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**VIDHVATH IAS KAS ACADEMY  
&  
STUDY CENTRE**

# **DAILY MCQ'S**

**FOR UPSC CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION**

**DATE: 09/06/2026 (TUESDAY)**

- **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

**Q1. With reference to the evolution of nationalist politics in the late nineteenth century, consider the following statements:**

1. The rise of moderate nationalism was facilitated by the expansion of English education, which unintentionally exposed Indians to liberal and democratic ideas.
2. The early nationalist leadership demanded complete political independence from British rule as its principal objective.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Both
- (c) Neither
- (d) Cannot be determined from the given information

**Answer:** (a)

**Explanation:**

- Statement 1 is correct. English education introduced Indian intellectuals to ideas of liberty, equality, constitutionalism, and representative government, which contributed significantly to the growth of nationalism.
- Statement 2 is incorrect. Early moderates generally sought constitutional reforms, greater Indian participation in administration, and administrative accountability rather than complete independence.
- Therefore, only one statement is correct.

**Q2. Which one of the following best explains why environmental degradation in developing countries often assumes a different character from that in industrially advanced countries?**

- (a) Environmental degradation in developing countries is predominantly linked with poverty-driven overuse of natural resources.
- (b) Developing countries possess no significant industrial sources of pollution.
- (c) Resource scarcity automatically ensures ecological sustainability.
- (d) Environmental concerns arise only after achieving high levels of economic growth.

**Answer:** (a)

**Explanation:**

- Environmental degradation in many developing countries is frequently associated with poverty, dependence on common resources, fuelwood extraction, overgrazing, and pressure on land.
- Option (b) is incorrect because industrial pollution also exists in developing economies.
- Option (c) is contrary to reality; scarcity may intensify exploitation.
- Option (d) is an oversimplification and not universally valid.



**Q3. Consider the following statements regarding the role of infrastructure in economic development:**

1. Infrastructure creates positive externalities by reducing production and transaction costs across sectors.
2. Private investment alone can always provide socially optimal levels of infrastructure because infrastructure projects involve no public-good characteristics.
3. Deficiencies in infrastructure can constrain economic growth even when other productive resources are available.

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. Infrastructure such as transport, power, and communication improves productivity throughout the economy.
- Statement 2 is incorrect. Many infrastructure services exhibit public-good characteristics, network externalities, and large capital requirements, justifying public intervention.
- Statement 3 is correct. Inadequate infrastructure often acts as a bottleneck to growth.
- Thus, Statements 1 and 3 are correct.

**Q4. Consider the following statements regarding the functioning of democratic institutions:**

1. In a constitutional democracy, political power is expected to operate within limits prescribed by the Constitution.
2. The existence of periodic elections alone is sufficient to ensure constitutional governance.
3. Independent institutions help prevent excessive concentration of power in any single organ of government.
4. Constitutional rights can serve as a check on the exercise of governmental authority.

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. Constitutionalism implies limited government under constitutional norms.



- Statement 2 is incorrect. Elections are necessary but not sufficient; rule of law, rights, and institutional checks are also essential.
- Statement 3 is correct. Independent institutions strengthen accountability and balance.
- Statement 4 is correct. Fundamental rights and judicial remedies restrain arbitrary state action.
- Hence, three statements are correct.

**Q5. Consider the following statements:**

**Assertion (A):** Regional disparities in population distribution are closely linked to variations in physical and economic factors.

**Reason I (R1):** Areas with favourable relief, water availability, and economic opportunities generally attract and sustain larger populations.

**Reason II (R2):** Population distribution is determined exclusively by climatic conditions, irrespective of technological and socio-economic factors.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) A is correct, R1 is correct, R2 is incorrect; and R1 is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) A is correct, R1 is correct, R2 is incorrect; but R1 is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is incorrect, R1 is correct, R2 is incorrect.
- (d) A is correct, R1 is incorrect, R2 is correct.

**Answer:** (a)

**Explanation:**

- Assertion is correct. Population distribution reflects the combined influence of physical and human factors.
- Reason I is correct and directly explains the assertion. Fertile plains, water resources, transport facilities, employment opportunities, and urbanization encourage dense settlement.
- Reason II is incorrect because climate is only one factor. Technology, industrialization, infrastructure, historical developments, and government policies also influence population distribution.
- Therefore, option (a) is the correct answer.

