



“ We help you reach for the star ”

VIDHVATH IAS KAS ACADEMY
&
STUDY CENTRE

DAILY MCQ'S

FOR UPSC CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION

DATE: 07/02/2026 (SATURDAY)

- **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

Question 1. Consider the following statements regarding the administrative and maritime policies of the Chola Empire:

1. The Cholas expanded their naval forces mainly to regulate internal coastal commerce and tackle piracy in the Bay of Bengal.
2. The Cholas maintained diplomatic ties with the Srivijaya kingdom and even launched expeditions into Southeast Asia to secure control over overseas trade routes.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (b) 2 only

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is incorrect.** Although safeguarding coastal areas was part of their strategy, the primary reason behind the Cholas' powerful navy was to project influence beyond the Indian coastline and strengthen long-distance maritime trade, particularly toward Southeast Asia.
- **Statement 2 is correct.** Under rulers like Rajendra Chola I, the Cholas conducted naval campaigns against Srivijaya (in present-day Indonesia–Malaysia) to secure strategic sea lanes. They also exchanged envoys with China and Southeast Asian kingdoms, showcasing their advanced maritime engagement.

Question 2. With reference to ecological succession and climax communities, consider the following statements:

1. Primary succession starts in environments where no soil exists, such as areas exposed after lava solidification or glacier retreat.
2. Climax communities are invariably composed of large trees and big animals, signifying ecosystems with high biomass.
3. Secondary succession proceeds at a faster pace than primary succession because soil and seed reserves already exist.

Which of the above statements are correct?

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

Answer: (c) 1 and 3 only

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct.** Primary succession develops in locations that start without soil or life, such as newly formed volcanic surfaces or freshly exposed glacial terrain.



- **Statement 2 is incorrect.** A climax community doesn't necessarily have tall forests or large fauna. Stable grasslands, tundra, or shrublands can also represent climax stages depending on the region's climate and ecological context.
- **Statement 3 is correct.** Because soil, nutrients, and dormant seeds remain after a disturbance, secondary succession advances more rapidly than primary succession.

Question 3. Regarding the K6 Missile System currently being developed by India, consider the following statements:

1. The K6 is an SLBM (submarine-launched ballistic missile) being developed by DRDO to enhance India's nuclear second-strike capability.
2. It is expected to be deployed on S5-class nuclear submarines, which are now undergoing advanced sea trials.
3. The K6 is projected to surpass the K4 missile in both range and payload capacity.

Which of the above statements are correct?

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

Answer: (c) 1 and 3 only

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct.** The K6 is being designed as a long-range, nuclear-capable SLBM intended to reinforce India's assured second-strike posture.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect.** S5-class submarines are still at the design or pre-construction stage; they are not close to sea trials. Therefore, missile deployment on them remains a future prospect.
- **Statement 3 is correct.** The K6 is anticipated to have a range exceeding 6,000 km—significantly greater than the K4's approximate 3,500 km—along with improved payload capabilities.

Question 4. Consider the following statements about the veto powers of the President of India:

1. The pocket veto is applicable only to ordinary bills and not to constitutional amendment bills.
2. The President may return a bill to Parliament more than once for reconsideration.
3. The President has the authority to withhold assent to a money bill.
4. The suspensive veto can be used for a bill passed under Article 368.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

Answer: (a) Only one



Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct.** A pocket veto—where the President simply delays action—is relevant only for ordinary legislation. Constitutional amendments must receive assent once duly passed.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect.** The President can return a bill only once. If Parliament re-passes it, assent becomes mandatory.
- **Statement 3 is incorrect.** Money bills cannot be returned or withheld for reconsideration. The President may only give or withhold assent, following the Cabinet’s advice.
- **Statement 4 is incorrect.** Bills passed under Article 368 require obligatory presidential assent; no veto mechanism applies.

Question 5. Assertion – Reason type -

Assertion (A): Chola bronze sculptures are regarded as outstanding examples of artistic, religious, and metallurgical mastery in early Indian art.

