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**VIDHVATH IAS KAS ACADEMY
&
STUDY CENTRE**

DAILY MCQ'S

FOR UPSC CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION

DATE: 20/12/2025 (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 regarding the Communist Party of India (CPI) during the late colonial period:

1. The CPI's participation in the Quit India Movement was uniformly endorsed by the Comintern due to its anti-imperialist character.
 2. The CPI's tactical shift during World War II was primarily influenced by the changing global socialist position after the German invasion of the Soviet Union.
- How many of the above statements are correct?
- (a) Only one
 - (b) Both
 - (c) None
 - (d) Only two

Answer: (a) Only one

Explanation:

Statement 1 is incorrect. The CPI did not uniformly support the Quit India Movement; following the Comintern line after 1941, it opposed Quit India by characterising it as potentially weakening the Allied war effort against fascism.

Statement 2 is correct. After Operation Barbarossa (1941), the Soviet Union became part of the Allied camp, leading the CPI to shift from an anti-war to a "People's War" line, supporting the British war effort conditionally.

Q2. Which one of the following ecological processes most directly explains why secondary succession generally proceeds faster than primary succession?

- (a) Greater availability of pioneer species with r-selected traits
- (b) Presence of pre-existing soil with established nutrient cycles
- (c) Higher genetic diversity due to species immigration
- (d) Reduced intensity of interspecific competition

Answer: (b) Presence of pre-existing soil with established nutrient cycles

Explanation:

Secondary succession occurs in areas where a disturbance has removed vegetation but left soil intact. Existing soil structure, microbial communities, and nutrient cycles accelerate biomass accumulation. Other factors may contribute, but soil presence is the most decisive ecological determinant.

Q3. Consider the following statements regarding Nominal Effective Exchange Rate (NEER) and Real Effective Exchange Rate (REER):

1. REER adjusts NEER for inflation differentials between the domestic economy and its trading partners.
 2. A rise in REER necessarily implies an improvement in export competitiveness.
 3. Central banks monitor REER more closely than bilateral exchange rates for assessing external sector sustainability.
- 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 is correct: REER incorporates relative price or inflation differentials.

Statement 2 is incorrect: An increase in REER generally indicates real appreciation, reducing export competitiveness.

Statement 3 is correct: REER provides a comprehensive measure of external competitiveness compared to bilateral rates.

Q4. Consider the following statements regarding the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC):

1. The CVC derives its statutory status from an Act of Parliament enacted in the aftermath of Supreme Court directives.
 2. The CVC exercises superintendence over the functioning of the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) in corruption cases.
 3. The recommendations of the CVC are legally binding on disciplinary authorities.
 4. The CVC can initiate inquiries against members of the higher judiciary.
- How many of the above statements are correct?
- (a) Only one
 - (b) Only two
 - (c) Only three
 - (d) All four

Answer: (b) Only two

Explanation:

Statements 1 and 2 are correct: The CVC Act, 2003 followed the Vineet Narain judgment and grants supervisory powers over the CBI in corruption cases.

Statement 3 is incorrect: CVC's advice is advisory, not binding.

Statement 4 is incorrect: The CVC has no jurisdiction over the higher judiciary.

Q5. Assertion (A): Fold mountains are generally younger and more rugged than block mountains.

Reason (R1): Fold mountains are formed due to compressional forces at convergent plate boundaries.

Reason (R2): Block mountains are primarily associated with volcanic activity along divergent boundaries.

- (a) A is true, and both R1 and R2 are correct explanations of A
- (b) A is true, R1 is correct but R2 is incorrect
- (c) A is false, but both R1 and R2 are correct
- (d) A is true, but neither R1 nor R2 is correct

Answer: (b)

Explanation:

The assertion is true: Fold mountains like the Himalayas are geologically younger and more rugged compared to block mountains.



R1 is correct and explains the assertion—compressional tectonics produce intense folding and elevation. R2 is incorrect: Block mountains form due to faulting under tensional forces, not primarily due to volcanism or divergent boundaries.

