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**VIDHVATH IAS KAS ACADEMY  
&  
STUDY CENTRE**

# **DAILY MCQ'S**

**FOR UPSC CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION**

**DATE: 11/06/2026 (THURSDAY)**

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



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## DAILY PRACTICE QUESTIONS FROM STATIC PART

**1. With reference to the emergence of nationalism in India during the late nineteenth century, consider the following statements:**

1. The growth of modern education contributed to the rise of a politically conscious middle class that increasingly questioned colonial rule.
2. The spread of railways and telegraph strengthened regional isolation and reduced interactions among different parts of India.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

**Answer:** (a)

**Explanation:**

Statement 1 is correct. Modern education exposed Indians to ideas of liberty, equality, nationalism and representative government, leading to the emergence of a politically aware middle class.

Statement 2 is incorrect. Railways and telegraph integrated distant regions, facilitated communication and mobility, and promoted a sense of common political identity among Indians.

Therefore, only one statement is correct.

**2. Which one of the following ecological processes is most directly responsible for maintaining the long-term availability of atmospheric nitrogen for living organisms despite its continuous utilization in biological systems?**

- (a) Ecological succession
- (b) Nitrogen fixation and nitrogen cycling
- (c) Energy flow through trophic levels
- (d) Biomagnification of nutrients

**Answer:** (b)

**Explanation:**

Atmospheric nitrogen cannot be directly utilized by most organisms. Nitrogen-fixing bacteria convert atmospheric nitrogen into usable compounds, while the nitrogen cycle continuously recycles nitrogen through various ecosystem components. Ecological succession, energy flow and biomagnification do not directly replenish atmospheric nitrogen for biological use.

**3. Consider the following statements regarding money and banking:**

1. Commercial banks create credit primarily through the process of accepting deposits and extending loans.
2. Every increase in the monetary base necessarily results in a proportionate increase in the total money supply.



3. The effectiveness of credit creation depends, among other factors, upon reserve requirements and public preference for holding cash.

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. Credit creation occurs when banks lend a portion of deposits while maintaining prescribed reserves.

Statement 2 is incorrect. A rise in the monetary base does not always translate proportionately into money supply expansion because the money multiplier varies according to banking and public behaviour.

Statement 3 is correct. Cash holding preferences and reserve requirements significantly affect the extent of credit creation.

Therefore, only two statements are correct.

**4. Consider the following statements regarding the federal features of the Indian Constitution:**

1. The Constitution provides for a distribution of legislative powers between the Union and the States.
2. The Constitution permits the Parliament, under certain circumstances, to legislate on matters in the State List.
3. The existence of a single Constitution for the entire country is generally regarded as a purely federal characteristic.
4. Residuary legislative powers are vested in the Union.

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. Legislative powers are distributed through the Union, State and Concurrent Lists.

Statement 2 is correct. Parliament can legislate on State List subjects under specific constitutional provisions such as national interest, emergency, or with State consent in certain cases.

Statement 3 is incorrect. A single Constitution is usually considered a unitary tendency rather than a classical federal feature.

Statement 4 is correct. Residuary powers belong to the Union under the Constitution of India.



Hence, three statements are correct.

**5. Consider the following:**

**Assertion (A):** Tropical cyclones generally weaken rapidly after making landfall.

**Reason 1 (R1):** Tropical cyclones derive much of their energy from warm ocean waters through latent heat release.

**Reason 2 (R2):** Increased surface friction over land disrupts the organized circulation of the cyclone.

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, R1 is correct but R2 is incorrect.
- (c) A is correct, R2 is correct but R1 is incorrect.
- (d) A is incorrect, but both R1 and R2 are correct.

**Answer:** (a)

**Explanation:**

The Assertion is correct. Tropical cyclones often weaken after landfall.

Reason 1 is correct because warm ocean waters provide the moisture and latent heat that sustain cyclone intensity. Once over land, this energy source is largely cut off.

Reason 2 is also correct because land surfaces create greater friction, weakening wind circulation and disrupting the cyclone's structure.

Both reasons independently and collectively explain why tropical cyclones weaken after landfall. Therefore, option (a) is correct.

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## DAILY PRACTICE QUESTIONS FROM CURRENT AFFAIRS

**1. With reference to the recently launched JEEVAN App and SHATAYU Dashboard, consider the following statements:**

1. JEEVAN App has been developed to facilitate access to welfare services and emergency support for senior citizens.
2. SHATAYU Dashboard is designed to map, verify and track geriatric caregivers across the country.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

**Answer:** (b)



**Explanation:**

Statement 1 is correct. JEEVAN App seeks to improve elderly welfare through digital access to services and support systems.