Reason (R): The Chola artists used the lost-wax casting method and often portrayed deities such as Nataraja in fluid, dynamic poses that symbolized cosmic movement.

Which of the following 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.

Answer: (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

Explanation:

- **A is true.** Chola bronzes—especially between the 9th and 13th centuries—represent an exceptional fusion of aesthetic refinement, divine symbolism, and advanced metalworking.
- **R is true.** The use of the lost-wax process and the depiction of rhythmic, expressive forms like Nataraja highlight both technical skill and spiritual depth.
- **Since the technique and symbolism directly contribute to their excellence, R aptly explains A.**

DAILY PRACTICE QUESTIONS FROM CURRENT AFFAIRS

Question 1. Consider the following statements regarding the Minimum Support Price (MSP) system in India:

1. MSP announced by the government is enforceable on private buyers under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.
2. While recommending MSP, the CACP examines aspects such as demand–supply conditions, cost trends, and global prices, but excludes environmental considerations.

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 incorrect.** MSP has no statutory backing that compels private traders to purchase crops at or above the declared price. It serves as an administrative assurance rather than a legal requirement.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect.** In recent years, the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACPC) has factored in environmental concerns—such as water scarcity, soil health, and excessive fertilizer usage—while issuing MSP recommendations to encourage more sustainable cropping choices.

Question 2. Under the Modified Interest Subvention Scheme (MISS), short-term crop loans up to ₹3 lakh are available to farmers at what effective interest rate, assuming timely repayment?

- (a) 9%
- (b) 7%
- (c) 4%
- (d) 3%

Answer: (c) 4%

Explanation:

- The base interest rate for short-term crop credit up to ₹3 lakh is **7%**.
- Farmers who repay their loans within the stipulated period receive an additional **3% interest subvention**, reducing the effective rate to **4%**.
- This mechanism encourages prompt repayment while keeping agricultural credit affordable.

Question 3. Consider the following statements about the Quality Council of India (QCI):

1. QCI is a statutory institution created by an Act of Parliament to oversee quality-related frameworks in India.
2. The organisation operates through a public–private partnership structure, with industry representatives playing a major role.
3. QCI has launched the ‘Gunvatta Sankalp’ initiative to promote quality awareness among citizens.

Which of the above statements are correct?

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

Answer: (b) 2 and 3 only



Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is incorrect.** QCI was set up in 1997 as an autonomous body jointly by the Government of India and major industry associations, not through parliamentary legislation.
- **Statement 2 is correct.** It follows a PPP model, with bodies like CII, FICCI, and ASSOCHAM contributing significantly to its governance structure.
- **Statement 3 is correct.** ‘Gunvatta Sankalp’ is a recent effort by QCI to build a mass movement around quality culture and public participation.

Question 4. With reference to the Emblems and Names (Prevention of Improper Use) Act, 1950, consider the following statements:

1. The Act bars the use of national symbols and certain names for commercial or professional gains.
2. Under this Act, the authority to grant exemptions for political symbols rests with the Election Commission of India.
3. Offences under this Act can fall under the category of cognizable and non-bailable crimes.

Which of the statements given above 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 is correct.** The Act regulates the use of protected emblems, insignia, and names—including the national flag, Ashoka Chakra, and names of national leaders—to prevent their improper commercial exploitation.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect.** The Election Commission has no statutory role under this law. Any relaxation of restrictions is handled exclusively by the Central Government.
- **Statement 3 is correct.** Violations may attract penalties or imprisonment, and depending on circumstances, offences may be treated as cognizable.

Question 5. Consider the following statements about INTERPOL Notices:

1. A Silver Notice alerts member nations specifically about cyber-crime infrastructure.
2. A Red Notice results in automatic arrest of the individual in any member country.
3. Issuing a Silver Notice requires clearance from the UN Security Council.
4. A Silver Notice is a newly introduced category designed to help identify or warn about criminal methods, devices, or techniques.

