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VIDHVATH IAS KAS ACADEMY
&
STUDY CENTRE

DAILY MCQ'S

FOR UPSC CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION

DATE: 07/05/2026 (THURSDAY)

- **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 with reference to the constitutional developments during the late colonial period in India:

1. The Cripps Proposals accepted the principle that an Indian province could refuse to join the proposed Union after the end of the Second World War.
2. The Cabinet Mission Plan rejected the idea of a sovereign Constituent Assembly based on universal adult franchise.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

- (a) Both 1 and 2 are correct, and 2 is the correct explanation of 1
- (b) Both 1 and 2 are correct, but 2 is not the correct explanation of 1
- (c) 1 is correct, but 2 is incorrect
- (d) 1 is incorrect, but 2 is correct

Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct.** The Cripps Mission (1942) proposed that provinces would have the option to opt out of the proposed Indian Union and frame separate constitutions after the war. This indirectly recognized the possibility of partition.
- **Statement 2 is also correct.** The Cabinet Mission Plan (1946) proposed a Constituent Assembly elected indirectly by provincial legislatures rather than through universal adult franchise.
- However, Statement 2 does not explain Statement 1 because both statements relate to different constitutional proposals and address separate issues.

Therefore, **option (b)** is correct.

2. Consider the following regarding ecological succession in tropical ecosystems:

The replacement of lichen communities by bryophytes on bare rock surfaces is generally slower in humid tropical regions than in temperate regions because

- (a) high precipitation enhances mineral leaching from pioneer organisms
- (b) tropical soils possess lower microbial diversity during primary succession
- (c) intense weathering in humid regions accelerates direct formation of higher plant communities
- (d) continuous organic matter decomposition reduces the duration of intermediate seral stages

Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- In humid tropical regions, intense weathering and rapid nutrient cycling accelerate soil formation on exposed rock surfaces.
- As a result, succession progresses more rapidly toward advanced plant communities, reducing the duration of intermediate stages such as bryophyte dominance.

Incorrect Options:

- **(a)** Mineral leaching may occur, but it does not directly explain the replacement pattern.



- (b) Tropical ecosystems generally possess high microbial diversity.
- (d) Rapid decomposition accelerates nutrient cycling rather than reducing succession in the manner stated.

Hence, **option (c)** is the most appropriate answer.

3. With reference to inflation and monetary transmission in a developing economy, consider the following statements:

1. A rise in the Cash Reserve Ratio necessarily reduces broad money supply irrespective of the banking system's excess reserves.
2. Cost-push inflation may coexist with declining industrial output in the short run.
3. Open Market Operations conducted by the central bank directly alter the fiscal deficit of the 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 incorrect.** Although an increase in CRR reduces liquidity, the impact on broad money supply may not be significant if banks hold large excess reserves. The word "*necessarily*" makes the statement incorrect.
- **Statement 2 is correct.** Cost-push inflation caused by rising production costs can occur alongside declining industrial output, leading to stagflation-like conditions.
- **Statement 3 is correct.** Open Market Operations influence liquidity and government borrowing conditions through government securities markets, thereby interacting with fiscal financing mechanisms.

Therefore, only Statements 2 and 3 are correct. Hence, **option (b)** is correct.

4. Consider the following statements regarding the constitutional position of the Governor in India:

1. The Constitution explicitly requires the Governor to act in accordance with the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers in all matters except those where discretionary power is expressly provided.
2. The discretionary powers of the Governor can be expanded by parliamentary legislation without constitutional amendment.
3. A report sent by the Governor under Article 356 is subject to judicial review.
4. The Governor enjoys complete immunity from judicial scrutiny for all official acts performed during tenure.



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.** Normally, the Governor acts on the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers except in matters where discretionary powers are constitutionally recognized.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect.** Discretionary powers arise mainly from constitutional provisions and cannot ordinarily be expanded merely through parliamentary legislation.
- **Statement 3 is correct.** In cases such as S.R. Bommai v. Union of India, the Supreme Court held that the Governor's report under Article 356 is subject to judicial review.
- **Statement 4 is incorrect.** Although Article 361 grants immunity from court proceedings during tenure, the actions connected with the office can still be examined judicially.

