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VIDHVATH IAS KAS ACADEMY & STUDY CENTRE

DAILY MCQ'S

FOR UPSC CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION

DATE: 03/06/2026 (WEDNESDAY)

- **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

1. Examine the following statements concerning the governance system during the reign of Qutb-ud-din Aibak:

1. He laid the foundation of a centralized administrative framework based on the Iqta system.
2. Arabic was adopted as the official language of administration during his rule.

Choose the correct answer:

- A. Only 1
- B. Only 2
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

Correct Answer: D. Neither 1 nor 2

Explanation:

Statement 1 is incorrect because Aibak was primarily engaged in military expansion and consolidation after the establishment of Turkish rule in India. The administrative apparatus, including the structured Iqta system, was systematically organized later under Iltutmish.

Statement 2 is also incorrect as Persian, not Arabic, gradually emerged as the language of administration during the Delhi Sultanate. Aibak did not introduce Arabic for official purposes.

2. Consider the following statements regarding the impact of rising ocean temperatures:

1. Elevated sea surface temperatures trigger coral bleaching by stressing symbiotic algae.
2. Warmer oceans enhance the intensity of tropical storms.
3. Ocean warming increases the ocean's capacity to absorb carbon dioxide from the atmosphere.

Which of the above are correct?

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

Correct Answer: A. 1 and 2 only

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct as excess heat causes corals to expel zooxanthellae, resulting in bleaching.

Statement 2 is also correct because higher sea temperatures provide greater energy to cyclonic systems, making them more powerful.

Statement 3 is incorrect since warmer oceans actually reduce gas solubility, thereby limiting CO₂ absorption and leaving more greenhouse gases in the atmosphere.

3. With respect to the Preamble of the Constitution of India, consider the following statements:

1. The word 'Socialist' was part of the original Preamble framed in 1950.
2. The Preamble cannot be directly enforced by any court.



3. The Supreme Court has affirmed that the Preamble forms an integral part of the Constitution.

Select the correct answer:

- A. 2 and 3 only
- B. 1 and 2 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

Correct Answer: A. 2 and 3 only

Explanation:

Statement 1 is incorrect as the term 'Socialist' was inserted through the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976.

Statement 2 is correct because the Preamble outlines ideals and objectives but does not confer enforceable rights.

Statement 3 is correct as the Supreme Court, in the Kesavananda Bharati judgment (1973), recognized the Preamble as an essential component of the Constitution.

4. Which of the following factors can contribute to inflationary pressures in an economy?

- 1. Rising fiscal deficit
- 2. Disruptions in supply chains
- 3. Weakening of the domestic currency
- 4. Excessive household savings

Choose the correct option:

- A. 1, 2 and 3 only
- B. 1 and 2 only
- C. 2, 3 and 4 only
- D. 1, 2, 3 and 4

Correct Answer: A. 1, 2 and 3 only

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct since large fiscal deficits can lead to excess money in circulation, pushing up demand.

Statement 2 is correct as supply disruptions restrict availability of goods, causing prices to rise.

Statement 3 is correct because currency depreciation raises the cost of imports, contributing to cost-push inflation.

Statement 4 is incorrect as higher household savings generally suppress immediate consumption and tend to reduce inflationary pressure.

5. Assertion–Reason Based Question

Assertion (A): Mid-latitude cyclones are commonly linked with frontal systems.

Reason (R): These cyclones originate due to the meeting of warm tropical air and cold polar air.

Choose the correct answer:

- A. Both A and R are correct, and R correctly explains A.



- B. Both A and R are correct, but R does not explain A.
- C. A is correct, but R is incorrect.
- D. A is incorrect, but R is correct.

Correct Answer: A. Both A and R are correct, and R correctly explains A.

Explanation:

The assertion is correct because temperate cyclones develop along interfaces of contrasting air masses known as fronts.

The reason is also correct since these systems form in regions where warm and cold air masses converge, creating instability and cyclonic circulation. Hence, the reason logically explains the assertion.