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:

- **Statement 1 is incorrect.** The Silver Notice is not limited to cybercrime. It covers any tools, procedures, or technologies used in criminal activities.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect.** A Red Notice is merely a request for provisional arrest and does not carry the force of an international arrest warrant; local laws determine action.
- **Statement 3 is incorrect.** INTERPOL Notices are issued by INTERPOL itself—no UN or UNSC involvement is required.
- **Statement 4 is correct.** Introduced in 2024, the Silver Notice aims to track criminal techniques and devices, especially those used in transnational or terror-related crimes.

Thus **only Statement 4 is correct** → **one statement** → option (a)?

But your key says **(b) Only two**.

If we count carefully:

- Statement 4 = correct (1 correct).
None of the others is correct.

Total correct = **1**.

Correct option should be **(a) Only one**.

If you want, I can correct the answer key or keep it as originally provided.

Question 6. Which of the following correctly describes the position and characteristics of Mount Kanchenjunga?

- (a) It lies in the Zaskar range, north of the Great Himalayas, and is the tallest peak in Jammu & Kashmir.
- (b) It lies on the Nepal–Sikkim border and is the world’s third-highest mountain.
- (c) It is situated in Arunachal Pradesh as part of the Mishmi Hills–Namcha Barwa region.
- (d) It is located in Bhutan and forms the eastern limit of the Great Himalayan range.

Answer: (b) It lies on the Nepal–Sikkim border and is the third highest peak in the world.

Explanation:

- Kanchenjunga rises to **8,586 metres**, making it the **third highest peak globally** after Everest and K2.
- It is positioned along the **Nepal–Sikkim boundary** and is revered in local cultural traditions.
- It forms part of the **Great Himalayan chain** and is the highest point on Indian territory (Everest is not located in India).



DAILY PRACTICE QUESTIONS FOR MAINS ANSWER WRITING PRACTICE

GS-1

Q1. Examine how gender-related taboos continue to influence menstrual health and awareness among adolescent girls in India. How can education and community participation help overcome these taboos?

Sample Answer:

Menstruation in India is still surrounded by silence, stigma, and misconceptions, especially for adolescent girls. These cultural barriers weaken access to accurate information, hygienic products, and supportive environments, despite government initiatives such as the Menstrual Hygiene Programme and RKSK.

How Taboos Affect Girls' Lives

- **Social Exclusion:** Many girls are discouraged from entering kitchens, temples, or participating in daily household routines during their periods.
- **Interrupted Schooling:** Studies indicate that a significant share of girls either miss classes or drop out once they start menstruating due to shame, lack of toilets, and discomfort.
- **Unsafe Hygiene Practices:** Fear of judgement forces girls to depend on unhygienic materials like old cloth or dry leaves, increasing the risks of infections.
- **Emotional Stress:** The absence of open dialogue leads to embarrassment, misinformation, and poor self-esteem.

Why These Taboos Persist

- **Deep Cultural Conditioning:** In many communities, menstruation is still associated with impurity.
- **Inadequate Teacher Preparedness:** Teachers often avoid reproductive health chapters due to discomfort or lack of training.
- **Gendered Socialization:** Boys are rarely included in awareness activities, reinforcing secrecy and stigma.

How Education and Community Engagement Can Help

- **Comprehensive School Curriculum:** Introducing factual, age-appropriate lessons on menstruation in middle school can normalize the subject.
- **Capacity Building for Teachers:** Training educators to address sensitive topics through participatory and non-judgmental methods.
- **Involving Boys and Men:** Peer educators, school campaigns, and community dialogues can make menstruation a shared social issue rather than a "girls-only" matter.
- **Role of Community Health Networks:** ASHAs, ANMs, and women's collectives can spread practical information and build trust at the local level.



- **Public Communication:** Films, social media campaigns, and government advertisements can help dismantle myths at scale.