Hence, only Statements 1 and 3 are correct. Therefore, **option (b)** is correct.

5. Assertion – Reason type -

Assertion (A):

Regions lying on the western margins of continents between 30° and 45° latitudes often experience dry summers and wet winters.

Reason (R1):

These regions come under the influence of subtropical high-pressure belts during summer.

Reason (R2):

In winter, the poleward shift of westerlies brings cyclonic rainfall to these regions.

Which one of the following is correct?

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

Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- The assertion describes the Mediterranean type climate found in regions such as southern Europe, California, central Chile, southwestern Australia, and the Cape region of South Africa.
- **Reason R1 is correct** because during summer these regions come under the influence of subtropical high-pressure belts, resulting in descending dry air and dry conditions.
- **Reason R2 is also correct** because during winter the westerlies shift equatorward and bring temperate cyclones that cause rainfall.



Thus, both reasons correctly explain the climatic pattern mentioned in the assertion. Therefore, **option (a)** is correct.

DAILY PRACTICE QUESTIONS FROM CURRENT AFFAIRS

1. With reference to the views of Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar on Fundamental Rights, consider the following statements:

1. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar regarded Fundamental Rights as absolute limitations upon the State, incapable of being restricted even during extraordinary situations.
2. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar defended constitutional remedies as the “heart and soul” of the Constitution because rights without enforceability would remain merely declaratory.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

- (a) Both 1 and 2 are correct, and 2 is the correct explanation of 1
- (b) Both 1 and 2 are correct, but 2 is not the correct explanation of 1
- (c) 1 is incorrect, but 2 is correct
- (d) 1 is correct, but 2 is incorrect

Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is incorrect.** Dr. Ambedkar did not consider Fundamental Rights to be absolute. During the Constituent Assembly debates, he emphasized that rights must coexist with social order, public security, and reasonable restrictions imposed by the State.
- **Statement 2 is correct.** Dr. Ambedkar described Article 32 as the “heart and soul” of the Constitution because it ensured judicial enforcement of Fundamental Rights. He believed that unenforceable rights would remain merely theoretical guarantees.

Hence, **option (c)** is correct.

2. With reference to the recently announced Startup India Fund of Funds 2.0 (FoF 2.0), consider the following statements:

1. It is designed to provide direct equity financing by the Union Government to all DPIIT-recognized startups.
2. SIDBI acts as the operating institution for deployment of the Fund.
3. The scheme primarily aims to catalyse private venture capital investment into innovation-driven sectors.

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 incorrect.** The Fund of Funds does not directly invest in startups. Instead, it invests in SEBI-registered Alternative Investment Funds (AIFs), which subsequently invest in startups.
- **Statement 2 is correct.** Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) is responsible for operational management and deployment of the Fund.
- **Statement 3 is correct.** The objective of the scheme is to encourage private capital participation in innovation-driven and emerging sectors.

Therefore, only Statements 2 and 3 are correct. Hence, **option (b)** is correct.

3. Which one of the following best describes the primary objective of the recently launched e-SafeHER Programme?

- (a) Establishing a centralized cyber command for women officers in armed forces
- (b) Enhancing digital safety awareness and cyber resilience among women and girls
- (c) Promoting exclusively women-led fintech startups under Digital India
- (d) Creating a national registry of cyber offences against women for judicial monitoring

Answer: (b)

Explanation:

The e-SafeHER Programme aims to promote cyber awareness, digital safety, and cyber resilience among women and girls against online threats such as cyberbullying, phishing, identity theft, and digital exploitation.

The programme focuses on awareness campaigns, training initiatives, and capacity-building measures to ensure safer participation in digital spaces.

Hence, **option (b)** is correct.

