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

# DAILY MCQ'S

**FOR UPSC CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION**

**DATE: 25/12/2025 (THURSDAY)**

- **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 concerning the Tripartite Struggle:**

1. The struggle was fought among the Palas, Rashtrakutas and Cholas for political dominance over Kannauj.
2. Mihir Bhoja of the Gurjara-Pratihara dynasty emerged as a major participant in this power struggle.

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

**Correct Answer:** (b) 2 only

**Explanation:**

- The Tripartite Struggle involved the **Gurjara-Pratiharas, Palas and Rashtrakutas**, not the Cholas, for supremacy over Kannauj, a symbol of imperial authority in North India.
- Mihir Bhoja was among the most influential Pratihara rulers and played a decisive role in this prolonged contest.
- Therefore, statement 1 is incorrect, while statement 2 is correct.

**Q2. With reference to the IUCN Red List, consider the following statements:**

1. It evaluates extinction risk at the global level for fauna, flora and fungi.
2. The category “Critically Endangered” denotes an extremely high probability of extinction in the wild.
3. Species listed under “Least Concern” are permanently excluded from further assessments.

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

**Correct Answer:** (a) 1 and 2 only

**Explanation:**

- The Red List provides a comprehensive global assessment covering animals, plants and fungi.
- “Critically Endangered” represents the highest risk category before extinction in the wild.
- Species classified as “Least Concern” continue to be reviewed periodically, making statement 3 incorrect.

**Q3. Consider the following statements regarding the State Election Commission:**

1. The SEC conducts local body elections under the control of the Election Commission of India.
2. The State Election Commissioner is appointed by the Governor of the State.



3. The constitutional basis of the SEC is provided under Article 324.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**Correct Answer:** (b) 2 only

**Explanation:**

- The SEC functions independently and is not subordinate to the **Election Commission of India**.
- Appointment of the State Election Commissioner is made by the Governor.
- Article 324 relates exclusively to the ECI, whereas Articles 243K and 243ZA deal with the SEC.

**Q4. Consider the following statements related to labour force surveys in India:**

1. The Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) is conducted by the Ministry of Labour and Employment.
2. PLFS estimates unemployment using both usual status and current weekly status approaches.
3. The National Sample Survey Office was subsumed under the National Statistical Office.
4. The Labour Bureau conducts independent employment-related surveys.

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

**Correct Answer:** (b) 2, 3 and 4 only

**Explanation:**

- PLFS is carried out by the National Statistical Office, not directly by the Ministry.
- Both long-term (usual status) and short-term (current weekly status) indicators are used.
- NSSO was merged into NSO to streamline statistical operations.
- The Labour Bureau independently undertakes surveys such as the Quarterly Employment Survey.

**Q5. Assertion–Reason: mRNA Vaccines and Avian Influenza**

**Assertion (A):** Researchers are working on mRNA-based vaccines to prevent human infection from the H5N1 avian influenza virus.

**Reason (R):** mRNA vaccine platforms allow rapid development once a pathogen's genetic sequence is identified.

Which of the options given below is correct?

- (a) Both A and R are true and R correctly 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

**Correct Answer:** (a) Both A and R are true and R correctly explains A

**Explanation:**

- Rising concerns over zoonotic transmission of H5N1 have accelerated vaccine research.
- mRNA technology enables swift synthesis of vaccine candidates after genome sequencing, as demonstrated during COVID-19.
- Hence, the reason logically explains the assertion.

## DAILY PRACTICE QUESTIONS FROM CURRENT AFFAIRS PART

### Q1. Consider the following statements regarding the NATS 2.0 Portal:

1. NATS 2.0 is an initiative of the Ministry of Labour and Employment and is limited only to private sector apprenticeship engagement.
2. The upgraded portal uses AI-driven mechanisms to digitally align eligible students with participating industries.

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

**Correct Answer:** (b) 2 only

**Explanation:**

- The National Apprenticeship Training Scheme is administered by the **Ministry of Education**, not the Ministry of Labour, and includes opportunities in both public and private sectors.
- NATS 2.0 incorporates artificial intelligence-based matching to improve transparency and efficiency in linking students with industry requirements.
- Hence, statement 1 is incorrect, while statement 2 is correct.

### Q2. Operation Amrith and Neutrino Fog, which have appeared in recent news reports, are associated with:

- (a) Anti-narcotics coastal surveillance
- (b) Deep underground neutrino detection research
- (c) Wildlife crime control operations
- (d) Cybersecurity measures against data breaches

**Correct Answer:** (a) Anti-narcotics coastal surveillance

**Explanation:**

- Operation Amrith is a coordinated maritime security initiative led by agencies such as the **Indian Navy** and the Indian Coast Guard to curb drug trafficking through sea routes.



• “Neutrino Fog” is a codename used to describe concealed trafficking patterns and is not linked to neutrino physics research facilities.