Conclusion

Menstrual health is a broader societal concern tied to dignity, rights, and equality. Only through education, community participation, and sustained awareness can entrenched taboos be dismantled and adolescent girls empowered.

GS-2

Q2. The divide between legal provisions and ground-level delivery remains a major obstacle for welfare access among marginalised groups. Explain with examples and suggest measures to reduce this gap.

Sample Answer:

India has a strong welfare framework backed by constitutional protections and numerous social programmes. Yet, benefits often fail to reach vulnerable groups such as migrants, Dalits, tribal communities, women, and informal workers.

Why Gaps Arise

- **Documentation Barriers:** Lack of IDs, ration cards, or bank accounts prevents many eligible people from accessing schemes.
- **Leakages and Local Capture:** Practices such as diversion of rations, bribes for registering workers, or inflated job entries under MGNREGS weaken delivery.
- **Social Exclusion:** Discrimination based on caste, gender or tribe often leads to denial of entitlements.
- **Technological Inequality:** Digital systems may marginalise the elderly, women, or disabled individuals who lack internet access or literacy.

Illustrative Cases

- **Pandemic-era Mobility Issues:** Migrants struggled to access food grains outside their home states, highlighting the incomplete implementation of portability under NFSA.
- **Manual Scavengers:** Despite a clear legal prohibition, many continue hazardous work due to poor identification and weak rehabilitation mechanisms.
- **Maternal Health Benefits:** Several eligible women do not receive PMMVY assistance because of poor awareness or delays in documentation.

Steps to Strengthen Implementation

- **Independent Audits & Grievance Platforms:** Social audits, ombudsman systems, and community monitoring can build transparency.
- **Strengthening Last-Mile Workers:** Local governance institutions, ASHAs, Anganwadi workers, and block officials should be adequately trained and supported.



- **Inclusive Technology:** Platforms must offer multilingual, assisted, and offline options to ensure universal access.
- **Legal Literacy:** Community awareness camps and mobile legal units can inform citizens about their rights.
- **Open Data Systems:** Dashboards that track progress in real time, as used in Jal Jeevan Mission, improve accountability.

Conclusion

Welfare delivery becomes meaningful only when citizens can actually claim their rights. Closing the gap between law and practice is essential for achieving inclusive and responsive governance.

GS-3

Q3. Inclusive growth involves equal access to opportunities and meaningful participation, not merely poverty reduction. Discuss with reference to recent government measures.

Sample Answer:

Inclusive growth focuses on ensuring that the benefits of development reach all sections of society. It emphasizes not only higher incomes but also better health, education, skills, and opportunities so that individuals can participate fully in economic life.

Key Features of Inclusive Growth

- Fair distribution of resources and opportunities
- Universal access to essential services
- Integration of disadvantaged groups into the growth process
- Gender and regional balance in policies

Recent Interventions Supporting Inclusion

1. **Aspirational Districts Programme:** Targets lagging districts using real-time data to improve outcomes in basic sectors.
2. **Digital Public Infrastructure:** Aadhaar, UPI, and other DPI platforms have simplified service delivery and expanded financial access.
3. **PM Vishwakarma:** Recognises and supports artisans, encouraging formalization and access to credit and tools.
4. **Stand-Up India & MUDRA Loans:** Increase credit availability for women and vulnerable social groups.
5. **Jal Jeevan Mission:** Ensures household-level water supply, improving health and reducing the burden on women.

Persisting Challenges

- Growth without proportional job creation



- Backward regions showing lower human development indicators
- Digital inequality across gender and socio-economic groups
- Structural disadvantages faced by tribals, informal sector workers, and landless labourers

Way Forward

- Aligning vocational training with emerging technologies
- Strengthening school quality and digital literacy
- Deepening local participation through empowered Gram Sabhas
- Using gender-sensitive budgeting and granular data

Conclusion

For India, inclusive growth must go hand-in-hand with expanding people's capabilities, opportunities, and agency. Development is meaningful only when it enhances freedoms for all.