DAILY PRACTICE QUESTIONS FROM CURRENT AFFAIRS PART

Q1. Consider the following statements regarding the Sudden Stratospheric Warming (SSW) event:

1. SSW is characterised by a rapid temperature rise in the polar stratosphere, often accompanied by weakening or reversal of the polar vortex.
2. SSW events have no observable influence on mid-latitude weather patterns in the troposphere.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Both
- (c) None
- (d) Only two

Answer: (a) Only one

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct. SSW involves abrupt warming of the polar stratosphere (sometimes by 40–50°C) and disruption of the polar vortex.

Statement 2 is incorrect. SSW can significantly influence mid-latitude weather, often leading to cold spells, altered jet streams, and extreme winter events at the surface.

Q2. The Border Roads Organisation (BRO) primarily functions under the administrative control of:

- (a) Ministry of Road Transport and Highways
- (b) Ministry of Home Affairs
- (c) Ministry of Defence
- (d) NITI Aayog

Answer: (c) Ministry of Defence

Explanation:

BRO is a key infrastructure-building organisation tasked with constructing and maintaining strategic roads along India's borders. Due to its critical role in national security and military logistics, it functions under the Ministry of Defence, not civilian infrastructure ministries.

Q3. Consider the following statements regarding the National Intelligence Grid (NATGRID):

1. NATGRID aims to integrate databases of multiple security and enforcement agencies to enable real-time intelligence analysis.
2. It directly conducts criminal investigations and files charge-sheets in courts of law.
3. NATGRID's mandate is confined exclusively to counter-terrorism operations.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- (a) Only one



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

Answer: (a) Only one

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: NATGRID functions as a data-sharing and analytics platform for authorised agencies. Statement 2 is incorrect: NATGRID is not an investigative agency; it only provides intelligence inputs. Statement 3 is incorrect: While counter-terrorism is a core focus, NATGRID also supports action against organised crime, financial crimes, and other security threats.

Q4. Consider the following statements in the context of the 200th anniversary of Dadabhai Naoroji:

1. Dadabhai Naoroji was the first Asian to be elected to the British House of Commons.
2. The “Drain of Wealth” theory was articulated by him to explain India’s economic impoverishment under colonial rule.
3. He presided over the Indian National Congress on more than one occasion.
4. His economic critique primarily relied on Marxist analysis of class struggle.

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:

Statements 1, 2, and 3 are correct. Dadabhai Naoroji was the first Asian MP in Britain, propounded the Drain Theory, and served as INC President multiple times.

Statement 4 is incorrect. His analysis was rooted in liberal political economy, not Marxist class theory.

Q5. Consider the following statements regarding the Seventh UN Environment Assembly (UNEA-7):

1. UNEA is the highest global decision-making body on environmental matters within the United Nations system.
2. UNEA-7 deliberations include legally binding treaties that are automatically enforceable on member states.
3. The Assembly is convened under the aegis of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

Answer: (b) Only two

Explanation:



Statements 1 and 3 are correct: UNEA is the top environmental decision-making forum and operates under UNEP.

Statement 2 is incorrect: UNEA resolutions are generally non-binding; they provide policy direction rather than enforceable treaties.

Q6. Eturnagaram Wildlife Sanctuary is located in which one of the following regions of India?

- (a) Eastern Ghats of Odisha
- (b) Deccan Plateau region of Telangana
- (c) Western Ghats of Karnataka
- (d) Terai belt of Uttar Pradesh

Answer: (b) Deccan Plateau region of Telangana

Explanation:

Eturnagaram Wildlife Sanctuary is situated in Telangana along the Godavari basin, forming part of the Deccan Plateau ecosystem. It is known for dry deciduous forests and riverine habitats, making it distinct from the Western Ghats, Eastern Ghats coastal stretches, or the Terai belt.

SUBJECTIVE QUESTIONS FOR DAILY PRACTICE

GS-1 (World History)

Q1. “Napoleon Bonaparte was both a child of the French Revolution and its grave-digger.” Critically examine his role in reshaping Europe.

Answer:

Napoleon Bonaparte emerged from the chaos of the French Revolution and fundamentally reshaped Europe through war, law, and administrative reform. His historical role is deeply paradoxical—while he consolidated revolutionary ideals, he also undermined republican freedoms.

