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VIDHVATH IAS KAS ACADEMY & STUDY CENTRE

DAILY MCQ'S

FOR UPSC CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION

DATE: 12/12/2025 (FRIDAY)

- **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 administrative measures of Krishnadevaraya of the Vijayanagara Empire, consider the following statements:

1. Krishnadevaraya personally commanded military expeditions and expanded the empire's territorial reach.
2. He abolished the Nayankara system and concentrated all administrative authority in the central government.

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:

- **Statement 1 is correct.** Krishnadevaraya personally directed several major military operations, including campaigns against the Bahmani successor states and the Gajapati rulers, which substantially enlarged the empire.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect.** The Nayankara arrangement—under which military chiefs (Nayakas) received land assignments (Amaras) in return for service—remained functional during his reign. Rather than abolishing it, he relied on and strengthened this system to integrate local elites into the imperial structure.

Q2. Consider the following statements:

1. Extended Reality refers only to Virtual Reality environments.
2. A Digital Twin is a digital model of a physical entity, process, or system that updates in real time.
3. Extended Reality and Digital Twins do not depend on advancements in Internet of Things (IoT) technology.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: b) 2 only

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is incorrect.** Extended Reality covers a spectrum of immersive technologies, including Augmented Reality (AR), Virtual Reality (VR), and Mixed Reality (MR).
- **Statement 2 is correct.** A Digital Twin mirrors a physical system or asset digitally and is regularly updated through real-time data inputs, often sourced from embedded sensors.



- **Statement 3 is incorrect.** Both XR and Digital Twins rely significantly on IoT infrastructure for interactive, responsive, and real-time functioning.

Q3. Consider the following statents:

1. The Governor may reserve a bill passed by the State legislature for the President's consideration at their discretion.
 2. The Governor may dissolve the State Legislative Assembly independently, without ministerial advice.
 3. The Governor is not bound by the Council of Ministers' advice when exercising discretionary powers.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- a) 1 and 3 only
 - b) 2 and 3 only
 - c) 1 and 2 only
 - d) 1, 2 and 3

Answer: a) 1 and 3 only

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct.** Under Article 200, the Governor can choose to reserve certain bills for the President, especially those that may conflict with constitutional provisions or central laws.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect.** Dissolution of the Legislative Assembly ordinarily requires the advice of the Council of Ministers, except in rare constitutional crises such as a breakdown of majority support.
- **Statement 3 is correct.** Where the Constitution expressly vests discretion—e.g., reserving a bill or recommending President's Rule—the Governor is not bound by ministerial advice.

Q4. Consider the following statents:

1. The Phillips Curve shows an inverse relationship between inflation and unemployment.
 2. In its original formulation, lower unemployment was correlated with higher inflation.
 3. The stagflation episode of the 1970s weakened acceptance of the traditional Phillips Curve.
 4. The contemporary Phillips Curve suggests a long-run, stable trade-off between inflation and unemployment.
- Which of the above statements 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: a) 1, 2 and 3 only

Explanation:



- **Statements 1 and 2 are correct.** The early Phillips Curve posited that falling unemployment would push wages and inflation upward.
- **Statement 3 is correct.** The coexistence of high inflation and high unemployment in the 1970s (stagflation) challenged the validity of a stable inverse relationship.
- **Statement 4 is incorrect.** Modern macroeconomic theory rejects the idea of a long-term trade-off; instead, the long-run Phillips Curve is considered vertical at the natural rate of unemployment, once expectations adjust.

Q5. Assertion–Reason

Assertion (A): Methane has a higher Global Warming Potential than carbon dioxide when measured over a 100-year period.

Reason (R): Methane remains in the atmosphere longer than carbon dioxide, and therefore has a greater cumulative effect.

Which of the following is correct?

- a) Both A and R are true, and R explains A.
- b) Both A and R are true, but R does not explain A.
- c) A is true, but R is false.
- d) A is false, but R is true.

Answer: c) A is true, but R is false.

Explanation:

- **Assertion is correct.** Methane's Global Warming Potential over a century is roughly 28–34 times that of CO₂.
- **Reason is false.** Methane has a much shorter atmospheric lifespan—around 12 years—while CO₂ endures for centuries. Methane's high warming impact arises from its strong heat-absorption efficiency, not from longer persistence.