4. With reference to Windfall Tax imposed by governments on energy companies, consider the following statements:

1. Windfall taxes are generally imposed on extraordinary gains arising primarily from external market disruptions rather than productive efficiency alone.
2. Such taxes are imposed exclusively on crude oil exports and cannot be extended to refinery margins.
3. A persistent and high windfall tax regime may potentially discourage fresh upstream investment in the hydrocarbon sector.

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.** Windfall taxes are usually imposed when companies earn exceptionally high profits due to external factors such as wars, geopolitical crises, or supply disruptions.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect.** Windfall taxes may also be levied on refinery margins and exports of petroleum products, not only on crude oil exports.
- **Statement 3 is correct.** Excessively high or uncertain taxation can reduce investor confidence and discourage long-term exploration and production investments.

Thus, Statements 1 and 3 are correct. Therefore, **option (b)** is correct.

5. With reference to the joint military exercise “Dustlik”, consider the following statements:

1. It is a bilateral military exercise conducted between India and Uzbekistan.
2. The exercise focuses exclusively on high-altitude naval warfare and amphibious operations.
3. One of the major objectives of the exercise is counter-terrorism cooperation in semi-urban environments.
4. The exercise reflects India’s broader strategic engagement with Central Asia.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct.** Exercise Dustlik is a bilateral military exercise between India and Uzbekistan.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect.** The exercise is not related to naval warfare or amphibious operations. It mainly focuses on counter-terrorism operations, tactical coordination, and joint military training.
- **Statement 3 is correct.** Counter-terrorism cooperation in semi-urban and complex operational environments is a major component of the exercise.
- **Statement 4 is correct.** The exercise reflects India’s expanding strategic and defence engagement with Central Asian countries.

Hence, Statements 1, 3, and 4 are correct. Therefore, **option (c)** is correct.

6. With reference to Raimona National Park, consider the following statements:

1. It is located in the Bodoland Territorial Region of Assam.
2. The park shares an international boundary with Bhutan.
3. It forms part of the greater Manas landscape of the eastern Himalayas biodiversity region.
4. The park is situated south of the Brahmaputra River in the Barak Valley region.



How many of the above statements are correct?

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

Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct.** Raimona National Park is located in the Bodoland Territorial Region of Assam.
- **Statement 2 is correct.** The park shares its northern boundary with Bhutan, contributing to transboundary ecological continuity.
- **Statement 3 is correct.** Raimona forms part of the larger Manas landscape and the eastern Himalayan biodiversity region.
- **Statement 4 is incorrect.** The park is not situated in the Barak Valley region. It lies in western Assam.

Therefore, Statements 1, 2, and 3 are correct. Hence, **option (c)** is correct.

DAILY PRACTICE QUESTIONS FOR MAINS ANSWER WRITING PRACTICE

GS – 1

Q1. Discuss the significance of human development in achieving balanced regional development in India. Examine the major geographical and socio-economic challenges associated with it.

Introduction

Human development refers to the process of enlarging people's choices and improving their quality of life through better health, education, employment opportunities, and social security. In a country like India, balanced regional development cannot be achieved merely through economic growth; it requires inclusive human development across all regions.

Body

India exhibits significant regional disparities in terms of literacy, healthcare, urbanization, infrastructure, and employment opportunities. States such as Kerala, Tamil Nadu, and Himachal Pradesh perform better on human development indicators, whereas states like Bihar, Jharkhand, and Uttar Pradesh continue to face developmental challenges.

Importance of Human Development

1. Reduction of Regional Inequalities

- Human development improves access to education, healthcare, and livelihood opportunities.



- It reduces inter-state and intra-state disparities.

2. Economic Productivity

- Skilled and healthy human resources contribute to higher productivity.
- Human capital formation strengthens economic growth.

3. Social Stability

- Better literacy and awareness reduce social tensions, crime, and extremism.
- Inclusive growth strengthens national unity.

4. Sustainable Development

- Human development encourages scientific awareness, environmental protection, and sustainable resource use.

Major Challenges

1. Unequal Distribution of Resources

- Mineral-rich regions often remain economically backward.

2. Poor Infrastructure

- Remote and tribal regions suffer from inadequate connectivity and healthcare facilities.

