms. These early movements were deeply influenced by socialist and Marxist ideologies and sought to challenge feudal and capitalist injustices.

The 1970s and 1980s marked a shift towards identity and issue-based mobilizations. The **Dalit Panther Movement**, **Chipko Movement**, and **Women's Liberation Movement** were pivotal in bringing caste discrimination, environmental degradation, and gender issues into the national discourse. These movements questioned existing power structures and pushed for legal and constitutional reforms.

In recent decades, movements such as **Narmada Bachao Andolan**, **RTI activism**, **Anna Hazare's anti-corruption movement**, and **Farmers' protests** have adopted non-violent, decentralized, and media-driven strategies. They used legal tools and public campaigns to influence policymaking. The RTI movement, for



example, led to the enactment of the Right to Information Act, strengthening transparency and accountability in governance.

Social movements have played a critical role in fostering grassroots democracy by mobilizing marginalized communities and creating spaces for their voices in national debates. They have influenced legislation, such as the Forest Rights Act, MNREGA, and anti-discrimination policies, and have often filled gaps left by political institutions.

However, some movements have also faced criticism for being co-opted by political parties or for lacking organizational coherence. Additionally, the rise of social media has led to "clicktivism", raising concerns about the dilution of sustained collective mobilization.

In conclusion, social movements in India have evolved dynamically and continue to act as catalysts for social justice, equity, and deeper democratic participation, despite challenges of fragmentation and political co-optation.

GS Paper 2

Q2. Communalism and regionalism pose persistent threats to India's unity and democratic functioning. Examine the historical roots of these phenomena and critically analyze the measures taken by the Indian state to manage and mitigate their impact.

Sample Answer:

Communalism and regionalism are socio-political constructs that have historically challenged the idea of India as a diverse and unified nation. Both phenomena have their roots in colonial policies and post-independence socio-economic disparities.

The roots of communalism can be traced to the British colonial strategy of "divide and rule", seen through the implementation of communal electorates under the Morley-Minto reforms (1909) and subsequent political representation based on religious identities. This deepened fissures between Hindus, Muslims, and other communities, culminating in the Partition.

Post-independence, communalism manifested in violent conflicts such as the anti-Sikh riots (1984), Babri Masjid demolition (1992), Godhra riots (2002), and frequent communal violence in states like UP and Bihar. Factors such as competitive electoral politics, socio-economic grievances, and identity insecurity continue to fuel communal tensions.

Regionalism, on the other hand, emerged from linguistic, cultural, and economic disparities. The **States Reorganisation Act (1956)** recognized linguistic identities, reducing tensions but also setting a precedent for identity-driven statehood demands. Subsequent movements in Assam, Punjab, and Telangana reflect demands rooted in economic backwardness, cultural autonomy, and political empowerment.

To manage these issues, the Indian state has used multiple constitutional and legal measures. Article 355 empowers the Union to protect states against internal disturbances. The **National Integration Council**, **National Commission for Minorities**, and **inter-state councils** facilitate dialogue and policy for harmony. The **153rd law commission report** recommends reformative steps for communal violence laws, though delayed.

Regional disparities have been addressed through mechanisms like the Finance Commission transfers, special category status, NITI Aayog's cooperative federalism, and regional development programs.



Despite these efforts, challenges persist. The misuse of provisions like AFSPA and the politicization of identity continue to aggravate tensions. To mitigate these, reforms must focus on inclusive economic development, transparent governance, and civic education that promotes constitutional patriotism.

Ultimately, managing communalism and regionalism requires a balance of legal firmness, socio-economic justice, and dialogue-driven policy that upholds India's democratic pluralism.

GS Paper 2

Q3. *The Governor, Chief Minister, and State Council of Ministers form a crucial triad in India's federal parliamentary system. Analyze how the dynamics between these three offices have evolved in recent decades, particularly in light of controversies relating to constitutional discretion and political manipulation.*

Sample Answer:

India's parliamentary democracy rests on the delicate balance of power between the Governor, Chief Minister (CM), and the State Council of Ministers (COM). While the Chief Minister and Council exercise executive powers, the Governor is appointed by the President to act as the constitutional head of the state, with roles defined under Articles 153–162.

Traditionally, Governors functioned as neutral constitutional authorities. However, in recent decades, their discretionary powers under Articles 163 and 174 have been accused of being misused for political objectives. Instances like inviting parties with no clear majority to form government in states like Goa (2017), Maharashtra (2019), or recommending President's Rule, have exposed the Governor's office to charges of partisanship.

The CM remains the real executive, heading the Council of Ministers responsible to the state legislature. However, in states with fragile political alliances or opposition-dominated legislatures, tensions between the CM and Governor can escalate, especially regarding cabinet recommendations (e.g., Tamil Nadu–Raj Bhavan issues).

The Sarkaria Commission (1988) and Punchhi Commission (2010) emphasized that Governors must act impartially and follow constitutional conventions. They recommended that the Governor should only exercise discretionary powers in rare and exceptional cases, and suggested a consultative process for appointing Governors.

