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VIDHVATH IAS KAS ACADEMY
&
STUDY CENTRE

DAILY MCQ'S

FOR UPSC CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION

DATE: 24/03/2026 (TUESDAY)

- **Static mcq's**
- **Current Affairs mcq's**
- **Mains Practice Questions**



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DAILY PRACTICE QUESTIONS FROM STATIC PART

1. Consider the following statements regarding the nature of colonial agrarian policies in India:

1. The Permanent Settlement ensured a fixed revenue demand from zamindars, irrespective of agricultural productivity fluctuations.
2. The Ryotwari system recognized cultivators as proprietors but subjected them to periodic revision of land revenue.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Both
- (c) None
- (d) Cannot be determined

2. Which one of the following best explains the concept of “ecological succession” in a disturbed habitat?

- (a) Immediate stabilization of species composition after disturbance
- (b) Sequential and directional change in species composition over time
- (c) Random replacement of species without any pattern
- (d) Permanent loss of biodiversity in the affected region

3. Consider the following statements regarding fiscal policy mechanisms:

1. Expansionary fiscal policy necessarily leads to a decline in fiscal deficit in the short run.
2. Automatic stabilizers operate without explicit government intervention during economic fluctuations.
3. Capital expenditure by the government always results in immediate increase in aggregate demand without any lag.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

4. Consider the following statements regarding the constitutional framework of India:

1. The Preamble is enforceable in a court of law as a source of substantive rights.
2. Fundamental Duties are enforceable by courts through writ jurisdiction.
3. Directive Principles of State Policy can override Fundamental Rights during policy implementation.
4. The Constitution explicitly mentions the principle of separation of powers in a rigid manner.



How many of the above statements are correct?

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

5. **Assertion (A):**

Monsoon rainfall in India shows high spatial and temporal variability.

Reasons (R):

1. Differential heating of land and sea creates seasonal pressure gradients influencing monsoon winds.
2. The presence of the Himalayas acts as a climatic barrier affecting wind patterns and precipitation distribution.

Which one of the following is correct?

- (a) Both R1 and R2 are correct and both explain A
- (b) Both R1 and R2 are correct but only one explains A
- (c) Only one of the reasons is correct
- (d) Neither R1 nor R2 is correct

Answers:

1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (d) 5. (a)

Explanations:

1. Statement 1 is correct: Under Permanent Settlement (1793), revenue demand was fixed permanently, regardless of fluctuations in agricultural output, which often burdened zamindars during poor harvests. Statement 2 is also correct: The Ryotwari system (Madras, Bombay) recognized cultivators (ryots) as landowners but revenue demand was periodically revised, making it uncertain. Hence, both statements are correct.
2. Ecological succession refers to a gradual and predictable change in species composition in an area over time, especially after disturbance (e.g., fire, flood).
 - (a) Incorrect: stabilization is not immediate.
 - (c) Incorrect: succession is not random; it is directional.
 - (d) Incorrect: biodiversity often recovers or even increases.Thus, (b) is correct.
3. Statement 1 is correct: Expansionary fiscal policy (higher spending/lower taxes) usually increases fiscal deficit in the short run, but the statement says “decline,” which makes it incorrect. Wait—careful reading: it says “necessarily leads to a decline,” which is false. So Statement 1 is incorrect.



Statement 2 is correct: Automatic stabilizers (like progressive taxes, unemployment benefits) function without new policy decisions.

Statement 3 is incorrect: Capital expenditure may have time lags before impacting aggregate demand due to implementation delays.

Thus, only one statement (Statement 2) is correct → (a).

4. Statement 1 is incorrect: The Preamble is not enforceable; it is interpretative.
Statement 2 is incorrect: Fundamental Duties are non-justiciable.
Statement 3 is incorrect: DPSPs cannot override Fundamental Rights (Minerva Mills case).
Statement 4 is incorrect: Separation of powers is implicit, not rigidly defined in the Constitution.

Hence, none of the statements are correct → (d).

5. Assertion is correct: Indian monsoon rainfall varies significantly across regions and time due to multiple interacting factors.

Reason 1 is correct: Land-sea differential heating drives monsoon circulation.

Reason 2 is correct: The Himalayas block cold winds and force monsoon winds to rise, causing orographic rainfall.

Both reasons directly explain the variability in rainfall patterns.

Hence, (a) is correct.