Napoleon carried forward **revolutionary principles** such as equality before law, meritocracy, secularism, and the end of feudal privileges. The **Napoleonic Code (Civil Code of 1804)** institutionalised legal equality, protection of private property, and uniform civil law, influencing legal systems across Europe, including Italy, the German states, and even beyond Europe. His administrative reforms—centralised bureaucracy, professional civil services, and rational taxation—laid foundations of the modern state.

Politically, Napoleon **redrew the map of Europe**. The dissolution of the Holy Roman Empire (1806) ended medieval political fragmentation and stimulated **German and Italian nationalism**. By placing relatives on European thrones and abolishing feudal structures, he unintentionally sowed seeds of nationalist resistance, particularly in Spain and Prussia. Thus, while Napoleon sought empire, he accelerated forces that would later dismantle imperial domination.

However, Napoleon also **betrayed revolutionary ideals**. He crowned himself Emperor (1804), curtailed press freedom, suppressed political dissent, and reintroduced slavery in French colonies. His continental wars caused massive human and economic devastation, destabilising Europe for over a decade. The **Continental System**, aimed at weakening Britain, backfired economically and alienated allies.

The **Congress of Vienna (1815)** attempted to restore pre-revolutionary order, but it could not erase the transformations Napoleon had unleashed. Absolutist restoration failed to suppress liberalism and nationalism permanently.



In conclusion, Napoleon reshaped Europe by dismantling feudalism, spreading revolutionary ideas, and stimulating nationalism, yet his authoritarianism and militarism contradicted the very principles he claimed to defend. His legacy lies less in empire-building and more in accelerating Europe's transition from medieval to modern political order.

GS-2 (International Relations)

Q2. Examine the strategic significance of India–Oman relations in the context of India's engagement with the Middle East.

Answer:

Oman occupies a uniquely strategic position in India's Middle East policy due to geography, political stability, and historical trust. India–Oman relations transcend transactional diplomacy and reflect a mature strategic partnership.

Historically, India and Oman share **civilisational and maritime links**, with Indian traders active in Muscat centuries before colonial rule. Post-independence, Oman was the **first Gulf country to establish diplomatic relations with India in 1955**, reflecting early mutual confidence.

Strategically, Oman's location at the **mouth of the Strait of Hormuz**, through which nearly one-third of global oil trade passes, is vital for India's energy security. India enjoys **access to the Duqm Port**, providing logistical and military advantages in the western Indian Ocean and strengthening India's maritime footprint amid growing Chinese presence.

In defence cooperation, India and Oman conduct joint military exercises, naval port calls, and intelligence cooperation, making Oman a key pillar of India's **Indian Ocean and Gulf security architecture**. Oman's independent foreign policy—maintaining relations with Iran, the US, and Gulf states—aligns well with India's strategic autonomy.

Economically, India is among Oman's top trading partners. Indian diaspora (over 7 lakh) plays a crucial role in Oman's healthcare, education, and services sectors. The **India–Oman Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA)** negotiations further signal deepening economic integration.

Diplomatically, Oman supports India's outreach to the Arab world while maintaining neutrality in regional rivalries, making it a **reliable partner amid West Asian volatility**.

In conclusion, India–Oman relations strengthen India's energy security, maritime strategy, and regional balancing in the Middle East. As India seeks a larger global role, Oman remains a strategic gateway linking West Asia, Africa, and the Indian Ocean.

GS-3 (Economy)

Q3. Discuss the causes and consequences of currency depreciation in a developing economy like India. How should policymakers respond?

Answer:

Currency depreciation refers to a decline in the value of a domestic currency relative to foreign currencies. For a developing economy like India, depreciation has **both stabilising and destabilising effects**, depending on its drivers and management.



Causes of currency depreciation include widening current account deficit, high crude oil imports, global monetary tightening (e.g., US Fed rate hikes), capital outflows, geopolitical uncertainty, and inflation differentials. In India's case, external shocks often trigger depreciation rather than structural weakness alone.

Positive effects include improved export competitiveness, encouragement to domestic manufacturing, and reduced imports of non-essential goods. A weaker currency can support growth during external slowdowns by making exports cheaper.

