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VIDHVATH IAS KAS ACADEMY & STUDY CENTRE

DAILY MCQ'S

FOR UPSC CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION

DATE: 26/11/2025 (WEDNESDAY)

- **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 Civil Disobedience Movement:

1. The movement was launched by Mahatma Gandhi immediately after the Dandi March in 1930.
2. The Gandhi–Irwin Pact resulted in the withdrawal of the Civil Disobedience Movement for the first time.

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: (c) Both 1 and 2

Explanation:

- **Statement 1:** Correct. The Civil Disobedience Movement formally began with Gandhi's Salt March in March 1930, marking the start of mass defiance against colonial regulations.
- **Statement 2:** Correct. After the first phase of the movement, the Gandhi–Irwin Pact (March 1931) led to its suspension and paved the way for Gandhi attending the Second Round Table Conference.

Hence, **both statements are accurate.**

Q2. With reference to the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972, consider the following statements:

1. The Act mandates the creation of Wildlife Advisory Boards in every state and union territory.
2. Species listed under Schedule I and Part II of Schedule II are provided the highest level of protection.
3. The National Board for Wildlife is headed by the Prime Minister.

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: (d) 1, 2 and 3

Explanation:

- **Statement 1:** Correct. Each State/UT is required to constitute a Wildlife Advisory Board to guide the implementation of the Act.
- **Statement 2:** Correct. Animals listed in Schedule I and Schedule II (Part II) enjoy complete protection, and offences against them attract maximum penalties.
- **Statement 3:** Correct. The National Board for Wildlife (NBWL) is a statutory body chaired by the Prime Minister.



Thus, **all three statements are correct.**

Q3. Consider the following statements regarding Jet Streams:

1. Jet streams are narrow bands of fast-moving winds found in the lower troposphere.
2. They usually blow from west to east and influence the movement of weather systems.
3. Subtropical jet streams occur closer to the equator than polar jet streams.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: (a) 2 and 3 only

Explanation:

- **Statement 1:** Incorrect. Jet streams typically occur in the upper levels of the troposphere, not the lower part.
- **Statement 2:** Correct. They blow predominantly from west to east and play a major role in steering weather systems.
- **Statement 3:** Correct. Subtropical jet streams lie around 30° latitude, placing them closer to the equator than the polar jets, which are situated near 60°.

Therefore, **only statements 2 and 3 are correct.**

Q4. With reference to Buddhism in ancient India, consider the following statements:

1. The first Buddhist Council was convened during Ashoka's reign.
2. The Fourth Buddhist Council was held in Kashmir under the patronage of Kanishka.
3. Mahayana Buddhism introduced the idea of Bodhisattvas and encouraged image worship.
4. Theravada Buddhism spread primarily to Sri Lanka and Southeast Asia.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Answer: (b) 2, 3 and 4 only

Explanation:

- **Statement 1:** Incorrect. The First Buddhist Council took place at Rajagriha soon after the Buddha's demise, during Ajatashatru's rule, not Ashoka's.



- **Statement 2:** Correct. The Fourth Council convened in Kashmir under Kanishka of the Kushan dynasty.
- **Statement 3:** Correct. Mahayana introduced the Bodhisattva doctrine and encouraged the worship of Buddha's images.
- **Statement 4:** Correct. Theravada Buddhism later spread to Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Thailand, and other Southeast Asian regions.

Thus, **statements 2, 3, and 4 are correct.**

Q5. Assertion – Reason Type Question:

Assertion (A): Ballistic missiles follow a curved (parabolic) path and move outside the Earth's atmosphere during their journey.

Reason (R): These missiles are powered only at the start, after which they travel freely under the influence of gravity.

- (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:

- Ballistic missiles are propelled during the initial boost phase and subsequently follow a free-fall trajectory shaped by gravity.
- In their mid-course stage, they travel outside the atmosphere, which explains the parabolic path mentioned in the assertion.
- Therefore, the reason correctly explains the assertion.