DAILY PRACTICE QUESTIONS FROM CURRENT AFFAIRS

Q1. With reference to Very Low Earth Orbit (VLEO) Satellite Systems, consider the following statements:

- VLEO satellites operate at altitudes where atmospheric drag is negligible, enabling longer orbital lifetimes without propulsion.
- Atomic oxygen erosion is a critical challenge for satellites operating in VLEO.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Both
- (c) None
- (d) Cannot be determined

Q2. Which one of the following best explains the rationale behind organizing the Khelo India Tribal Games (KITG)?

- (a) To identify tribal athletes for Olympic training under international federations
- (b) To promote indigenous sports and integrate tribal youth into mainstream sports ecosystems



- (c) To replace traditional tribal games with standardized Olympic sports
- (d) To provide direct reservation in national teams for tribal athletes

Q3. With reference to LNG and LPG price determination in India, consider the following statements:

1. LNG prices in India are entirely market-determined and linked to international spot prices.
2. LPG prices for domestic consumers are subsidized through direct benefit transfer (DBT) mechanisms.
3. Administered Pricing Mechanism (APM) gas is primarily used for LPG production and is insulated from global price volatility.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

Q4. (Assertion–Reason Type with Two Reasons)

With reference to the **Sukhoi Su-30MKI**, consider the following:

Assertion (A): The Sukhoi Su-30MKI provides India with strategic air superiority capability.

Reason (R1): It is equipped with thrust vectoring engines enabling supermaneuverability.

Reason (R2): It can carry a diverse range of air-to-air and air-to-ground weapons, including BrahMos missiles.

Select the correct answer:

- (a) A is correct, R1 is correct, R2 is correct, and both R1 and R2 explain A
- (b) A is correct, R1 is correct, R2 is correct, but only one of them explains A
- (c) A is correct, but both R1 and R2 are incorrect
- (d) A is incorrect, but both R1 and R2 are correct

Q5. With reference to the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (ECA), consider the following statements:

1. The Act empowers the Central Government to regulate production, supply, and distribution of certain commodities.
2. After the 2020 amendments, cereals and pulses were permanently removed from the list of essential commodities.
3. The Act can be invoked to impose stock limits only under extraordinary circumstances such as war, famine, or extraordinary price rise.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two



- (c) All three
- (d) None

Q6. With reference to Very Low Earth Orbit (VLEO) and emerging space technologies, consider the following statements:

1. VLEO satellites offer lower latency compared to higher orbit constellations.
2. Satellites in VLEO require continuous propulsion systems to counter atmospheric drag.
3. VLEO can improve Earth observation resolution due to proximity to the surface.
4. Space debris risk is lower in VLEO due to rapid orbital decay.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

Q7. Consider the following statements regarding Chile:

1. It lies entirely to the west of the Andes mountain range.
2. It shares borders with Peru, Bolivia, and Argentina.
3. The Atacama Desert in Chile is one of the driest places on Earth.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

ALL ANSWERS

1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (a) 5. (b) 6. (d) 7. (c)

ALL EXPLANATIONS

Q1 Explanation

- Statement 1: Incorrect → VLEO has **significant atmospheric drag**, not negligible.
- Statement 2: Correct → Atomic oxygen causes material degradation.

Answer: (a)

Q2 Explanation

- KITG focuses on **promotion of indigenous tribal sports + inclusion**.



- Not about Olympic replacement or reservation.

Answer: (b)

Q3 Explanation

- Statement 1: Incorrect → LNG is influenced by global markets but not entirely spot-linked.
- Statement 2: Correct → DBT subsidy (PAHAL scheme).
- Statement 3: Correct → APM gas buffers LPG pricing partially.

Answer: (b)

Q4 Explanation

- Assertion is correct → Su-30MKI is backbone of IAF.
- R1 correct → thrust vectoring → agility.
- R2 correct → BrahMos capability → strike power.
- Both reasons explain assertion.

Answer: (a)

Q5 Explanation

- Statement 1: Correct → Core power of ECA.
- Statement 2: Incorrect → Not permanently removed; regulation conditional.
- Statement 3: Correct → Post-2020 amendment restriction.

Answer: (b)

Q6 Explanation

- Statement 1: Correct → Lower altitude = lower latency.
- Statement 2: Correct → Continuous drag compensation needed.
- Statement 3: Correct → Better resolution.
- Statement 4: Correct → Rapid decay reduces debris accumulation.