**Q3. With reference to the management of Nipah virus outbreaks, consider the following statements:**

1. Domestic pigs are the natural reservoir of the Nipah virus.
2. Ribavirin has been officially endorsed by the World Health Organization as a curative treatment for Nipah infection.
3. India has successfully completed human trials of a DNA-based Nipah virus vaccine.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 3 only
- (d) None

**Correct Answer:** (d) None

**Explanation:**

- Fruit bats of the *Pteropus* genus are the natural reservoirs of the virus; pigs act only as intermediate hosts.
- The **World Health Organization** has not approved any specific antiviral drug for Nipah; treatment remains largely supportive.
- Vaccine research in India is ongoing, but no DNA-based vaccine has completed human clinical trials to date.

**Q4. Consider the following statements regarding the Pusa-2090 rice variety:**

1. Pusa-2090 takes a longer duration to mature compared to Pusa-1121.
2. The variety has been developed with resistance to bacterial blight.
3. It requires relatively less water, contributing to sustainable rice cultivation.

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

**Correct Answer:** (b) 2 and 3 only

**Explanation:**

- Pusa-2090 matures faster than Pusa-1121, making statement 1 incorrect.
- It incorporates genetic resistance to bacterial blight, enhancing crop resilience.
- Reduced water requirement and shorter crop duration support climate-resilient agriculture.



**Q5. Consider the following statements regarding the Mehrauli Archaeological Park:**

1. Rajon Ki Baoli within the park was constructed during the reign of Shah Jahan.
2. The Jamali Kamali Mosque and Tomb belong to the late Lodi and early Mughal period.
3. Conservation of the park involves joint efforts by the Archaeological Survey of India and the Delhi Development Authority.
4. The park is independently recognized as a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

**Correct Answer:** (b) 2 and 3 only

**Explanation:**

- Rajon Ki Baoli dates to the Lodi period, predating Shah Jahan.
- Jamali Kamali structures were built in the early 16th century during the Lodi–early Mughal transition.
- The **Archaeological Survey of India** works in coordination with the DDA for site conservation.
- Mehrauli Archaeological Park itself is not listed by **UNESCO**, though it lies near the Qutub Minar Complex, which is a World Heritage Site.

## **SUBJECTIVE QUESTIONS FOR DAILY PRACTICE**

### **GS Paper 1 –**

**Question 1:** Discuss the role of women in India's freedom struggle, highlighting their contribution in both mass movements and revolutionary activities. (250 words)

#### **Introduction**

The Indian freedom struggle witnessed widespread participation from women, marking a transformative shift in traditional gender roles. Their involvement bridged the gap between the private domestic sphere and the public political arena, spanning both non-violent mass movements and underground revolutionary activities.

#### **Contribution to Mass Movements**

Women became the backbone of Gandhian movements, providing a moral and numerical force to the struggle:

- **Leadership:** **Annie Besant** led the Home Rule Movement, while **Sarojini Naidu** led the salt satyagraha at Dharasana and became the first Indian woman President of the INC.
- **Mobilization:** During the Non-Cooperation and Civil Disobedience movements, women like **Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay** and **Kasturba Gandhi** organized picketing of liquor and foreign cloth shops.



- **Quit India Movement (1942):** In the absence of top leadership, **Aruna Asaf Ali** hoisted the tricolor at Gowalia Tank Maidan, while **Usha Mehta** operated an underground radio station to sustain the movement.

### Revolutionary Activities

Beyond non-violence, women actively engaged in armed resistance:

- **Direct Action: Pritilata Waddedar** led a daring raid on the Chittagong European Club, sacrificing her life for the cause.
- **Strategic Support: Kalpana Dutta** was instrumental in the Chittagong Armoury Raid, and **Durga Bhabhi** provided crucial logistical support to Bhagat Singh and the HSRA.
- **Educational Militancy:** Students like **Bina Das** (who fired at the Bengal Governor) showcased the radicalization of the youth.

### Significance and Conclusion

Women's participation challenged deep-rooted patriarchal norms and proved their capability in leadership. This involvement ensured that the demand for *Swaraj* was inherently linked to gender equality, eventually leading to the constitutional guarantees of universal suffrage in independent India.

### GS Paper 2 –

**Question 2:** Evaluate the significance of cooperative federalism in strengthening Indian democracy. (250 words)

#### Introduction

Cooperative federalism describes a relationship where the Union and States act as horizontal partners rather than in a vertical hierarchy. In a diverse nation like India, it serves as the essential "glue" that balances national integrity with regional aspirations.

#### Significance

- **Inclusive Development:** Platforms like the **NITI Aayog** Governing Council and the **GST Council** promote consensus-building, ensuring that states have a say in national economic policy.
- **Conflict Resolution:** Constitutional and statutory bodies like the **Inter-State Council** and **Zonal Councils** provide a forum for dialogue to resolve disputes over water, land, or resources.
- **Crisis Management:** The management of the **COVID-19 pandemic** demonstrated how joint action plans between the Centre and States can handle national emergencies effectively.
- **Accommodating Diversity:** By respecting regional identities, cooperative federalism mitigates separatist tendencies and strengthens the democratic fabric.

