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VIDHVATH IAS KAS ACADEMY & STUDY CENTRE

DAILY MCQ'S

FOR UPSC CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION

DATE: 07/04/2026 (TUESDAY)

- **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:

1. The emergence of large territorial states (Mahajanapadas) in ancient India was directly linked to the widespread use of iron technology in the Gangetic plains.
2. The republican states (Ganas/Sanghas) such as those mentioned in early Buddhist texts had no system of collective decision-making and were ruled by hereditary monarchs.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

Answer: (a)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct. The expansion of iron technology facilitated forest clearing and agricultural surplus, especially in the Gangetic plains, which enabled the rise of large states (Mahajanapadas).

Statement 2 is incorrect. Republican states (like Vajji or Licchavis) had assemblies and councils; decision-making was collective, not monarchical.

Q2. With reference to biodiversity hotspots, consider the following:

Which of the following is the most appropriate criterion for declaring a region as a biodiversity hotspot?

- (a) Presence of endemic species along with high levels of habitat loss
- (b) High population density of wildlife species
- (c) Large geographical size with uniform ecosystem
- (d) Exclusive presence of endangered species

Answer: (a)

Explanation:

A biodiversity hotspot must satisfy two conditions:

- High endemism (at least 1500 endemic vascular plants)
- Significant habitat loss (at least 70%)

Options (b), (c), and (d) are partial or incorrect interpretations.

Q3. Consider the following statements regarding inflation targeting in India:

1. The Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) is legally mandated to maintain inflation within a specified target range set by the Government of India.
2. The Reserve Bank of India is solely responsible for determining the inflation target without any government involvement.
3. Failure to maintain inflation within the prescribed band for three consecutive quarters requires the RBI to submit a report to the government explaining the reasons.



How many of the above statements are correct?

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

Answer: (b)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct. MPC operates under a flexible inflation targeting framework.

Statement 2 is incorrect. The inflation target is set by the Government of India in consultation with the RBI.

Statement 3 is correct. RBI must report failure if inflation deviates for three consecutive quarters.

Q4. Consider the following statements:

1. The Preamble of the Constitution is enforceable in a court of law.
2. The Constitution explicitly defines the term “secularism” in a detailed manner.
3. Fundamental Duties are enforceable by courts and carry legal sanctions.
4. The doctrine of basic structure limits the amending power of Parliament.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

Answer: (a)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is incorrect. The Preamble is not directly enforceable.

Statement 2 is incorrect. Secularism is not explicitly defined in detail.

Statement 3 is incorrect. Fundamental Duties are non-justiciable.

Statement 4 is correct. The basic structure doctrine (from the Kesavananda Bharati case) limits Parliament's power.

Correct Answer: (a)

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Q5. Assertion (A): Monsoon rainfall in India is highly variable both spatially and temporally.

Reason (R1): The Indian monsoon is influenced by multiple factors such as El Niño, Indian Ocean Dipole, and Himalayan topography.

Reason (R2): The monsoon winds are completely independent of global atmospheric circulation patterns.

- (a) Both R1 and R2 are correct and both explain A
- (b) Only R1 is correct and explains A
- (c) Only R2 is correct and explains A
- (d) Neither R1 nor R2 is correct

Answer: (b)



Explanation:

Assertion is correct — Indian monsoon shows high variability.

Reason R1 is correct — multiple interacting factors influence monsoon variability.

Reason R2 is incorrect — monsoon is strongly linked with global atmospheric circulation systems like Hadley Cell and Walker Circulation.

Hence, only R1 correctly explains the assertion.

DAILY PRACTICE QUESTIONS FROM CURRENT AFFAIRS

Q1. Consider the following statements:

1. The The Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950 originally restricted Scheduled Caste status only to persons professing Hinduism.
2. Subsequent amendments extended Scheduled Caste status to Sikhs and Buddhists, but not to Christians or Muslims.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

Answer: (d)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct — the 1950 Order restricted SC status to Hindus.

Statement 2 is also correct — later amendments (1956, 1990) included Sikhs and Buddhists, but excluded Christians and Muslims.

Hence, both statements are correct.

Q2. With reference to Biologics, consider the following:

Which of the following best describes “Biologics”?

- (a) Chemically synthesized small-molecule drugs produced through inorganic processes
- (b) Therapeutic products derived from living organisms including vaccines, gene therapies, and monoclonal antibodies
- (c) Nutritional supplements extracted from plant sources used in traditional medicine
- (d) Artificially engineered inorganic compounds used in radiation therapy

Answer: (b)

Explanation:

Biologics are medical products derived from living organisms (cells, tissues, microorganisms). They include vaccines, gene therapies, and monoclonal antibodies. They are complex, unlike small-molecule chemical drugs.



