

# OFFICERS IAS ACADEMY

## IAS ACADEMY RUN BY FORMER CIVIL SERVANTS

### Daily MCQs: 23-12-2025

- 1) With reference to Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) under the Companies Act, 2013, consider the following statements:
1. CSR spending by eligible companies is at least 2% of the average net profits of the immediately preceding three financial years.
  2. The CSR obligation applies only to private sector companies and does not extend to public sector undertakings.
  3. Expenditure incurred on employee welfare activities exclusively for company employees is not considered as CSR expenditure.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

- 2) The recognition of the right to live in a healthy and pollution-free environment as part of Article 21 of the Constitution reflects which of the following constitutional developments?

- (a) Expansion of Directive Principles into enforceable rights
- (b) Judicial interpretation of the right to life to include environmental quality
- (c) Transfer of environmental regulation from legislature to judiciary
- (d) Conversion of Fundamental Duties into Fundamental Rights

- 3) With reference to the electric flying taxi SYL-X1 developed by Sarla Aviation, consider the following statements:

1. SYL-X1 is an electric vertical take-off and landing (eVTOL) aircraft under private sector development in India.
2. eVTOL aircraft use distributed electric propulsion systems instead of a single main engine.
3. eVTOL aircraft can operate without any runway due to vertical take-off and landing capability.
4. Current eVTOL designs completely eliminate the need for aerodynamic lift generated by wings.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

- 4) With reference to the Competition Commission of India (CCI), consider the following statements:

1. The Competition Commission of India is a statutory body established under the Competition Act, 2002 and functions under the administrative control of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs.
2. The Chairperson and Members of the Commission must have a minimum of fifteen years of professional experience in competition law only.

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3. The Competition Commission of India is empowered to give its opinion on competition-related issues when a reference is made by a statutory authority established under any law.
4. Competition advocacy, public awareness, and imparting training on competition issues form part of the statutory mandate of the Competition Commission of India.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1, 3 and 4 only
  - (b) 1 and 2 only
  - (c) 2, 3 and 4 only
  - (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4
- 5) Anjadip, recently inducted into the Indian Navy, is best described as:
- (a) A missile destroyer for blue-water operations
  - (b) An indigenous anti-submarine shallow water craft
  - (c) A mine countermeasure vessel
  - (d) A nuclear-powered attack submarine

### Explanation

#### 1) Answer: (A)

**Statement 1 is correct:** CSR spending by eligible companies is fixed at a **minimum of 2% of the average net profits of the immediately preceding three financial years**, as mandated under **Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013**. The use of an average profit base ensures consistency in CSR obligations and prevents distortion due to short-term profit fluctuations.

**Statement 2 is incorrect:** The CSR framework in India is **sector-neutral** and applies to **both private companies and public sector undertakings (PSUs)**, provided they meet the prescribed financial thresholds. Excluding PSUs from CSR would defeat the statutory intent, especially since PSUs are major contributors to CSR spending.

**Statement 3 is correct:** CSR activities are intended to generate **social benefits beyond a company's internal stakeholders**. Consequently, expenditures incurred exclusively for **employee welfare** such as staff amenities or benefits limited to employees are explicitly excluded from CSR under the CSR Rules.

#### 2) Answer: (B)

The Supreme Court of India has consistently held that **Article 21 (Right to Life)** is not limited to mere animal existence but includes the right to live with **human dignity and quality of life**. Using this **expansive and purposive interpretation**, the Court brought environmental quality within the scope of Article 21.

This constitutional development is reflected in authoritative Supreme Court judgments:

- In **Rural Litigation and Entitlement Kendra v. State of U.P. (1985)**, the Court for the first time recognised that environmental degradation directly affects the right to life under Article 21.

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- In **M.C. Mehta v. Union of India (1987)**, the Court explicitly held that the **right to live in a pollution-free environment** is part of the fundamental right to life under Article 21.

### 3) Answer: (B)

**Statement 1 is correct:** SYL-X1 is an electric Vertical Take-Off and Landing (eVTOL) aircraft developed by Bengaluru-based private firm Sarla Aviation. It is intended for urban air mobility as an electric flying taxi, marking a significant private-sector innovation in India's civil aviation ecosystem.

**Statement 2 is correct:** Most eVTOL aircraft, including SYL-X1-type designs, use Distributed Electric Propulsion (DEP). Instead of one large engine, multiple electric motors and rotors are placed across the airframe.

This improves:

- Redundancy and safety (failure of one motor does not cause loss of control),
- Energy efficiency, and
- Noise reduction, which is crucial for urban operations.

**Statement 3 is correct:** eVTOL aircraft are capable of vertical take-off and landing, allowing them to operate from vertiports, rooftops, or compact urban spaces. Hence, no conventional runway is required, unlike fixed-wing airplanes. This feature makes eVTOLs suitable for congested city environments.

**Statement 4 is incorrect:** This is a common misconception. While eVTOLs take off vertically like helicopters, most current designs use wings to generate aerodynamic lift during forward (cruise) flight.

Using wings:

- Reduces dependence on rotors for lift,
- Saves battery energy,
- Increases range and endurance.

Only purely rotor-based vehicles (like helicopters) eliminate wing-generated lift, but such designs are less energy-efficient for electric flight.

### 4) Answer: (A)

**Statement 1 is Correct:** The Competition Commission of India is a statutory body established under the Competition Act, 2002. It functions under the administrative control (nodal ministry) of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs. The Commission was constituted in 2003 and became fully operational in 2009.

**Statement 2 is Incorrect:** The Act does not restrict eligibility only to competition law. The Chairperson and Members must have not less than 15 years of professional experience in any one or more of a wide range of fields such as economics, international trade, business, commerce, law, finance, accountancy, management, industry, technology, public affairs, or competition matters.

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**Statement 3 is Correct:** Under the Competition Act, the CCI is required to give its opinion on competition issues when a reference is received from a statutory authority established under any law.

**Statement 4 is Correct:** Apart from enforcement, the CCI has a competition advocacy mandate, which includes:

- Creating public awareness
- Imparting training
- Promoting a competition culture

5) **Answer: (B)**

**INS Anjadip** is an **indigenously designed and built Anti-Submarine Warfare Shallow Water Craft (ASW-SWC)** inducted into the Indian Navy.

- It is meant for **coastal and shallow-water operations**, not deep blue-water combat.
- Its primary role is **detection, tracking, and engagement of submarines** using indigenous sonar, lightweight torpedoes, and anti-submarine rockets.
- It is **neither a missile destroyer, nor a mine countermeasure vessel, and not nuclear-powered.**