Thus, **option (a) is the right answer.**

DAILY PRACTICE QUESTIONS FROM CURRENT AFFAIRS

Q1. Consider the following statements regarding the recently launched “Operation Spider’s Web” in India:

1. The operation was jointly carried out by state police and central cybercrime bodies to identify and shut down illegal telecom setups used for online fraud.
2. One of its major goals was to uncover the movement of foreign money, especially cryptocurrency-linked transactions used in phishing scams.



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: (c) Both 1 and 2

Explanation:

- **Statement 1:** Correct. Operation Spider's Web was a coordinated cybercrime operation involving state-level cyber units and central agencies such as the Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre (I4C) under the Ministry of Home Affairs. It targeted fake SIM networks, illegal boosters, and telecom infrastructure used for digital fraud.
- **Statement 2:** Correct. As part of the crackdown, authorities also investigated cross-border financial routes, including cryptocurrency channels used to launder money obtained through phishing and other cybercrimes.

Thus, **both statements are accurate.**

Q2. Which of the following best describes the role of the International Air Transport Association (IATA)?

- (a) It is a UN-affiliated body that enforces global aviation safety rules.
- (b) It facilitates cooperation among airlines worldwide and works toward safe, dependable, and economical air services.
- (c) It is an international authority responsible for licensing pilots and air traffic controllers.
- (d) It acts as an operational wing of ICAO and ensures compliance with global civil aviation agreements.

Answer: (b) It facilitates cooperation among the world's airlines and promotes safe, reliable, and economical air services.

Explanation:

- IATA is a global industry association representing nearly 300 airlines that handle most of the world's air traffic.
- It plays an advisory and coordinating role — not a regulatory one — and promotes uniformity in safety, ticketing, and operational practices.
- Unlike ICAO (a UN specialized agency), IATA has no regulatory authority and is not linked to the United Nations.

Hence, **option (b)** is the correct description.

Q3. With reference to the RBI's proposed draft norms on gold loans (2024), consider the following statements:

1. RBI has recommended a uniform Loan-to-Value (LTV) limit of 90% for all NBFCs offering gold loans.



2. Gold loans provided under bullet repayment schemes must now have a maximum tenure of six months.
3. The draft regulations apply equally to NBFCs and Scheduled Commercial Banks.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: (a) 1 and 2 only

Explanation:

- **Statement 1:** Correct. The draft norms propose bringing all NBFCs under a common 90% LTV cap to prevent excessively high lending against gold.
- **Statement 2:** Correct. Bullet repayment loans, where the entire repayment happens at maturity, will be limited to a tenure of six months to prevent misuse and evergreening.
- **Statement 3:** Incorrect. These guidelines apply exclusively to NBFCs; Scheduled Commercial Banks continue to operate under separate RBI rules.

Thus, **only statements 1 and 2 are correct.**

Q4. Consider the following statements about the recently proposed Tiger Safari in Jharkhand:

1. The planned safari site falls within the eco-sensitive zone of the Palamu Tiger Reserve.
2. This will be India's first tiger safari situated inside a reserved forest.
3. The National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) requires Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) clearance for every proposed tiger safari.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: (b) 1 and 3 only

Explanation:

- **Statement 1:** Correct. The safari is planned near Palamu Tiger Reserve in Latehar district, located in the reserve's eco-sensitive zone.
- **Statement 2:** Incorrect. India already has tiger safaris inside reserved forests in states like Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra, so this proposal is not the first of its kind.
- **Statement 3:** Correct. NTCA's revised rules require mandatory EIA approval for tiger safaris, especially those located in or near protected or sensitive habitats, in accordance with the Wildlife Protection Act and Environment Protection Act.