Statement 2 is correct. SHATAYU functions as a national caregiver dashboard for mapping, certification, verification and monitoring of geriatric caregivers.

Therefore, both statements are correct.

**2. Which one of the following best explains the strategic significance of Thermal Energy Storage (TES) systems in the clean-energy transition?**

- (a) They convert atmospheric carbon dioxide directly into electricity.
- (b) They store heat energy in media such as molten salts, sand or rock and release it when required.
- (c) They eliminate the need for renewable energy generation.
- (d) They function exclusively as electrochemical batteries.

**Answer:** (b)

**Explanation:**

TES systems store energy directly as heat in materials such as molten salt, sand, rock, water or concrete and release it later when needed. This helps address intermittency of renewable energy and provides industrial process heat. They are distinct from electrochemical batteries.

**3. Consider the following statements regarding Pregabalin, recently brought under Schedule H1:**

1. Pregabalin is commonly used in the treatment of neuropathic pain and certain seizure disorders.
2. Inclusion under Schedule H1 implies stricter regulation of sale and record maintenance by pharmacies.
3. Drugs listed under Schedule H1 can be sold freely without prescription if dispensed by a registered pharmacist.

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. Pregabalin is used for neuropathic pain and as an adjunct therapy for seizures.

Statement 2 is correct. Schedule H1 requires maintenance of prescription records and tighter monitoring of sales.



Statement 3 is incorrect. Schedule H1 drugs require valid prescriptions and cannot be freely sold over the counter.

Hence, only two statements are correct.

**4. Consider the following statements regarding Bond Yields:**

1. Bond yields and bond prices generally move in opposite directions.
2. Rising government borrowing requirements may exert upward pressure on bond yields.
3. A decline in market interest rates generally reduces the attractiveness of existing higher-coupon bonds.

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. When bond prices rise, yields fall and vice versa.

Statement 2 is correct. Higher government borrowing may increase bond supply, potentially pushing yields upward.

Statement 3 is incorrect. When interest rates decline, existing higher-coupon bonds become more attractive, increasing their prices.

Therefore, only two statements are correct.

**5. With reference to the recently discovered Kali Night Frog, consider the following statements:**

1. It belongs to the genus *Nyctibatrachus*, commonly known as Night Frogs.
2. It was discovered in the Western Ghats, a global biodiversity hotspot.
3. Night Frogs are known for their high degree of endemism in peninsular India.
4. Amphibians are generally considered good bio-indicators because of their sensitivity to environmental changes.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

**Answer:** (d)



**Explanation:**

Statement 1 is correct. Kali Night Frog belongs to the genus *Nyctibatrachus*.

Statement 2 is correct. It was reported from the Western Ghats region.

Statement 3 is correct. Night Frogs exhibit remarkable endemism in peninsular India.

Statement 4 is correct. Amphibians are highly sensitive to pollution, habitat alteration and climate variations, making them excellent bio-indicators.

Hence, all four statements are correct.

**6. Consider the following statements regarding Lake Turkana:**

1. It is located primarily in Kenya and extends into Ethiopia.
2. It is the world's largest permanent desert lake.
3. The Omo River is the most important river draining into it.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

**Answer:** (d)

**Explanation:**

Lake Turkana, formerly known as Lake Rudolf, is situated mainly in northern Kenya with its northern extremity extending into Ethiopia.

It is widely recognized as the world's largest permanent desert lake and the world's largest alkaline lake.

The Omo River, originating in the Ethiopian Highlands, contributes the overwhelming majority of the lake's inflow and is critical for maintaining its hydrological balance.

Therefore, all three statements are correct.



# DAILY PRACTICE QUESTIONS FOR MAINS ANSWER WRITING PRACTICE

(GS Paper-1)

**Q.1 "The Bhakti and Sufi movements played a transformative role in shaping India's socio-cultural fabric." Examine their contributions and limitations. (15 Marks)**

## Sample Answer

The Bhakti and Sufi movements emerged between the 8th and 17th centuries as powerful socio-religious reform movements. They challenged rigid social hierarchies and emphasized devotion, equality and spiritual experience.

## Contributions

### 1. Social Equality

- Saints such as Kabir, Ravidas and Guru Nanak opposed caste discrimination.
- Sufi saints welcomed people irrespective of religion or social status.

### 2. Religious Harmony

- Promoted tolerance and coexistence.
- Encouraged interaction between Hindu and Islamic traditions.

### 3. Vernacular Literature

- Bhakti saints composed works in regional languages.
- Development of Hindi, Punjabi, Marathi, Bengali and other languages.