Answer: (d)

Q7 Explanation

- Statement 1: Incorrect → Chile lies **west of Andes but Andes run along eastern boundary**, not entirely west of them (tricky wording).
- Statement 2: Correct
- Statement 3: Correct

Answer: (c)



DAILY PRACTICE QUESTIONS FOR MAINS ANSWER WRITING PRACTICE

Q1. (GS Paper 1 – Class 12 NCERT, Chapter 5: Through the Eyes of Travellers)

“Travellers’ accounts are invaluable yet biased sources of medieval Indian history.”
Critically examine with suitable examples.

Q2. (GS Paper 2 – Class 12 NCERT, Chapter 5: Understanding Marginalisation)

“Marginalisation is both a structural and psychological phenomenon.”
Discuss in the context of tribal and minority communities in India.

Q3. (GS Paper 3 – Class 12 NCERT, Chapter 5: Consumer Rights)

“Consumer awareness is the strongest tool against market exploitation, yet its effectiveness remains limited in India.”
Analyse with suitable examples.

Q4. (GS Paper 4 – Ethics)

“Ethical governance is not merely about compliance with rules but about internalising values.”
Discuss with examples from public administration.

Q5. (Current Affairs – IRIS Dena Incident)

Discuss the strategic, technological, and security implications of the **IRIS Dena Incident** in the context of modern hybrid warfare and India’s preparedness.

ALL ANSWERS (DETAILED – 300+ WORDS EACH)

1. GS 1 Answer

Travellers’ accounts such as those of **Al-Biruni, Ibn Battuta, and Marco Polo** provide rich insights into medieval Indian society, economy, and culture. However, these narratives must be critically evaluated due to inherent biases.

On the positive side, these accounts serve as **primary sources** that offer details unavailable in indigenous texts. For instance, Al-Biruni’s description of caste and social hierarchy provides a systematic ethnographic account. Similarly, Ibn Battuta’s writings highlight administrative structures, urban life, and trade networks under the Delhi Sultanate.

However, these accounts are not free from **subjectivity and cultural bias**. Travellers often interpreted Indian society through their own cultural lenses. Al-Biruni, for example, viewed Indian society as insular and rigid, possibly exaggerating caste divisions due to his outsider perspective. Ibn Battuta, being a court official, may have portrayed rulers favorably.

Additionally, travellers had **limited geographical exposure**, leading to overgeneralisation. Marco Polo’s descriptions of India contain exaggerations and mythical elements, reducing reliability.



Language barriers and dependence on intermediaries further distorted facts. Many travellers relied on translators, which could lead to **misinterpretation of customs and practices**.

Thus, while travellers' accounts are invaluable, historians must corroborate them with archaeological evidence, inscriptions, and indigenous texts. Their true value lies not in absolute accuracy but in providing **comparative and external perspectives**.



2. GS 2 Answer

Marginalisation refers to the process by which certain groups are pushed to the periphery of society. It operates at both **structural and psychological levels**, particularly affecting tribal and minority communities.

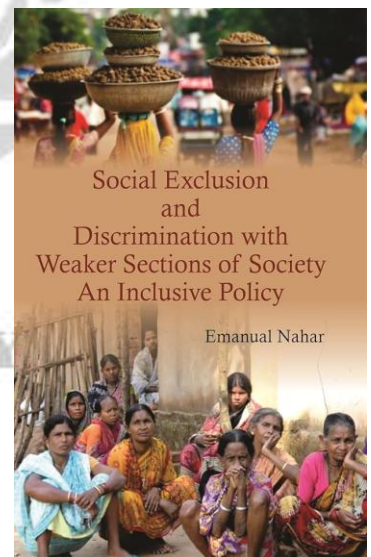
Structurally, marginalisation is embedded in **economic, political, and institutional systems**. Tribal communities, for instance, face displacement due to development projects, leading to loss of livelihood and cultural identity. Limited access to education, healthcare, and employment further deepens inequality. Similarly, minority groups often experience underrepresentation in governance and socio-economic disparities.

Psychologically, marginalisation leads to **alienation, low self-esteem, and identity crises**. Continuous exclusion fosters a sense of inferiority and mistrust towards institutions. For example, stereotypes against tribal communities as “backward” reinforce social stigma.