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## DAILY PRACTICE QUESTIONS FROM CURRENT AFFAIRS

**Q1. With reference to the recent conferment of the FAO Agricola Medal, consider the following statements:**

1. The Agricola Medal is the highest honour conferred by the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).
2. The medal is conferred exclusively upon serving Heads of Government of member countries.



How many of the above statements are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Neither
- (d) Cannot be determined from the information given

**Answer:** (a)

**Explanation:**

- Statement 1 is correct. The Agricola Medal is the highest award conferred by the FAO Director-General.
- Statement 2 is incorrect. The award is not restricted exclusively to serving Heads of Government; it is intended for distinguished leaders demonstrating exceptional commitment to FAO's mandate.
- Therefore, only one statement is correct.

**Q2. Which one of the following organizations is best described as an inter-governmental regional body aimed at enhancing productivity through mutual cooperation, knowledge sharing, and capacity-building among member economies in the Asia-Pacific region?**

- (a) International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)
- (b) Asian Productivity Organization (APO)
- (c) Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)
- (d) Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)

**Answer:** (b)

**Explanation:**

- The Asian Productivity Organization (APO) is a regional inter-governmental organization established to improve productivity and competitiveness among member economies through cooperation, policy support, and capacity-building.
- IFAD focuses on rural development financing.
- AIIB is a multilateral development bank.
- ESCAP is a UN regional commission.

**Q3. With reference to the recently launched Yard 3039 (Sanghamitra), consider the following statements:**

1. It has been designed for operations related to scientific exploration and specialized maritime missions.
2. It represents India's continuing effort towards indigenous shipbuilding capabilities.
3. Such vessels generally enhance strategic maritime capabilities without necessarily being classified as frontline combat warships.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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



- (c) All three
- (d) None

**Answer:** (c)

**Explanation:**

This question tests conceptual understanding rather than factual recall.

- Statement 1 is correct. Specialized vessels such as Sanghamitra are intended for mission-specific maritime roles.
- Statement 2 is correct. Indigenous design and construction remain central objectives of India's shipbuilding programmes.
- Statement 3 is correct. Many specialized naval platforms contribute significantly to maritime capability despite not being principal combat vessels.

Hence, all three statements are correct.

**Q4. With reference to Sweden's participation in India's Shukrayaan Mission, consider the following statements:**

1. International collaboration in planetary missions may include scientific payloads, instrumentation, or data-sharing arrangements.
2. Participation of a foreign country in an Indian planetary mission necessarily implies joint ownership of the mission.
3. Scientific cooperation in planetary exploration often aims at improving understanding of planetary atmospheres, surfaces, and evolution.

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. International space cooperation frequently includes instruments, payload support, and scientific collaboration.
- Statement 2 is incorrect. Collaboration does not automatically imply joint ownership of the mission.
- Statement 3 is correct. Planetary missions are primarily directed toward understanding planetary systems and their evolution.
- Therefore, two statements are correct.



**Q5. With reference to Sperm Whales, consider the following statements:**

1. They are the largest toothed predators on Earth.
2. They primarily rely on echolocation for hunting in deep ocean environments.
3. They are classified as baleen whales because they feed predominantly on squid.
4. Their deep-diving adaptations enable them to access prey unavailable to many other marine mammals.

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. Sperm whales are the largest toothed predators.
- Statement 2 is correct. Echolocation is crucial for hunting in dark deep-sea environments.
- Statement 3 is incorrect. Sperm whales are toothed whales (Odontoceti), not baleen whales.
- Statement 4 is correct. Their remarkable diving capability allows access to deep-water prey, especially giant squid.
- Thus, three statements are correct.

**Q6. With reference to Cyprus, consider the following statements:**

1. Cyprus is located in the eastern Mediterranean Sea.
2. It lies south of Türkiye (Turkey) and west of Syria.
3. Cyprus is situated in the Atlantic Ocean basin.
4. The island occupies a strategic location connecting Europe, West Asia, and North Africa.

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. Cyprus is located in the eastern Mediterranean.
- Statement 2 is correct. Geographically, it lies south of Türkiye and west of the Levant coast.
- Statement 3 is incorrect. It is not located in the Atlantic Ocean basin.