Therefore, **statements 1 and 3 are correct.**

Q5. With reference to the Asian Development Bank (ADB), consider the following statements:

1. India is a founding member and ranks among the largest shareholders of ADB.
2. ADB's headquarters is located in Manila, and all member nations have exactly the same voting rights.
3. ADB extends both sovereign loans and non-sovereign financing to member economies.
4. In 2024, ADB committed \$500 million to assist India's CITIIS 2.0 programme for urban development.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Answer: (c) 1, 3 and 4 only

Explanation:

- **Statement 1:** Correct. India helped establish ADB in 1966 and remains among its top shareholders.
- **Statement 2:** Incorrect. Although the headquarters is in Manila, voting rights are allocated based on shareholding — they are not equal for all countries.
- **Statement 3:** Correct. ADB lends to governments (sovereign loans) and also finances private sector and sub-sovereign entities (non-sovereign operations).
- **Statement 4:** Correct. ADB announced a \$500 million contribution in 2024 to support climate-resilient and sustainable urban development under CITIIS 2.0.

Thus, **statements 1, 3, and 4 are correct.**

DAILY PRACTICE QUESTIONS FOR MAINS ANSWER WRITING PRACTICE

GS Paper 1

Q1. Critically examine the significance of the Swadeshi Movement (1905–1911) in shaping the nationalist discourse in India. What were its limitations and long-term impacts?

(10 marks, 150 words)



Answer :

The Swadeshi Movement arose as a reaction to the 1905 Partition of Bengal, widely perceived as a colonial attempt to weaken emerging nationalism. It marked a major shift from constitutional methods to mass-based political action, promoting the boycott of foreign goods, indigenous production, and national education.

Significance:

- **Broad-based mobilisation:** Students, women, and the urban middle class—especially in Bengal—participated in unprecedented numbers.
- **Economic assertion:** It encouraged local industries such as textiles, soap, and matches, embedding the idea of economic self-sufficiency.
- **Cultural revival:** Indian literature, art, and music flourished; leaders like Tagore infused nationalism into cultural life.
- **Rise of radical politics:** It paved the way for the Extremist leadership of Tilak, Pal, and Aurobindo.

Limitations:

- Limited largely to Bengal.
- Minimal participation from peasants and labourers.
- Weak organisational continuity.
- Intense colonial repression.

Long-term Impact:

The movement laid the ideological foundation for later mass movements, strengthened the call for self-reliance, and led to the creation of educational and industrial institutions. Despite its shortcomings, it fundamentally altered the direction of Indian nationalism.

GS Paper 2

Q2. Evaluate the challenges faced by state administrative machinery in India and suggest reforms.

(15 marks, 250 words)

Answer:

State administration forms the operational backbone of governance, directly responsible for delivering services in health, welfare, education, agriculture, and public order. Despite its centrality, several systemic challenges weaken its effectiveness.

Key Challenges:

1. **Administrative delays:** Rigid procedures, paperwork, and weak accountability mechanisms slow decision-making.
2. **Political pressures:** Frequent transfers and interference undermine neutrality and continuity.
3. **Human resource gaps:** District-level departments often face staff shortages and inadequate technical expertise.



4. **Financial stress:** Many states struggle with fiscal deficits, affecting the execution of flagship schemes.
5. **Poor inter-departmental coordination:** Silo-based functioning obstructs integrated service delivery.
6. **Technology deficits:** Limited adoption of digital systems reduces transparency and efficiency.

Reforms Required:

- **Civil service reforms:** Performance-linked progression, fixed tenure, and protection from arbitrary transfers.
- **Deepening decentralisation:** Enhanced autonomy for Panchayats and municipalities with adequate funds and trained personnel.
- **Capacity enhancement:** Regular training and strategic lateral entry for domain specialists.
- **Digital governance:** Expanding online delivery systems and grievance redressal through platforms like CPGRAMS.
- **Outcome-driven administration:** Use of measurable indicators and best-practice models like Aspirational Districts.

Conclusion:

Strengthening state administration demands political commitment, structural reforms, and citizen-centric governance. Improving institutional capacity will directly translate national policies into meaningful outcomes on the ground.

GS Paper 3

Q3. Assess the relevance of India's nuclear doctrine and 'No First Use' (NFU) policy in a changing geopolitical landscape. Should India reconsider its nuclear posture?