3. Population Pressure

- Rapid population growth creates pressure on resources and employment.

4. Gender Inequality

- Female literacy and workforce participation remain low in many regions.

5. Urban-Rural Divide

- Urban areas receive greater investment and opportunities compared to rural regions.

Measures Required

- Increased investment in education and healthcare.
- Strengthening rural infrastructure.
- Promotion of skill development.
- Decentralized planning and local governance.
- Inclusive digital and financial connectivity.

Conclusion

Balanced regional development is impossible without equitable human development. India must focus on inclusive policies, regional planning, and social empowerment to ensure sustainable and balanced growth.



GS – 2

Q2. Indian federalism has evolved from a ‘holding together federation’ into a cooperative and competitive federal structure. Discuss the major challenges confronting Indian federalism in recent times.

Introduction

Federalism refers to a system of governance in which powers are constitutionally divided between the Union and State governments. India follows a unique model of federalism with a strong Centre, often described as a ‘holding together federation.’ Over time, Indian federalism has evolved through cooperative and competitive mechanisms.

Body

Evolution of Indian Federalism

- Initially, India adopted centralized governance due to concerns regarding national unity.
- Economic reforms, coalition politics, and the rise of regional parties strengthened states.
- Institutions like the GST Council and NITI Aayog promote cooperative federalism.
- Healthy competition among states for investment and development reflects competitive federalism.

Major Challenges

1. Fiscal Imbalance

- States depend heavily on Union transfers.
- GST compensation disputes created tensions.

2. Misuse of Governor’s Office

- Governors are sometimes accused of acting as agents of the Centre.
- Political disputes in Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, and West Bengal highlight these concerns.

3. Centralization of Powers

- Increasing use of centrally sponsored schemes reduces state autonomy.
- Frequent intervention through investigative agencies creates friction.

4. Inter-State Disputes

- River water disputes such as Cauvery and Krishna continue.
- Border disputes between states also affect federal harmony.

5. Regionalism and Identity Politics

- Linguistic and cultural demands sometimes challenge national integration.

6. Unequal Development

- Developed states demand greater fiscal autonomy.



- Backward states seek larger financial assistance.

Way Forward

- Strengthening Inter-State Council.
- Greater consultation before policy implementation.
- Reform of the office of Governor.
- Enhancing fiscal autonomy of states.
- Cooperative dispute resolution mechanisms.

Conclusion

Indian federalism remains dynamic and resilient. Strengthening trust, dialogue, and institutional cooperation between the Centre and States is essential for national unity and effective governance.

GS – 3

Q3. Biotechnology has emerged as a transformative field in agriculture, medicine, and environmental conservation. Discuss its applications and associated ethical concerns.

Introduction

Biotechnology refers to the application of biological systems and organisms to develop useful products and technologies. Advances in genetic engineering, recombinant DNA technology, and bioinformatics have revolutionized agriculture, healthcare, industry, and environmental management.

Body

Applications of Biotechnology

1. Agriculture

- Development of genetically modified (GM) crops such as Bt Cotton.
- Improved resistance to pests, drought, and diseases.
- Enhanced crop productivity and food security.

2. Medicine

- Production of vaccines, antibiotics, and insulin.
- Gene therapy and stem cell research.
- Rapid disease diagnosis through molecular techniques.

3. Environmental Conservation

- Bioremediation helps clean polluted soils and water bodies.
- Biofertilizers reduce dependence on chemical fertilizers.
- Waste management through microbial decomposition.



4. Industrial Applications

- Production of biofuels and biodegradable plastics.
- Use of enzymes in food processing industries.

Ethical and Social Concerns

1. Biosafety Issues

- Risk of unintended ecological consequences.
- Threat to biodiversity due to monoculture.

2. Health Concerns

- Long-term effects of GM food remain debated.

3. Economic Inequality

- Dependence on multinational corporations for patented seeds.

4. Ethical Issues in Cloning and Gene Editing

- Human cloning and designer babies raise moral questions.