- Statement 4 is correct. Its strategic position has historically made it important in regional geopolitics.

Hence, three statements are correct.

Most aspirants eliminate Statement 2 in Q6 assuming Cyprus lies directly south of Greece. The real geographical trap is Statement 3. UPSC increasingly frames such map-based questions by mixing relative location with ocean-basin classification.

## DAILY PRACTICE QUESTIONS FOR MAINS ANSWER WRITING PRACTICE

### GS Paper 1 (History & Society)

**Q1. “The making of the Indian Constitution was not merely a legal exercise but also a social revolution.” Examine. (15 Marks)**

#### Sample Answer

The Constitution of India, adopted on 26 November 1949, is often described as a transformative document. While it established the legal framework of the Indian state, it simultaneously sought to reshape Indian society by addressing deep-rooted inequalities and promoting social justice.

#### Constitution as a Legal Exercise

- Established a sovereign democratic republic.
- Defined the structure of government through separation of powers.
- Introduced federalism with a strong centre.
- Guaranteed rule of law and constitutional supremacy.
- Created institutions such as Parliament, Judiciary and Election Commission.



#### Constitution as a Social Revolution

##### 1. Equality and Social Justice

The Constitution abolished untouchability under Article 17 and prohibited discrimination on grounds of religion, caste, sex, race and place of birth.

##### 2. Universal Adult Franchise

At a time when many countries restricted voting rights, India granted voting rights to all adults irrespective of caste, gender or property.

##### 3. Protection of Marginalized Sections

Special provisions were introduced for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and socially backward groups.

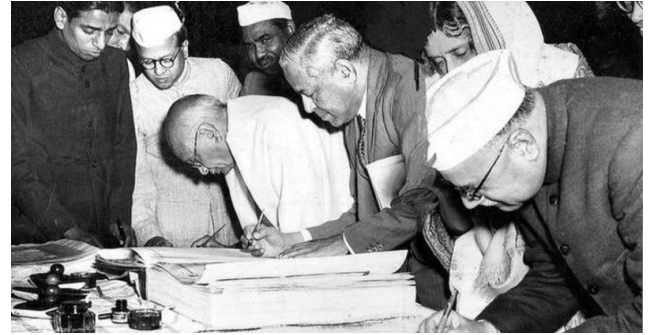


#### 4. Gender Justice

Equality before law and equal opportunity were guaranteed to women.

#### 5. Directive Principles

The Directive Principles sought to establish a welfare state by promoting education, health, equitable distribution of resources and social welfare.



#### Challenges

- Persistence of caste discrimination.
- Gender inequality.
- Regional disparities.
- Socio-economic exclusion.

#### Conclusion

The Indian Constitution transformed political independence into a broader project of social emancipation. It remains one of the most ambitious attempts in world history to achieve democratic governance and social transformation simultaneously.

#### GS Paper 2 (Polity & Governance)

**Q2. Discuss the significance of planned development in post-independence India. How did it influence the relationship between the State and economic development? (15 Marks)**

#### Sample Answer

At Independence, India inherited a stagnant economy characterized by poverty, low industrialization and inadequate infrastructure. Planned development emerged as the preferred strategy to accelerate economic growth and nation-building.

#### Need for Planning

- Scarcity of capital.
- Weak industrial base.
- Agricultural backwardness.
- Regional imbalances.
- Need for self-reliance.



#### State as the Driver of Development

#### Industrialization

The State established heavy industries, steel plants and public sector enterprises.



## Infrastructure Creation

Major investments were made in dams, power generation, transport and communication.

## Agricultural Development

Planning facilitated irrigation projects, agricultural research and later the Green Revolution.

## Social Sector Development

Expansion of education, healthcare and rural development programmes.

## Achievements

- Creation of industrial base.
- Scientific and technological advancement.
- Food security.
- Development of public institutions.

## Limitations

- License-permit raj.
- Bureaucratic inefficiency.
- Slow growth rates.
- Public sector inefficiencies.

## Contemporary Relevance

Although economic liberalization reduced direct state intervention, strategic planning continues through institutions such as NITI Aayog and sectoral policies.

## Conclusion

Planned development laid the foundation of modern India's economy and demonstrated the central role of the State in steering socio-economic transformation.