DAILY PRACTICE QUESTIONS FROM CURRENT AFFAIRS PART

1. Examine the following statements about the North East Centre for Technology Application and Reach (NECTAR):

1. NECTAR functions under the Ministry of Science and Technology and caters exclusively to technological development across the entire Himalayan belt.
2. A major focus area of NECTAR includes the use of drone technology for agriculture and disaster-related operations in the North Eastern States.

Select the correct answer:

- A. Only 1
- B. Only 2
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

Correct Answer: B. Only 2

Explanation:

Statement 1 is incorrect because although NECTAR operates under the Department of Science and Technology, its activities are specifically directed towards the North Eastern Region of India and not the whole Himalayan zone.

Statement 2 is correct as NECTAR has actively promoted UAV-based applications such as crop assessment, flood mapping, and landslide monitoring in the North Eastern states.

2. Who was responsible for designing the official symbol of the Indian Rupee (₹), and when was it formally adopted by the Government of India?

- A. R. K. Joshi, 2005
- B. D. Udaya Kumar, 2010



C. K. Venkataramana, 2011

D. U. K. Sharma, 2009

Correct Answer: B. D. Udaya Kumar, 2010

Explanation:

The Indian Rupee symbol was created by Dr. D. Udaya Kumar, then a faculty member at IIT Guwahati. Following a nationwide design competition, the symbol was officially approved and adopted by the Government of India in the year 2010.

Its design is a fusion of the Devanagari character '₹' and the Roman letter 'R', reflecting both Indian heritage and global integration.

3. With reference to India's indigenous Astra missile system, consider the following statements:

1. Astra is the first indigenously developed beyond visual range (BVR) air-to-air missile of India.
2. The missile operates on solid-fuel ramjet propulsion similar to the BrahMos missile.
3. Astra has been integrated and test-fired from aircraft such as Su-30MKI and Tejas.

Which of the above are correct?

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 1 and 3 only
- C. 2 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

Correct Answer: B. 1 and 3 only

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct as Astra represents India's first successful indigenous BVR air-to-air missile developed by DRDO.

Statement 2 is incorrect because Astra uses a solid-propellant rocket motor, not a ramjet propulsion system like BrahMos.

Statement 3 is correct since Astra has undergone successful trials and deployment on platforms such as the Su-30MKI and Tejas.

4. With respect to Hantavirus infection, consider the following statements:

1. The virus is mainly transmitted from one human to another through coughing and sneezing.
2. Hantavirus infection can result in Hantavirus Pulmonary Syndrome (HPS), a life-threatening respiratory illness.
3. Rodents act as the principal natural hosts and sources of the virus.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 2 and 3 only
- B. 1 and 2 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3



Correct Answer: A. 2 and 3 only

Explanation:

Statement 1 is incorrect because Hantavirus transmission generally occurs through inhalation of virus-contaminated particles from rodent excreta, not through routine human-to-human contact.

Statement 2 is correct as the virus can cause Hantavirus Pulmonary Syndrome, a severe respiratory condition with a high fatality rate.

Statement 3 is correct since rodents, such as deer mice, serve as the primary reservoirs of the virus.

5. Regarding India's Space Docking Experiment (SpaDeX), consider the following statements:

1. SpaDeX represents India's maiden mission aimed at demonstrating autonomous space-docking capability.
2. The mission is being implemented under ISRO's Human Spaceflight Centre.
3. Docking capability is crucial for future missions involving orbital servicing and crew transfer.
4. SpaDeX has already completed full-scale in-orbit testing as of early 2025.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- A. 1, 2 and 3 only
- B. 1 and 2 only
- C. 2, 3 and 4 only
- D. 1, 2, 3 and 4

Correct Answer: A. 1, 2 and 3 only

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct as SpaDeX is India's first dedicated mission to validate autonomous docking technology in outer space.

Statement 2 is correct because the project is being executed under ISRO's Human Spaceflight Centre, supporting upcoming crewed missions like Gaganyaan.