DAILY PRACTICE QUESTIONS FROM CURRENT AFFAIRS PART

Q1. With reference to 'Operation Atalanta', consider the following statements:

1. It is a counter-piracy naval mission mandated by the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) in the Gulf of Guinea.
2. India is a formal participant in Operation Atalanta as part of its maritime security cooperation initiatives.

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) Neither 1 nor 2



Explanation:

- Statement 1 is false. Operation Atalanta is an EU Naval Force counter-piracy operation focused on the Western Indian Ocean and the Gulf of Aden, with a mandate to protect vulnerable shipping (including WFP vessels) and deter piracy in the Horn of Africa region — not the Gulf of Guinea.
- Statement 2 is false. India conducts its own independent anti-piracy deployments in the region but is not a formal troop-contributing member of the EU's Operation Atalanta. Cooperation with EU and other navies occurs through coordination mechanisms, information sharing and joint exercises, not by being part of the EU mission structure.

Q2. The technology that allows electric vehicles to both draw electricity from the grid and feed surplus energy back into it is called:

- a) Smart Charging Technology
- b) Vehicle-to-Grid (V2G) Technology
- c) Plug-and-Charge Interface
- d) Bidirectional Conduction System

Answer: b) Vehicle-to-Grid (V2G) Technology

Explanation:

- **Vehicle-to-Grid (V2G)** describes systems where EVs act as mobile storage units, charging when electricity is abundant and discharging to the grid when demand is high. This bidirectional capability supports grid balancing, renewable integration and can provide revenue or incentives to vehicle owners.
- Other options relate to charging conveniences or characteristics but do not fully capture the bidirectional grid-interactive capability that V2G denotes.

Q3. With reference to the 'When-Listed' platform, consider the following statements:

1. It is a platform developed by the World Bank to track the listing of endangered flora and fauna in the CITES Appendices.
2. The platform offers real-time data on proposed species listings, amendments, and outcomes from CITES Conferences of the Parties (CoP).
3. India is one of the founding members supporting the operationalization of the 'When-Listed' platform.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: b) 2 only

Explanation:



- Statement 1 is incorrect. ‘When-Listed’ is a digital tracker associated with CITES (the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species) and its Secretariat, not a World Bank product.
- Statement 2 is correct. The platform provides timely information on listing proposals, amendments and decisions emerging from CITES processes, helping stakeholders follow changes to the Appendices.
- Statement 3 is incorrect. While India participates actively in CITES, it is not specifically identified as a founding supporter of the ‘When-Listed’ tool.

Q4. With reference to the ‘Bhashini’ initiative, consider the following statements:

1. It aims to develop an open-source platform enabling speech-to-speech translation in multiple Indian languages.
2. It is being implemented by the National e-Governance Division (NeGD) under the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY).
3. The project is entirely funded by private technology firms as part of their CSR contributions.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
a) 1 and 2 only
b) 2 and 3 only
c) 1 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

Answer: a) 1 and 2 only

Explanation:

- Statement 1 is correct. Bhashini is designed to be an open ecosystem of language technologies—covering speech-to-text, text-to-speech, translation and other multilingual tools—to broaden digital access across India’s many languages.
- Statement 2 is correct. The National e-Governance Division under MeitY is responsible for implementing the initiative as part of Digital India efforts.
- Statement 3 is incorrect. Bhashini is a government-led programme funded through public mechanisms and partnerships; while private firms may contribute technology or collaborate, it is not solely CSR-funded.

Q5. With reference to the exoplanet ‘WASP-127b’, consider the following statements:

1. It is a gas giant located within our Solar System, between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.
2. It has an unusually large, puffed-up atmosphere containing water vapour and traces of sulfur dioxide.
3. Its atmospheric composition yields insights into photochemical processes beyond the Solar System.
4. It was detected using ground-based radio telescopes in India’s GMRT network.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
a) 2 and 3 only
b) 1, 2 and 4 only



- c) 3 and 4 only
- d) 1 and 3 only

Answer: a) 2 and 3 only

Explanation:

- Statement 1 is false. WASP-127b is an exoplanet orbiting a distant star (about several hundred light-years away) and is not part of our Solar System.
- Statement 2 is correct. Observations have characterised WASP-127b as a low-density, “bloated” gas giant with detectable water vapour and signatures consistent with photochemical products such as sulfur-bearing species.
- Statement 3 is correct. The detection of molecules like sulfur dioxide and water in exoplanet atmospheres helps scientists study photochemistry and radiation-driven atmospheric processes in extraterrestrial environments.
- Statement 4 is false. Discoveries and atmospheric characterisation of WASP-127b have relied primarily on space-based telescopes (for example Hubble and other space observatories) and high-precision spectroscopic studies, rather than on GMRT radio observations.