GS-4 (Ethics)

Q4. "Moral leadership is not about being perfect but about being principled." Explain this statement in the context of public administration, highlighting essential qualities with examples.

Sample Answer:

In governance, moral leadership reflects adherence to ethical values even in difficult situations. It does not demand infallibility but expects administrators to act consistently with fairness, integrity, and public welfare.

Core Qualities of Moral Leadership

1. **Integrity:** Choosing honesty and transparency even when it is inconvenient.
Example: E. Sreedharan's work ethic ensured timely completion of major infrastructure projects with minimal cost overruns.
2. **Courage:** Standing by ethical decisions despite opposition.
Example: Ashok Khemka's stance against questionable land transactions.
3. **Empathy:** Recognizing the concerns of vulnerable groups and acting sensitively.
Example: District officials prioritizing field-level relief in drought-hit areas rather than paperwork.
4. **Accountability:** Accepting responsibility for mistakes and correcting systemic flaws.
Example: Administrators publicly acknowledging errors and revising protocols after wrongful actions.
5. **Justice with Rule of Law:** Ensuring that procedures do not overshadow humane considerations.
Example: Police officers who manage tense situations through dialogue rather than unnecessary force.

Obstacles to Moral Leadership

- Political interference
- Possibility of frequent transfers



- Limited protection for whistleblowers

How to Foster Moral Leadership

- Ethics training during probation and in-service courses
- Institutional backing for upright officials
- Societal recognition for ethical conduct

Conclusion

Moral leadership strengthens public trust and provides the ethical foundation necessary for democratic governance. It encourages a culture where principled conduct becomes the norm.

Current Affairs

Q5. The Menstrual Hygiene Survey 2025 highlights continued gaps in access, awareness, and dignity. Discuss the multidimensional nature of menstrual health and propose a policy pathway for a menstrual-friendly India.

Sample Answer:

The Menstrual Hygiene Survey 2025 conducted by MoHFW and NITI Aayog underscores significant concerns: unsafe menstrual practices among many adolescents, limited access to functional school toilets, and persistent stigma. These reflect the multidimensional nature of menstrual health involving education, health, gender norms, and infrastructure.

Dimensions of Menstrual Health

1. **Health and Hygiene:** Poor sanitation and unsafe absorbents contribute to infections, anemia, and long-term reproductive complications.
2. **Education:** Period-related stigma, lack of privacy, and inadequate facilities lead to absenteeism and increased dropout rates.
3. **Mental Health:** Silence around menstruation affects confidence and emotional well-being.
4. **Gender Equity:** Restrictive practices reinforce unequal norms and limit participation in daily life.
5. **Economic Productivity:** Women without workplace facilities often lose working days, affecting income and output.

Existing Initiatives

- **Menstrual Hygiene Scheme:** Focus on adolescent girls in rural areas
- **Suvidha Pads:** Affordable biodegradable sanitary pads via Jan Aushadhi Kendras
- **Swachh Bharat Mission:** Creation of toilets in schools and community spaces

Major Gaps

- Inconsistent supply chains for sanitary products
- Little engagement of boys/men in awareness efforts



- Limited workplace policies or infrastructure for menstruating women
- Variation in implementation across states

Policy Roadmap for a Menstrual-Friendly India

- **National MHM Framework:** Coordinate health, education, WASH, and labour sectors under one comprehensive policy.
- **Curriculum Improvements:** Introduce menstrual literacy from upper primary level.
- **Workplace Standards:** Mandate menstrual hygiene facilities and break policies where needed.
- **Community-Based Pad Banks:** Operated by SHGs and panchayats for accessible supplies.
- **Monitoring Platforms:** State-wide digital dashboards to track indicators and progress.

Conclusion

Menstrual health represents an intersection of human rights, healthcare, gender equality, and education. A coordinated, inclusive policy approach is key to building a menstrual-friendly society aligned with national development and global SDG commitments.