Statement 3 is correct since docking is a key requirement for space station operations, satellite repair, and in-orbit refueling.

Statement 4 is incorrect as the mission has not yet been launched or tested in space as of early 2025.

SUBJECTIVE QUESTIONS FOR DAILY PRACTICE

GS Paper 1

Q1. Discuss the geological evolution of the Himalayan drainage system and explain how it influences the geomorphology and socio-economic life of the northern plains of India. (250 words)

Sample Answer:

The Himalayan drainage system represents one of the most complex and dynamic river networks in the world, shaped by long-term tectonic movements and continuous fluvial processes. Its evolution is closely linked with the formation of the Himalayas due to the collision between the Indian and Eurasian plates.



From a geological perspective, several Himalayan rivers are considered antecedent in nature, meaning they existed prior to the uplift of the mountain ranges. Rivers such as the Indus, Sutlej, and Brahmaputra retained their original courses by cutting downward as the fold mountains gradually rose. This vertical erosion led to the formation of spectacular gorges in the Himalayan region and extensive sediment deposition in the plains. With continued erosion and transportation of sediments, vast alluvial deposits accumulated downstream, giving rise to the Indo-Gangetic-Brahmaputra plain.

Geomorphologically, this drainage system has created fertile floodplains, natural levees, ox-bow lakes, and extensive deltaic regions. However, active sedimentation and frequent flooding also cause shifting river channels, particularly in rivers like the Kosi, leading to recurring landscape instability.

Socio-economically, the Himalayan rivers serve as the backbone of northern India. They support large-scale agriculture through irrigation, sustain dense populations, enable inland navigation, and provide enormous hydropower potential. At the same time, floods, erosion, and siltation pose persistent developmental challenges.

Conclusion:

Thus, the Himalayan drainage system has shaped both the physical geography and the economic life of northern India. Scientific river basin management is essential to balance development with disaster resilience and environmental sustainability.

GS Paper 2

Q2. The European migration crisis is a test of both humanitarian values and political cohesion. Critically examine the causes and consequences of this crisis on the European Union's unity and foreign policy. (250 words)

Sample Answer:

The European migration crisis emerged as one of the most significant political and humanitarian challenges for the European Union (EU), particularly after 2015, when large numbers of refugees and migrants arrived from West Asia, Africa, and parts of Asia.

The primary drivers of this crisis include prolonged civil wars in Syria and Afghanistan, political instability in Libya and Sudan, and worsening economic conditions aggravated by climate change in Africa.

Additionally, geographical proximity to conflict zones, porous maritime routes in the Mediterranean, and organized smuggling networks accelerated irregular migration into Europe.

The crisis had far-reaching consequences for EU unity. Deep divisions surfaced between Western European nations advocating humanitarian accommodation and Eastern European countries opposing mandatory refugee sharing. The rise of nationalist and right-wing political forces weakened consensus-based decision-making. Internal border controls were temporarily reintroduced in several countries, undermining the spirit of the Schengen Agreement. These developments strained the foundational principle of collective responsibility within the Union.

In terms of foreign policy, the EU increasingly relied on externalization strategies by entering into agreements with transit countries such as Turkey and Libya to curb migrant inflows. While these deals reduced arrivals, they raised serious concerns regarding human rights and refugee protection. Relations with international humanitarian organizations also became strained.



Conclusion:

The migration crisis exposed Europe's internal contradictions between moral responsibility and political pragmatism. Long-term EU stability requires a coordinated, rights-based, and equitable migration framework.

GS Paper 3

Q3. Evaluate the impact of the Kisan Credit Card (KCC) scheme in improving agricultural credit accessibility in India. What challenges continue to impede its effectiveness? (250 words)

Sample Answer :

The Kisan Credit Card (KCC) scheme, introduced in 1998, was designed to ensure timely and affordable institutional credit to farmers for crop production and allied activities. Over the years, it has become a cornerstone of India's agricultural credit system.