SUBJECTIVE QUESTIONS FOR DAILY PRACTICE

Q1. Discuss the role of women and women’s organizations in the socio-economic development of India. How have these roles evolved in contemporary times? (250 words)

Introduction:

Women in India have progressively shifted from restricted domestic roles to active contributors in economic development, social reform, and public decision-making. Women’s collectives and organizations have played a decisive role in accelerating this transition.

Role of Women in Development:

- **Economic Contribution:** Women participate extensively in agriculture, small-scale industries, services, and entrepreneurship, and are central to sectors like handlooms, healthcare, and education.
- **Leadership and Governance:** Constitutional reservations in Panchayati Raj institutions have enabled women to emerge as influential grassroots leaders, improving service delivery and local accountability.
- **Agents of Social Change:** Women have historically led transformative movements—anti-liquor campaigns, anti-dowry mobilizations, and environmental protests such as the Chipko movement and Narmada Bachao Andolan.

Role of Women’s Organizations:

- **Advocacy and Policy Shaping:** Groups like AIWC, SEWA, and the National Federation of Indian Women have pushed for major legal reforms including laws on domestic violence and workplace harassment.
- **Awareness and Mobilisation:** These organizations promote education, health awareness, legal literacy, and sanitation at the community level.



- **Economic Strengthening:** SHGs and micro-finance groups enhance financial inclusion and entrepreneurship for rural and urban women.

Evolving Contemporary Role:

- Transition from welfare-oriented activities to rights-based and empowerment frameworks.
- Expansion into digital activism, online legal support, and tech-enabled learning.
- Attention to intersectional concerns—LGBTQ+ inclusion, menstrual health, workplace equity.
- Participation in climate action, disaster response, and sustainable development initiatives.

Conclusion:

Women and their organizations have moved from peripheral roles to central positions in nation-building. Further progress requires dismantling socio-cultural barriers and augmenting institutional support to allow women to realise their full developmental potential.

Q2. In the context of rising protectionism, critically analyze how trade, tariffs, and globalization are reshaping India's international economic relations. (250 words)

Introduction:

The global trading system has shifted from post-1990s liberalisation to renewed protectionist tendencies. This changing environment significantly affects India's external economic engagements.

Rising Protectionism Worldwide:

- Heightened tariff actions such as the US–China trade conflict and higher duties imposed by advanced economies.
- Preference erosion through mega-regional trade blocs and tighter rules of origin.
- Increasing emphasis on domestic economic security over global free trade.

Impact on India's Economic Relations:

- **Export Pressures:** Sectors such as textiles, pharmaceuticals, and IT services face greater compliance demands and market-entry restrictions.
- **Strategic Diversification:** India has expanded ties with middle-power economies through arrangements like the India–UAE CEPA and the India–Australia ECTA, and continues negotiating an FTA with the EU.
- **Atmanirbhar Bharat:** A calibrated strategy promoting domestic capability while remaining engaged with global value chains.

India's Balancing Strategy:

- Refining FTAs to ensure fair reciprocity and mutual access.
- Reducing over-dependence by tapping emerging markets in Africa, ASEAN, and Latin America.
- Upgrading competitiveness through better logistics, standards compliance, digital trade readiness, and skilling.



Conclusion:

Protectionism presents both hurdles and strategic openings for India. A pragmatic economic policy—safeguarding domestic interests while pursuing diversified trade partnerships—will be vital for sustained growth in a volatile global environment.

Q3. In an era marked by growing protectionism and trade wars, analyze the relevance and limitations of the World Trade Organization (WTO) in regulating global trade. (250 words)

Introduction:

The WTO remains the cornerstone of multilateral trade governance. Yet its effectiveness is questioned as protectionism rises and unilateral trade measures increase.