The Supreme Court has also clarified limits to the Governor's discretion in cases like *Nabam Rebia v. Deputy Speaker* (2016) and *Shamsher Singh v. State of Punjab* (1974), affirming the CM and COM's primacy in executive decision-making.

The Council of Ministers, headed by the CM, is constitutionally mandated to advise the Governor. However, legislative discord and party defections often strain this relationship, as seen in Karnataka (2019) and Madhya Pradesh (2020).

Thus, the evolving dynamics between these constitutional offices highlight the need for reforms rooted in cooperative federalism, constitutional morality, and better conventions for gubernatorial appointments, ensuring stability and democratic sanctity at the state level.

GS Paper 3

Q4. *The Union Budget is not merely an annual financial document but a statement of government policy and national priorities. Explain the constitutional and procedural steps involved in the Union Budget process*



and evaluate how they reflect the principles of democratic accountability and transparency.

Sample Answer:

The Union Budget, presented annually under Article 112 of the Constitution, is a comprehensive statement of the government's receipts and expenditures. Beyond numbers, it reflects the government's socio-economic priorities and fiscal policy orientation.

Constitutional basis: Articles 112–117 govern the annual financial statement, money bills, and grants. No expenditure can be incurred without parliamentary approval as per Article 266. The Finance Bill, which includes taxation proposals, is introduced alongside the budget.

Process:

1. **Formulation:** Begins around August, involving interactions between the Ministry of Finance, NITI Aayog, and line ministries. Macroeconomic indicators, expenditure commitments, and revenue prospects are assessed.
2. **Pre-Budget consultation:** Includes industry, civil society, and public suggestions, aimed at inclusiveness.
3. **Presentation:** On 1st February (since 2017), the Budget is presented by the Finance Minister in Lok Sabha. It includes the Economic Survey, Budget Speech, Annual Financial Statement, Demands for Grants, and Memorandum Explaining the Provisions of the Finance Bill.
4. **Discussion:** General discussion, followed by voting on Demands for Grants. Ministries can request funds via “Vote on Account” if spending authorization is needed before passing the full budget.
5. **Rajya Sabha role:** It can discuss the budget but cannot vote on demands, reflecting India’s federal structure and parliamentary supremacy.
6. **Cut Motions:** MPs may move motions to reduce budgetary allocations, though rarely passed.
7. **Appropriation Bill and Finance Bill:** Once both are passed, they become law after Presidential assent.

Democratic values: The budget embodies accountability through parliamentary oversight, committee scrutiny, and public debate. Introduction of the Union Budget mobile app and transparency measures have increased public access to budgetary data.

Critics argue that despite procedural clarity, budget decisions remain executive-driven, and parliamentary debates often lack depth due to whipped voting. Yet, the budget process upholds key democratic principles — fiscal responsibility, legislative scrutiny, and public participation — making it foundational to India’s economic governance.

GS Paper 4

Q5. “The true measure of justice is not only in the courts’ verdicts but in ensuring equal access to legal remedies.” Discuss the state of the legal aid mechanism in India, its ethical foundations, and the reforms needed to enhance access to justice for marginalized communities.

Sample Answer:

Legal aid is an ethical necessity rooted in the constitutional promise of equality before law (Article 14) and the right to legal representation under Article 22(1). The principle that justice must be accessible to all, regardless of socio-economic status, is foundational to a rule-based democracy.



India's legal aid system is primarily governed by the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987, which led to the creation of the **National Legal Services Authority (NALSA)** and state legal bodies. It provides free legal services to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, women, children, inmates, disabled persons, and those below the poverty line.

The Supreme Court has reaffirmed the right to legal aid in landmark cases such as **Hussainara Khatoon vs State of Bihar** (1979), which highlighted the plight of undertrials without legal representation, and **Khatri vs State of Bihar** (1981), where the Court declared free legal aid as a constitutional mandate.

Despite these safeguards, the legal aid mechanism faces challenges:

- **Lack of awareness:** Most potential beneficiaries are unaware of their rights.
- **Quality of representation:** Empanelled lawyers often lack motivation due to low remuneration.
- **Capacity issues:** Overburdened legal services authorities struggle with insufficient funds and personnel.
- **Digital divide:** While Lok Adalats and e-courts exist, rural populations face technological barriers.

Ethically, legal aid embodies principles of justice, fairness, and empathy—core values of public service. It bridges the inequity faced by marginalized populations and upholds constitutional morality.

Reforms can include:

- Increasing funds and ensuring payment parity for legal aid lawyers.
- Community-based legal awareness campaigns using Panchayats, NGOs, and SHGs.
- Integrating AI-driven platforms for case management and legal advice.
- Enhancing law school participation through legal aid clinics in rural areas.

Ultimately, the legal aid system must evolve from a symbolic gesture to an operational instrument of social justice. Improving legal literacy and system efficiency are critical to ensuring that justice is not merely a privilege but a universal right.