Q3. Consider the following statements regarding India's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) for 2031–2035:

1. India has committed to achieving net zero emissions by 2050 under its NDC framework.
2. India aims to reduce the emissions intensity of its GDP and expand non-fossil fuel-based energy capacity.
3. India's NDC commitments are legally binding under international law and enforceable through penalties.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

Answer: (a)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is incorrect — India's net zero target is 2070, not 2050.

Statement 2 is correct — reduction in emissions intensity and expansion of non-fossil capacity are core commitments.

Statement 3 is incorrect — NDCs under the Paris Agreement are not legally binding with penalties.

Q4. Consider the following statements regarding the Regional Connectivity Scheme – UDAN (modified UDAN):

1. The scheme aims to make air travel affordable by capping airfares on selected regional routes.
2. It provides Viability Gap Funding (VGF) to airlines to operate on underserved and unserved routes.
3. The scheme is implemented solely by State Governments without any role of the Central Government.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

Answer: (b)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct — airfare caps exist for regional routes.

Statement 2 is correct — VGF is a key feature.

Statement 3 is incorrect — it is a Central Sector Scheme with joint participation of Centre, States, and airport operators.



Q5. Consider the following statements regarding the Immigration, Visa, Foreigners Registration & Tracking (IVFRT) Scheme:

1. It integrates visa issuance, immigration control, and foreigners registration into a unified digital platform.
2. It enables real-time tracking of foreigners' movement within India through integration with law enforcement agencies.
3. It is implemented by the Ministry of External Affairs without involvement of the Ministry of Home Affairs.
4. It aims to replace all manual immigration processes at Indian borders.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

Answer: (b)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct — IVFRT integrates visa and immigration systems.

Statement 2 is correct — it enhances monitoring through digital tracking and databases.

Statement 3 is incorrect — it is implemented under the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Statement 4 is incorrect — it aims to digitize and modernize, not completely eliminate all manual processes.

Q6. With reference to the location of Veerangana Durgavati Tiger Reserve, consider the following statements:

1. It is located in the eastern part of Madhya Pradesh, encompassing parts of the Narmada basin.
2. It was created by merging Nauradehi Wildlife Sanctuary with additional forest areas.
3. It lies entirely south of the Tropic of Cancer.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

Answer: (b)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct — located in eastern Madhya Pradesh.

Statement 2 is correct — it involves Nauradehi Sanctuary region.

Statement 3 is incorrect — the Tropic of Cancer passes through Madhya Pradesh; the reserve is not entirely south of it.



DAILY PRACTICE QUESTIONS FOR MAINS ANSWER WRITING PRACTICE

Q1. Discuss the significance of Bhakti and Sufi movements in shaping India's composite culture. Evaluate their role in social transformation.

Answer:

The Bhakti and Sufi movements emerged in medieval India as powerful socio-religious reform movements that challenged rigid orthodoxy and promoted spiritual egalitarianism. Their significance lies not merely in religious discourse but in shaping India's composite culture and social fabric.

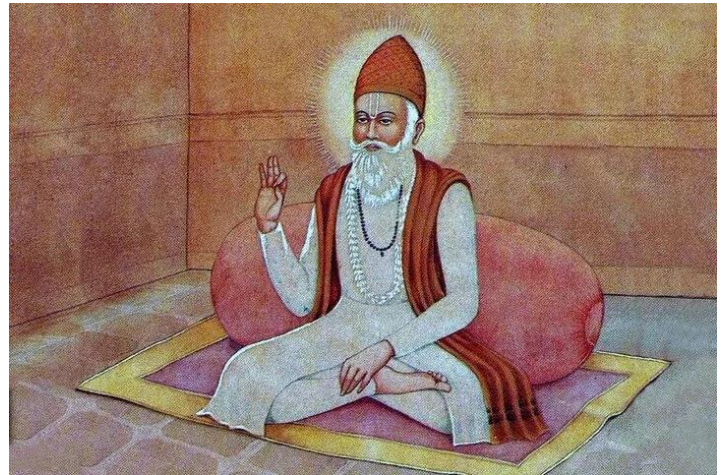
The Bhakti movement emphasized personal devotion to God, transcending caste and ritual barriers. Saints like Kabir and Mirabai rejected Brahmanical dominance and advocated a direct relationship with the divine. Similarly, Sufi saints like Nizamuddin Auliya promoted love, tolerance, and inclusivity. Both movements emphasized vernacular languages, making spiritual ideas accessible to the masses.

Their contribution to composite culture is evident in the fusion of Hindu and Islamic traditions.

Practices such as qawwali, shared pilgrimage sites, and syncretic customs reflect this cultural blending. The use of local languages like Hindi, Punjabi, and Bengali helped in cultural integration and identity formation.

Socially, these movements questioned caste hierarchy and religious exclusivism. They provided marginalized groups with spiritual dignity and space for expression. However, their transformative impact was limited structurally, as caste hierarchies persisted.

In conclusion, Bhakti and Sufi movements laid the foundation for India's pluralistic ethos by fostering tolerance, inclusivity, and cultural synthesis, even though their ability to dismantle entrenched social inequalities remained partial.