Relevance of the WTO:

- **Anchor for Rule-Based Trade:** Principles like MFN and National Treatment ensure predictability and fairness in global commerce.
- **Dispute Settlement System:** Provides a structured mechanism for resolving trade disagreements, preventing escalation.
- **Support for Developing Countries:** Special and Differential Treatment offers policy flexibility to developing economies.

Limitations:

- **Negotiation Paralysis:** The Doha Round remains unresolved due to deep disagreements, particularly over subsidies and market access.
- **Dispute Settlement Crisis:** The Appellate Body has been rendered non-functional due to member-state vetoes, weakening enforcement.
- **Inadequacy in New Domains:** WTO rules lag behind emerging areas like digital trade, data governance, and green tariffs.
- **Shift toward Bilateralism:** FTAs and regional blocs increasingly circumvent multilateral negotiations.

Way Forward:

- Reviving dispute settlement through institutional reforms and reappointment of Appellate Body members.
- Updating rules to address e-commerce, services, environment-linked measures, and supply-chain resilience.
- Ensuring a stronger collective voice for developing countries in negotiations.

Conclusion:

Despite its constraints, the WTO remains indispensable for maintaining order in global trade. Reform and modernization are essential for retaining its legitimacy in an era of rising unilateralism.



Q4. Examine the Indian approaches to the study of ethics and their relevance in contemporary public service. (250 words)

Introduction:

Indian ethical thought, shaped by multiple philosophical traditions, places emphasis on duty, moral restraint, compassion, and societal welfare. These principles offer valuable guidance for modern administrative conduct.

Major Indian Ethical Traditions:

- **Dharma Tradition:** Stresses righteous duty and ethical action, encapsulated in concepts like Nishkama Karma from the Bhagavad Gita.
- **Kautilya's Arthashastra:** Advocates ethical statecraft fused with pragmatism, prioritizing integrity, accountability, and welfare-oriented governance.
- **Jain and Buddhist Traditions:** Emphasize non-violence, truthfulness, and minimalism—reinforcing empathy and mindful leadership.
- **Bhakti and Sufi Ideals:** Promote humility, compassion, and selfless service as core virtues.

Relevance to Public Service:

- Fosters ethical decision-making rooted in duty and impartiality.
- Encourages non-violent conflict resolution and consensus building.
- Reinforces personal virtues such as honesty, restraint, and civic-mindedness in administrators.
- Aligns with inclusive governance and welfare orientation through principles of compassion and universalism.

Conclusion:

Indian ethical philosophies provide a rich moral vocabulary that complements contemporary public administration frameworks. Integrating these traditions with modern ethical norms can cultivate an accountable, humane, and values-driven civil service.

Q5. Article 142 of the Indian Constitution is often hailed as a tool for complete justice but is sometimes criticized as judicial overreach. Critically examine. (250 words)

Introduction:

Article 142 authorizes the Supreme Court to issue orders necessary to secure “complete justice” in any matter. While it strengthens judicial capacity to remedy inequities, it also raises concerns over constitutional boundaries.

Significance of Article 142:

- Enables judicial innovation in areas of public interest, seen in matters such as social reform, environmental protection, and gender justice.
- Addresses statutory deficiencies or legislative gaps by crafting interim solutions until Parliament acts.
- Prevents injustice arising from rigid application of legal rules by allowing tailored remedies.



Concerns of Overreach:

- Broad discretionary authority may blur separation of powers by encroaching upon legislative or executive spheres.
- Absence of explicit limits risks subjective or policy-heavy judicial pronouncements.
- Cases that mandate administrative deadlines or policy frameworks can raise accountability and democratic legitimacy issues.

Judicial Self-Regulation:

- The Supreme Court has cautioned against routine reliance on Article 142, emphasizing restraint in cases such as Rupa Ashok Hurra.
- The provision is intended as an exceptional power to complement—not replace—other constitutional mechanisms.

Conclusion:

Article 142 is a unique constitutional instrument enabling substantive justice, but its exercise must be balanced with institutional propriety. Calibrated use ensures protection of rights without disturbing the core principle of separation of powers.