The scheme has significantly expanded formal credit access in rural areas by replacing complex loan procedures with a simplified revolving credit facility. Farmers are provided credit limits based on landholding and cropping pattern, ensuring flexible borrowing. The integration of KCC with crop insurance and interest subvention has strengthened financial protection. Recent inclusion of fisheries and animal husbandry further increased its outreach. Digital KCCs and RuPay integration have enhanced ease of transactions and transparency. As a result, dependence on moneylenders has reduced in many regions.

However, several structural challenges persist. Considerable regional imbalance exists in KCC issuance, with eastern and northeastern states lagging behind. Tenant farmers, oral lessees, and landless cultivators often remain excluded due to stringent land-ownership requirements. Digital illiteracy and low financial awareness reduce optimal utilization. In some cases, funds are diverted for non-agricultural purposes, increasing indebtedness. Procedural delays in sanction and renewal also affect timely farm operations.

Conclusion:

While the KCC scheme has transformed rural credit delivery, its full potential can only be realized through inclusion of tenant farmers, faster credit processing, and strengthened financial literacy and monitoring mechanisms.

GS Paper 4

Q4. "Emotional Intelligence (EI) is not just about understanding emotions but managing them effectively for public service delivery." Discuss the importance of EI in decision-making, conflict resolution, and citizen interface for civil servants. (250 words)

Sample Answer :

Emotional Intelligence refers to the capacity to perceive, regulate, and utilize emotions constructively in oneself as well as in others. For civil servants, EI is a critical attribute that complements technical competence in governance.

In decision-making, emotional intelligence enables administrators to remain composed under pressure, particularly during crises such as natural disasters or public unrest. It promotes objectivity, reduces impulsive reactions, and facilitates balanced judgment by integrating empathy with rational thinking. Leaders with high EI also manage teams more effectively, ensuring motivation and cooperation even in stressful work environments.



In conflict resolution, EI plays a decisive role in addressing disputes arising from social, political, or administrative tensions. An emotionally intelligent officer can acknowledge public grievances, defuse hostility through empathetic engagement, and facilitate dialogue among conflicting groups. This is particularly relevant in regions affected by ethnic, communal, or land-related conflicts.

At the citizen interface, EI strengthens trust between the administration and the public. Compassionate communication, respectful behavior, and sensitivity to vulnerable sections ensure ethical and humane service delivery. During protests, disasters, or service failures, emotional self-control helps administrators maintain public order without alienating citizens.

Conclusion:

Thus, emotional intelligence transforms civil servants from mere rule-enforcers into humane leaders. Institutionalizing EI training in civil services will significantly enhance governance quality and public trust.

Current Affairs

Q5. Critically analyse the objectives and challenges of the PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana in the context of India's rooftop solar mission and energy transition goals. (250 words)

Sample Answer :

The PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana, launched in 2024, is a flagship initiative aimed at accelerating rooftop solar adoption among Indian households while reducing electricity costs and advancing India's clean energy transition.

The scheme seeks to provide free electricity up to 300 units per month to nearly one crore households through subsidized rooftop solar installations. It supports India's broader commitment of achieving 500 GW of non-fossil fuel capacity by 2030 and net-zero emissions by 2070. By promoting decentralized power generation, the scheme aims to reduce transmission losses, strengthen household energy security, and generate employment in installation, manufacturing, and maintenance sectors. Financial assistance up to ₹78,000 per household and a unified digital application portal are major supporting features.

Despite its promise, several challenges hinder effective implementation. Public awareness and technical capacity at the household level remain limited. Rooftop ownership disputes, especially in urban apartment complexes, complicate installations. DISCOMs face financial stress due to subsidy settlement and net metering obligations. Urban congestion, shaded rooftops, and grid integration constraints further limit scalability. Skill shortages in remote areas also slow deployment.

Conclusion:

Although the scheme aligns strongly with India's energy transition objectives, its success depends on coordinated implementation, financial sustainability of DISCOMs, capacity building, and large-scale public awareness to realize its transformative potential.