(15 marks, 250 words)

Answer:

India's nuclear doctrine, announced in 2003, is anchored in credible minimum deterrence and a pledge not to initiate nuclear conflict, with the assurance of massive retaliation if attacked. This NFU approach continues to shape India's strategic behaviour.

Relevance of NFU:

- **Deterrence without escalation:** NFU deters adversaries while avoiding a destabilizing regional arms race.
- **Responsible nuclear identity:** It reinforces India's global standing as a restrained nuclear power, supporting its efforts to join export-control regimes like the NSG.
- **Ethical positioning:** It aligns with India's historical commitment to peaceful conflict resolution.

Emerging Challenges:



- **Regional insecurities:** China's growing military posture and Pakistan's tactical nuclear weapons raise doubts about the sufficiency of massive retaliation.
- **New domains of conflict:** Cyber and space-based threats complicate deterrence strategies.
- **Ambiguous political statements:** Periodic hints at reviewing NFU create uncertainty.

Should India Review Its Posture?

Advocates for change argue for a flexible response strategy, possibly enabling pre-emption or calibrated retaliation. However, altering NFU could heighten instability, encourage arms build-up, and weaken diplomatic advantages.

Conclusion:

Periodic review is essential, but the NFU doctrine still serves India's strategic and diplomatic interests. Strengthening second-strike capabilities and upgrading command-and-control systems may achieve deterrence without abandoning NFU.

GS Paper 4

Q4. As District Magistrate in a flood-hit district, you face pressure from a political leader to divert scarce relief supplies to his constituency. Discuss the ethical dilemmas and principles that guide your response.

(10 marks, 150 words)

Answer:

The situation presents a conflict between impartial public service and political interference.

Ethical Dilemmas:

- **Equity vs. favouritism:** The need to distribute aid fairly versus the push to benefit a particular constituency.
- **Integrity vs. expediency:** Maintaining professional ethics despite pressure for short-term political accommodation.
- **Accountability vs. opportunism:** Upholding transparent procedures against attempts to secure political mileage.

Guiding Principles:

- **Rule of law:** Relief allocation must be based strictly on established protocols and objective assessment of damage.
- **Utilitarian approach:** Resources should go first to areas with the greatest need to maximise public welfare.
- **Integrity and moral courage:** Resisting undue political influence and escalating pressure to higher authorities if required.
- **Empathetic communication:** Clearly explaining the criteria to the political leader while ensuring that all affected communities are treated equitably.



Conclusion:

Adherence to fairness, transparency, and courage ensures ethical and effective disaster management.

Current Affairs

Q5. India's transition to a green economy presents both opportunities and challenges. Discuss.

(15 marks, 250 words)

Answer:

India's move toward a green economy aligns with its developmental goals, climate commitments, and long-term vision of achieving net-zero emissions by 2070.

Opportunities:

- **Expanding renewable energy:** With significant installed capacity and ambitious targets, India can become a major global renewable energy centre.
- **Employment creation:** Sectors like solar energy, electric mobility, waste recycling, and biotechnology can generate millions of green jobs.
- **Innovation potential:** Missions on green hydrogen, battery storage, and clean mobility can position India as a leader in emerging technologies.
- **Carbon market benefits:** The new Carbon Credit Trading Scheme enables fresh financing and incentivizes low-carbon systems.
- **International cooperation:** Partnerships through ISA and initiatives like OSOWOG enhance India's climate diplomacy.

Challenges:

- **Investment demands:** The transition may require trillions of dollars in infrastructure and technology.
- **Sectoral disruption:** Coal-dependent regions and industries may face economic displacement.
- **Weak policy integration:** Multiple agencies and overlapping regulations slow progress.
- **Dependence on imports:** Critical minerals, solar modules, and advanced battery components are heavily sourced from abroad.

Conclusion:

India has vast potential to lead the global green transition, but success will require coherent policy design, domestic manufacturing capacity, workforce reskilling, and sustained investment.