#### Challenges

- **Centralizing Tendencies:** The frequent use (or misuse) of **Article 356** and the enactment of laws on state subjects (e.g., the now-repealed Farm Bills) often strain federal relations.
- **Fiscal Friction:** Issues regarding **GST compensation** and the perceived bias in Finance Commission devolutions create a "trust deficit" between tiers of government.



## Conclusion

Strengthening cooperative federalism requires moving from "confrontational federalism" to "collaborative governance." Ensuring transparency and empowering local bodies will make India's democracy more resilient and responsive.

## GS Paper 3 –

**Question 3:** Discuss the challenges and opportunities presented by Artificial Intelligence (AI) in India's economic development. (250 words)

### Introduction

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is a "force multiplier" in the digital age. For India, it presents a unique opportunity to leapfrog developmental hurdles, though it carries significant socio-economic risks.

### Opportunities for Economic Development

- **Sectoral Productivity:** AI can revolutionize **Agriculture** through precision farming and **Healthcare** via AI-driven diagnostics in rural areas.
- **Economic Growth:** According to NITI Aayog's '#AIforAll' strategy, AI has the potential to add \$957 billion to India's GDP by 2035.
- **Start-up Ecosystem:** India's robust IT base provides a fertile ground for AI entrepreneurship, particularly in FinTech and EduTech.
- **Public Service Delivery:** AI can enhance governance through smart city management, predictive policing, and personalized social welfare schemes.

### Major Challenges

- **Job Displacement:** Automation threatens low-skilled, repetitive jobs, which could worsen unemployment in a labor-surplus economy.
- **Skill Gap:** There is a critical shortage of high-end talent in data science and machine learning.
- **Digital Divide:** Lack of infrastructure in rural India may ensure that AI benefits only a small urban elite.
- **Ethical Concerns:** Issues regarding data privacy, algorithmic bias, and the lack of a robust regulatory framework (like the Digital Personal Data Protection Act) remain.

### Conclusion

To harness AI's potential, India must focus on the "Three Pillars": **Infrastructure** (Compute power), **Investment** (R&D), and **Inclusion** (Reskilling). A balanced approach will ensure AI acts as a tool for inclusive growth rather than a source of inequality.

## GS Paper 4 – Ethics, Integrity, and Aptitude

**Question 4:** Explain the concept of "Accountability" in public administration. How does accountability ensure ethical governance? (250 words)



## Introduction

Accountability is the hallmark of a "Responsible Government." It refers to the legal and moral obligation of public officials to provide explanations for their actions and be subject to consequences for failures.

## Dimensions of Accountability

1. **Answerability:** The duty to explain and justify decisions to the public or oversight bodies.
2. **Enforcement:** The capacity of the system to sanction or penalize the official for misconduct.

## Ensuring Ethical Governance

- **Curbing Discretion:** Accountability acts as a check on the arbitrary use of power, ensuring that "power does not corrupt."
- **Promoting Transparency:** When officials know they are under scrutiny, they are more likely to adhere to the values of integrity and honesty.
- **Public Trust:** It bridges the gap between the state and the citizen, fostering a culture of trust and legitimacy in democratic institutions.
- **Deterrence:** Institutional mechanisms like the **CAG, Lokpal, and RTI** act as deterrents against corruption and nepotism.

## Conclusion

Accountability is not merely a procedural requirement but an ethical imperative. By making public power answerable to the people, it transforms "subjects" into "citizens" and "ruling" into "serving."

## Current Affairs –

**Question 5:** Analyze the impact of the India-Middle East-Europe Economic Corridor (IMEC) project on India's geopolitical and economic interests. (250 words)

## Introduction

The India-Middle East-Europe Economic Corridor (IMEC), signed at the 2023 G20 Summit, is a multimodal transit corridor aimed at integrating India with the Middle East and Europe.

## Geopolitical Impact

- **Strategic Alternative:** IMEC serves as a transparent, rule-based alternative to China's **Belt and Road Initiative (BRI)**.
- **Deepened Partnerships:** It consolidates India's "Link West" policy, strengthening strategic ties with the USA, UAE, Saudi Arabia, and the EU.
- **Regional Stability:** By fostering economic interdependence, it promotes stability in the Middle East, a region vital to India's security.

## Economic Impact

- **Efficiency in Trade:** Estimates suggest it could reduce shipping time by 40% and costs by 30% compared to the Suez Canal route.



- **Energy Security:** The corridor facilitates a faster and more secure supply chain for green hydrogen and traditional energy resources.
- **Infrastructure Boom:** It provides Indian firms with opportunities to participate in mega-infrastructure projects across the Middle East.

### Challenges

The project faces hurdles such as high implementation costs, the need for standardized technical protocols, and current geopolitical volatility in the Levant region (Israel-Palestine conflict).

### Conclusion

IMEC is a "game-changer" that positions India as a pivotal hub in global trade. If successfully implemented, it will significantly enhance India's strategic autonomy and economic footprint on the world stage.

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