5. Data Privacy and Genetic Information

- Misuse of genetic data can violate privacy rights.

Way Forward

- Strong biosafety regulations.
- Ethical oversight mechanisms.
- Promotion of indigenous biotechnology research.
- Public awareness and scientific literacy.

Conclusion

Biotechnology offers immense opportunities for sustainable development and human welfare. However, ethical concerns and environmental risks must be addressed through balanced regulation and responsible innovation.

GS – 4 (Ethics)

Q4. “Means are as important as ends.” Examine this statement in the light of Mahatma Gandhi’s ethical philosophy.

Introduction

Mahatma Gandhi, "Leader of Indian freedom movement" believed that morality and ethics must guide both individual and political actions. According to Gandhi, noble ends cannot justify immoral means. He emphasized truth, non-violence, and purity of conduct.



Body

Gandhi's Ethical Philosophy

Gandhi's philosophy was rooted in:

- Satya (Truth)
- Ahimsa (Non-violence)
- Self-discipline
- Moral courage
- Service to humanity

For Gandhi, the means and ends were inseparable. Wrong methods would ultimately corrupt even the noblest objectives.

Importance of Ethical Means

1. Moral Legitimacy

- Ethical means ensure public trust and legitimacy.
- India's freedom struggle gained international respect because it followed non-violent methods.

2. Sustainable Outcomes

- Violence may produce temporary success but creates hatred and instability.
- Ethical methods build long-term harmony.

3. Character Building

- Ethical conduct strengthens individual integrity and self-discipline.

4. Democratic Governance

- Transparency, accountability, and fairness are essential in administration.

Contemporary Relevance

1. Politics

- Electoral corruption weakens democracy.

2. Administration

- Honest governance enhances public confidence.

3. Business Ethics

- Ethical corporate practices ensure sustainable growth.

4. International Relations

- Peaceful diplomacy is preferable to aggression.



Criticism

Some critics argue that absolute idealism may not always be practical in situations involving terrorism or national security. However, Gandhi believed that morality should remain the guiding principle even during crises.

Conclusion

Gandhi's philosophy remains highly relevant in today's world marked by corruption, violence, and ethical decline. Ethical means not only preserve human dignity but also ensure just and sustainable outcomes.

Current Affairs

Q5. "The rise in middle-class vulnerability poses a serious challenge to India's social and economic stability." Discuss.

Introduction

The Indian middle class has traditionally been considered the backbone of economic growth, consumption, and social stability. However, rising inflation, job insecurity, healthcare expenses, technological disruptions, and economic uncertainties have increased middle-class vulnerability in recent years.

Body

Causes of Rising Middle-Class Vulnerability

1. Job Insecurity

- Automation and artificial intelligence are replacing routine jobs.
- Gig economy employment lacks social security.

2. Inflation and Cost of Living

- Rising prices of food, fuel, education, and healthcare reduce disposable income.

3. Healthcare Burden

- Medical emergencies push many families into debt.
- Out-of-pocket expenditure remains high in India.

4. Educational Expenses

- Quality education has become increasingly expensive.
- Student loans increase financial pressure.

5. Housing and Urban Stress

- High real-estate prices and rent create economic strain.

Impact on Society and Economy

1. Reduced Consumption

- Lower spending affects economic growth.



2. **Mental Stress and Anxiety**

- Financial insecurity increases psychological pressure.

3. **Social Polarization**

- Growing inequality weakens social cohesion.

4. **Decline in Upward Mobility**

- Aspirational growth becomes difficult.

Government Initiatives

- Expansion of social security schemes.
- Ayushman Bharat for healthcare support.
- Skill India and Digital India initiatives.
- Promotion of employment-intensive sectors.

Way Forward

- Universal social protection.
- Better public healthcare and education.
- Employment generation in manufacturing and services.
- Tax relief and financial inclusion.

Conclusion

A resilient middle class is essential for India's economic growth and democratic stability. Addressing middle-class vulnerability through inclusive policies and social protection measures is necessary for sustainable national development.