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Q2. Examine the role of civil society in strengthening democratic governance in India. Highlight challenges faced by it.

Answer:

Civil society, comprising NGOs, community groups, activists, and voluntary organizations, plays a crucial role in deepening democratic governance in India. It acts as a bridge between the state and citizens, ensuring accountability, transparency, and participatory governance.

One of the major contributions of civil society is promoting awareness of rights and entitlements. Movements around the Right to Information Act empowered citizens to demand transparency. Organizations have also played a key role in policy advocacy, influencing legislation related to environment, gender justice, and social welfare.



Civil society strengthens democracy by enabling participatory governance. Mechanisms like social audits, public hearings (jan sunwai), and grassroots mobilization ensure that governance is inclusive. It also acts as a watchdog against state excesses and corruption.

However, civil society faces several challenges. Regulatory constraints such as restrictions under the Foreign Contribution Regulation Act limit funding and operational autonomy. There is also increasing polarization and shrinking civic space. In some cases, lack of accountability within NGOs themselves raises concerns.

Despite these challenges, civil society remains indispensable for a vibrant democracy. It complements formal institutions by amplifying citizen voices and ensuring that governance remains responsive and inclusive.



Q3. Analyze the importance of energy security for India's economic development. Discuss the challenges and suggest measures to achieve sustainable energy security.

Answer:

Energy security is a critical pillar of India's economic development, as it ensures uninterrupted access to affordable and sustainable energy resources. With rapid industrialization and urbanization, India's energy demand is growing significantly.

India is heavily dependent on imports, particularly for crude oil and natural gas. This exposes the economy to global price volatility and geopolitical risks. Energy insecurity can lead to inflation, fiscal stress, and slowed economic growth.



At the same time, India faces environmental challenges. Fossil fuel dependence contributes to pollution and climate change, making the transition to renewable energy imperative.

Key challenges include high import dependence, inadequate infrastructure, technological constraints, and financing issues. Additionally, balancing growth with sustainability is a complex task.

To achieve energy security, India must diversify its energy mix by promoting renewables such as solar and wind. Initiatives like the National Solar Mission are steps in this direction. Development of green hydrogen, improvement in energy efficiency, and strengthening strategic petroleum reserves are crucial.

In conclusion, energy security is essential for economic stability and sustainable development. A balanced approach integrating energy access, affordability, and sustainability is required to secure India's energy future.



Q4. “Ethical governance requires not only rules but also values.” Discuss in the context of public administration.

Answer:

Ethical governance is the cornerstone of effective public administration. While rules and regulations provide a formal framework, values such as integrity, empathy, and accountability ensure that governance is just and humane.

Rules are essential for maintaining order and standardization. They define procedures, responsibilities, and limits of authority. However, rules alone cannot address complex ethical dilemmas faced by administrators. Situations often arise where rigid adherence to rules may lead to unjust outcomes.

Values fill this gap by guiding decision-making in ambiguous situations. For instance, empathy helps administrators understand the needs of vulnerable populations, while integrity ensures resistance to corruption. Accountability fosters trust between the state and citizens.

The importance of values is evident in initiatives promoting ethical conduct, such as codes of ethics and training programs. However, challenges like political pressure, bureaucratic inertia, and systemic corruption hinder ethical governance.

A balanced approach is required where rules are complemented by strong ethical values. Institutional mechanisms like transparency laws, vigilance bodies, and citizen participation can reinforce ethical conduct.

In conclusion, ethical governance is not merely about compliance with rules but about internalizing values that promote fairness, justice, and public welfare. Only then can public administration truly serve the people.



Q5. Discuss the objectives and strategic significance of Operation Urja Suraksha. Evaluate its role in strengthening India’s energy resilience.

Answer:

Operation Urja Suraksha represents India’s strategic push towards ensuring long-term energy security and resilience in the face of global uncertainties.

The primary objective of the operation is to safeguard energy supply chains, reduce import dependence, and enhance domestic energy capacity. It focuses on securing critical energy routes, diversifying energy sources, and strengthening infrastructure such as strategic petroleum reserves.

Strategically, the initiative assumes importance due to India’s heavy reliance on energy imports, especially from geopolitically volatile regions. Disruptions in supply chains can have severe economic consequences. By enhancing maritime security and diversifying suppliers, India aims to mitigate such risks.





The operation also emphasizes the transition to renewable energy, aligning with climate commitments and reducing carbon footprint. Investments in solar, wind, and green hydrogen are integral components.

However, challenges remain. High capital costs, technological barriers, and coordination among multiple agencies can hinder implementation. Additionally, balancing short-term energy needs with long-term sustainability goals is complex.

In conclusion, Operation Urja Suraksha is a comprehensive approach to strengthening India's energy resilience. Its success will depend on effective implementation, technological innovation, and sustained policy support.