## GS Paper 3 (Economy)

**Q3. Human capital formation is increasingly being viewed as a strategic investment rather than a social expenditure. Discuss. (15 Marks)**

### Sample Answer

Human capital refers to the stock of skills, education, health and knowledge embodied in individuals. Modern economies increasingly recognize investment in human capital as a critical determinant of productivity and growth.

## Second Five Year Plan(1956-1961)

### Objective

- The second five-year plan focused on industry, especially **heavy industry**.
- The Indian government boosted manufacturing of industrial goods in the country.
- This was done primarily to develop the public sector.



## Components of Human Capital

- Education
- Health
- Skill development
- Research and innovation

## Why It Is a Strategic Investment

### Productivity Enhancement

Educated and healthy workers contribute more effectively to economic output.

### Innovation and Technology

Human capital drives research, entrepreneurship and technological advancement.

### Demographic Dividend

India's large youth population can become an economic asset if adequately skilled.

### Poverty Reduction

Improved education and skills enhance employability and income generation.

### Challenges

- Learning deficits.
- Skill mismatch.
- Regional disparities.
- Public health constraints.

### Government Initiatives

- Skill India Mission.
- National Education Policy 2020.
- Ayushman Bharat.
- Digital India initiatives.

### Conclusion

Investment in human capital yields long-term economic and social returns. For India to become a developed economy, strengthening human capital must remain a national priority.



## GS Paper 4 (Ethics)

**Q4. “Public service is not merely about efficiency; it is equally about empathy and ethical responsibility.” Examine with suitable examples. (15 Marks)**

### Sample Answer

Ethics in public administration extends beyond procedural efficiency. It requires sensitivity towards citizens, especially vulnerable groups, while maintaining integrity and accountability.

### Importance of Efficiency

- Timely service delivery.
- Effective implementation.
- Optimum utilization of resources.

However, efficiency alone may not ensure justice.

### Role of Empathy

Empathy enables public servants to understand the lived experiences of citizens.

Examples:

- Disaster relief operations prioritizing vulnerable populations.
- Rehabilitation of displaced communities.
- Assistance to differently-abled citizens.

### Ethical Responsibility

#### Integrity

Ensures decisions are free from corruption.

#### Accountability

Promotes transparency and answerability.

#### Compassion

Encourages citizen-centric governance.

#### Justice

Protects rights of marginalized groups.

### Balancing Efficiency and Empathy

A rigid bureaucratic approach may achieve procedural compliance but fail to address human suffering. Ethical governance integrates both dimensions.

### Conclusion

The ideal civil servant combines competence with compassion. Sustainable governance requires efficiency guided by ethical values and empathy.



## **Current Affairs (Economy)**

**Q5. “Should the Indian Rupee be left to depreciate?” Critically examine the arguments for and against allowing a market-driven depreciation of the rupee. (15 Marks)**

### **Sample Answer**

Currency depreciation refers to a decline in the value of a currency relative to foreign currencies under a floating exchange rate regime. The debate over whether the rupee should be allowed to depreciate has important implications for growth, inflation and external stability.

### **Arguments in Favour**

#### **Export Competitiveness**

A weaker rupee makes Indian exports cheaper in international markets.

#### **Reduction in Trade Deficit**

Imports become relatively expensive, encouraging domestic production.

#### **Market Efficiency**

Exchange rates reflect underlying economic fundamentals.

#### **External Adjustment**

Depreciation can help correct balance-of-payments imbalances.

### **Arguments Against**

#### **Imported Inflation**

India imports crude oil, fertilizers and electronic goods. A weaker rupee increases import costs.

#### **External Debt Burden**

Servicing foreign currency-denominated debt becomes more expensive.

#### **Capital Outflows**

Sharp depreciation may trigger investor concerns.

#### **Macroeconomic Instability**

Excessive volatility can adversely affect business confidence.

### **RBI's Approach**

India follows a managed-float regime where market forces determine exchange rates, while RBI intervenes to prevent excessive volatility.

### **Way Forward**

- Maintain adequate forex reserves.
- Promote export diversification.
- Reduce dependence on imported energy.



- Encourage stable capital inflows.

### Conclusion

The rupee should neither be artificially defended nor allowed to depreciate uncontrollably. A calibrated, market-linked approach with RBI intervention to curb excessive volatility best serves India's long-term economic interests.



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