However, **negative consequences** are significant. India is import-dependent for crude oil, fertilisers, and defence equipment. Depreciation increases import bills, fuels inflation, widens fiscal deficit, and raises the cost of servicing external debt. Persistent depreciation can also undermine investor confidence and financial stability.

Depreciation driven by capital flight is especially dangerous, as it may create a **vicious cycle of inflation, higher interest rates, and slower growth**. Unlike devaluation, depreciation is market-driven and harder to control directly.

Policy response must be balanced. The RBI should avoid defending a specific exchange rate and instead focus on preventing excessive volatility using forex reserves. Structural measures—export diversification, import substitution, stable macroeconomic fundamentals, and capital flow management—are crucial.

Additionally, controlling inflation, maintaining fiscal discipline, and enhancing ease of doing business help stabilise currency expectations. Long-term currency strength reflects economic credibility, not short-term interventions.

In conclusion, currency depreciation is neither inherently good nor bad. Its impact depends on economic structure, policy credibility, and global conditions. Effective management lies in macroeconomic resilience rather than rigid exchange rate targeting.

GS-4 (Ethics, Integrity and Aptitude)

Q4. "Ethical governance is impossible without moral courage." Discuss with suitable examples from public life.

Answer:

Moral courage refers to the ability to act ethically despite personal risk, pressure, or adverse consequences. In public administration, where power asymmetries, political interference, and institutional inertia are common, ethical governance cannot survive without moral courage.

Rules and codes of conduct provide a formal ethical framework, but they are insufficient when confronted with **conflicting interests, corruption, or populist pressures**. Moral courage enables civil servants and leaders to uphold constitutional values even when such actions invite transfers, threats, or professional setbacks.

Examples abound in Indian public life. Civil servants who exposed corruption in mining, land acquisition, or public distribution systems often faced harassment but upheld public interest. Whistleblowers demonstrate moral courage by prioritising integrity over personal safety. Similarly, judges who deliver verdicts against popular sentiment or political pressure uphold constitutional morality through courage.



Moral courage also involves resisting unethical orders, speaking truth to power, and protecting vulnerable sections. It transforms ethics from passive compliance into active responsibility. Without it, governance degenerates into rule-following devoid of justice.

However, moral courage is not individual heroism alone; institutions must protect and reward ethical behaviour. Strong whistleblower protection laws, independent vigilance bodies, and transparent systems reduce the cost of moral courage and normalise ethical conduct.

In conclusion, ethical governance requires more than laws—it requires individuals willing to defend values under pressure. Moral courage bridges the gap between ethical ideals and real-world governance, making it indispensable for democracy and public trust.

GS–Current Affairs

Q5. The Sanctuary Wildlife Service Award 2025 highlights the role of non-state actors in conservation. Discuss its significance for wildlife governance in India.

Answer:

The **Sanctuary Wildlife Service Award 2025** underscores the growing importance of non-state actors—NGOs, local communities, conservationists, and researchers—in India’s wildlife governance framework.

Traditionally, conservation in India has been state-centric, led by forest departments and protected area legislation. However, rising human–wildlife conflict, habitat fragmentation, and climate stress have exposed limitations of bureaucratic conservation alone. The Sanctuary Awards recognise **grassroots innovation, community-led conservation, and scientific engagement**, filling critical governance gaps.

The award promotes **collaborative conservation**, where local communities are treated as stakeholders rather than adversaries. Many awardees work on coexistence models, livelihood-linked conservation, and species recovery outside protected areas—areas where formal state mechanisms are weak.

Symbolically, the award strengthens environmental ethics by valuing service over authority. It creates role models, encourages youth participation, and mainstreams conservation discourse beyond elite or urban spaces. Importantly, it aligns with India’s global commitments under the Convention on Biological Diversity and the vision of sustainable development.

From a governance perspective, such recognition fosters **polycentric environmental governance**, where state, civil society, and local institutions share responsibility. It also pressures governments to incorporate best practices from civil society into policy.

In conclusion, the Sanctuary Wildlife Service Award 2025 is more than an honour—it is a signal that future conservation success in India depends on inclusive, participatory, and ethically driven approaches beyond the state.