The interplay between structure and psychology creates a **cycle of exclusion**. Structural deprivation leads to psychological disempowerment, which in turn reduces participation in democratic processes, reinforcing marginalisation.

Government initiatives such as **Forest Rights Act, reservation policies, and minority welfare schemes** aim to address structural issues. However, without addressing psychological dimensions—like dignity, representation, and cultural respect—these measures remain incomplete.

Thus, marginalisation must be tackled through a **holistic approach**, combining institutional reforms with social awareness, inclusive narratives, and empowerment strategies.



3. GS 3 Answer

Consumer awareness is a critical mechanism to protect individuals from exploitation in markets. In India, despite legal frameworks like the **Consumer Protection Act, 2019**, its effectiveness remains constrained.



On one hand, increased awareness has empowered consumers to challenge unfair practices. Campaigns like “**Jago Grahak Jago**” have improved knowledge of rights such as safety, information, and redressal. The rise of digital platforms has further enabled access to consumer forums.

However, several limitations persist. A large section of the population, particularly in rural areas, lacks awareness about consumer rights. **Illiteracy, digital divide, and socio-economic inequality** restrict access to grievance mechanisms.

Additionally, the complexity of legal procedures discourages consumers from seeking justice. Delays in consumer courts and inadequate enforcement reduce trust in the system.

The rise of **e-commerce and digital frauds** has added new challenges. Misleading advertisements, fake reviews, and data misuse highlight gaps in regulatory oversight.

Moreover, businesses often exploit **information asymmetry**, where consumers lack adequate knowledge compared to sellers.

To enhance effectiveness, there is a need for **simplification of legal processes, stronger regulatory mechanisms, and widespread awareness campaigns**. Integration of technology, such as online dispute resolution, can also improve accessibility.

Thus, while consumer awareness is a powerful tool, its impact depends on systemic support, enforcement, and inclusivity.



4. GS 4 Answer (Ethics)

Ethical governance goes beyond mere adherence to rules; it involves **internalising values such as integrity, accountability, and empathy**.

Compliance-based governance focuses on following laws and procedures. While necessary, it can lead to **mechanical functioning**, where officials act without considering ethical implications. For instance, a bureaucrat may follow rules but ignore humanitarian concerns in disaster management.

In contrast, value-based governance emphasises **moral responsibility and public service ethos**. It encourages officials to act in the best interest of citizens, even in situations where rules are ambiguous.

Examples from public administration highlight this distinction. Officers like **T.N. Seshan** demonstrated ethical governance by enforcing electoral reforms with integrity. Similarly, during crises like COVID-19, many administrators went beyond formal duties to ensure welfare of vulnerable populations.

Ethical governance also builds **public trust**, which is essential for effective policy implementation. Corruption, even if technically within loopholes, erodes legitimacy.





Institutional mechanisms such as **codes of conduct, transparency laws (RTI), and vigilance systems** support ethical governance. However, true transformation requires cultivating ethical values through training and leadership.

Thus, ethical governance is not just about rules but about **character and conscience**, ensuring that public administration serves society with fairness and compassion.

5. Current Affairs Answer (IRIS Dena Incident)

The **IRIS Dena Incident** highlights the evolving nature of **hybrid warfare**, where traditional military strategies are combined with cyber and technological tools.

Strategically, the incident underscores the vulnerability of critical infrastructure to **non-conventional threats**. Unlike traditional warfare, hybrid warfare operates in grey zones, making attribution difficult and response complex.

Technologically, the incident reflects the increasing role of **cyber capabilities, satellite systems, and data networks** in national security. Attacks on communication or surveillance systems can disrupt military and civilian operations without physical confrontation.

From a security perspective, the incident raises concerns about **India's preparedness**. While India has made progress in cyber security through institutions like CERT-In and Defence Cyber Agency, challenges remain in coordination, real-time response, and infrastructure resilience.

The incident also highlights the importance of **data protection, encryption, and indigenous technology development**. Dependence on foreign systems increases vulnerability.

Furthermore, hybrid warfare blurs the line between war and peace, requiring a **multi-dimensional response** involving diplomacy, intelligence, and technology.

India must adopt a comprehensive strategy that includes **cyber deterrence, capacity building, public-private partnerships, and international cooperation**.

In conclusion, the IRIS Dena Incident serves as a wake-up call, emphasizing that future conflicts will be fought not just on battlefields but in **cyberspace and information domains**.