### 4. Women's Participation

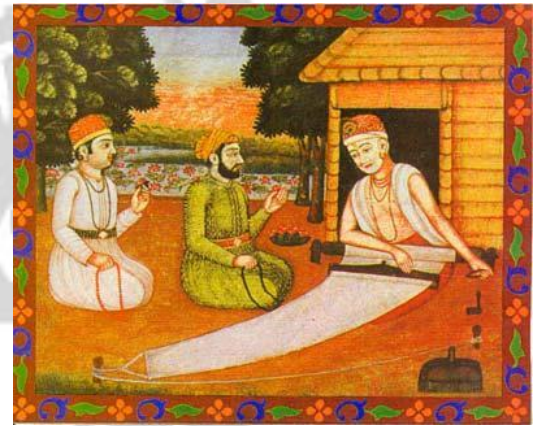
- Saints like Mirabai challenged patriarchal norms.
- Spiritual equality was emphasized.

### 5. Cultural Synthesis

- Sufi music, qawwali and Bhakti devotional songs enriched Indian culture.

## Limitations

- Did not completely eradicate caste practices.
- Influence remained localized in many regions.
- Institutionalization diluted reformist zeal over time.
- Gender inequalities largely persisted.





## Significance

The movements democratized religion by emphasizing direct connection with God rather than priestly mediation. Their teachings fostered pluralism and social cohesion.

## Conclusion

The Bhakti and Sufi traditions laid the foundation of India's composite culture and continue to inspire values of inclusiveness, tolerance and social justice. Their legacy remains relevant in contemporary India marked by cultural diversity.

## (GS Paper–2)

**Q.2 "Accommodation of regional aspirations is a strength rather than a weakness of Indian democracy." Discuss with suitable examples. (15 Marks)**

### Sample Answer

India's diversity has produced numerous regional aspirations based on language, ethnicity, culture and economic concerns. Rather than suppressing these aspirations, Indian democracy has largely accommodated them through constitutional and political mechanisms.

### Constitutional Mechanisms

- Federal structure with Union-State division of powers.
- Provision for creation of new states under Article 3.
- Special provisions for certain regions.

### Examples of Accommodation

#### 1. Linguistic Reorganization of States

- States Reorganisation Act, 1956.
- Reduced linguistic tensions and strengthened national unity.

#### 2. Creation of New States

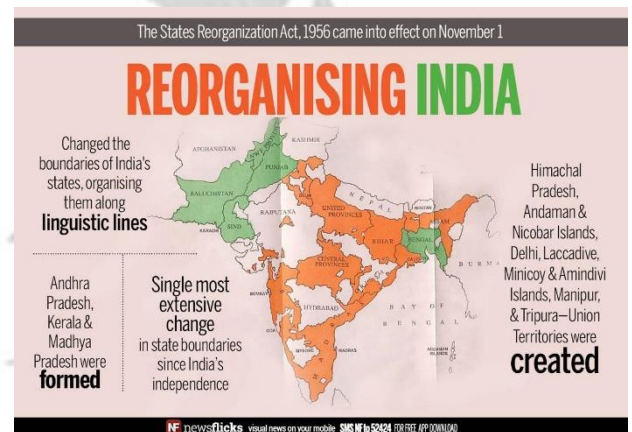
- Uttarakhand, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Telangana.
- Addressed regional developmental concerns.

#### 3. Autonomous Councils

- Sixth Schedule institutions in Northeast India.
- Protected tribal identity and self-governance.

#### 4. Democratic Negotiations

- Peace accords in Mizoram and other regions.





- Integration through dialogue rather than coercion.

### Challenges

- Regionalism may sometimes encourage separatist tendencies.
- Inter-state disputes over water and resources.
- Uneven economic development.

### Why It Strengthens Democracy

- Enhances political participation.
- Increases legitimacy of governance.
- Protects cultural identities.
- Reduces alienation from the political system.

### Conclusion

Indian democracy's success lies in its ability to accommodate diversity through constitutional flexibility. Regional aspirations, when managed democratically, strengthen rather than weaken national integration.

### (GS Paper-3)

**Q.3 "Economic growth alone cannot ensure human development." Critically examine in the context of India. (15 Marks)**

#### Sample Answer

Human development refers to expansion of people's capabilities and choices. While economic growth increases national income, it does not automatically translate into improvements in quality of life.

#### Importance of Economic Growth

- Generates employment opportunities.
- Increases government revenue.
- Facilitates investment in social sectors.

#### Why Growth Alone is Insufficient

##### 1. Income Inequality

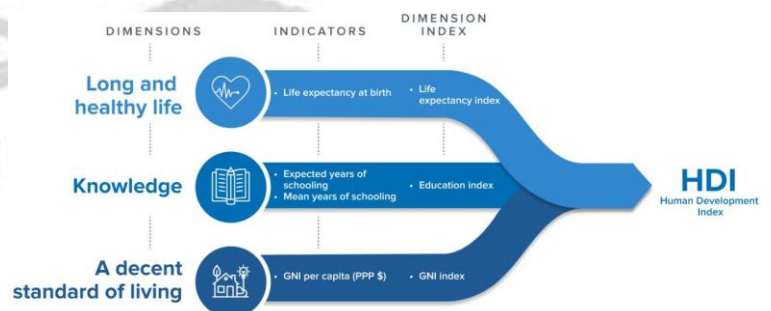
- Benefits of growth may be concentrated among a few sections.

##### 2. Health Deficits

- High GDP growth may coexist with malnutrition and poor healthcare.

##### 3. Educational Gaps

- Literacy and skill development remain uneven.





#### 4. Gender Inequality

- Economic progress does not automatically improve women's status.

#### 5. Environmental Costs

- Unsustainable growth can degrade natural resources.

#### Indian Experience

- India is among the world's largest economies.
- Yet challenges remain in nutrition, learning outcomes and healthcare access.
- Regional disparities persist between states.

#### Way Forward

- Inclusive growth.
- Better public health and education spending.
- Social protection measures.
- Sustainable development practices.

#### Conclusion

Human development requires economic growth to be complemented by social justice, quality public services and environmental sustainability. Development should ultimately focus on improving human well-being rather than merely increasing income.

#### (GS Paper–4: Ethics, Integrity and Aptitude)

**Q.4** *"Compassion in public administration is as important as efficiency." Discuss with suitable examples. (15 Marks)*

#### Sample Answer

Compassion refers to sensitivity towards the suffering and needs of others. In public administration, efficiency ensures timely delivery of services, while compassion ensures that governance remains humane.

#### Importance of Compassion

##### 1. Citizen-Centric Governance

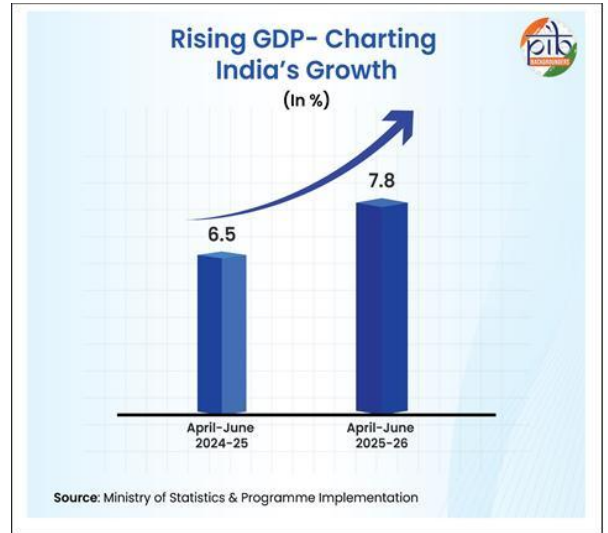
- Helps administrators understand ground realities.

##### 2. Inclusive Development

- Protects vulnerable sections of society.

##### 3. Trust Building

- Enhances legitimacy of public institutions.





## Importance of Efficiency

- Timely implementation of schemes.
- Better utilization of public resources.
- Improved accountability.

## Balancing Compassion and Efficiency

A purely efficient system may become insensitive, while excessive emotionalism may compromise objectivity. Ethical administration requires a balance between the two.

## Examples

- Relief measures during disasters.
- Rehabilitation of marginalized communities.
- Special assistance for elderly and differently-abled citizens.

## Ethical Values Involved

- Empathy
- Compassion
- Integrity
- Accountability
- Justice

## Conclusion

An ideal civil servant combines efficiency with compassion. Such a balance ensures that governance remains both effective and humane, fulfilling the constitutional vision of a welfare state.

## Current Affairs

**Q.5 "The Khet Bachao Abhiyan highlights emerging challenges to agricultural land in India." Examine the causes of agricultural land degradation and suggest measures for sustainable agricultural land management. (15 Marks)**

### Sample Answer

Khet Bachao Abhiyan draws attention to the rapid decline in agricultural land quality and the increasing pressure on cultivable land due to urbanization, industrialization and environmental degradation.

### Causes of Agricultural Land Degradation

#### 1. Urban Expansion

- Conversion of fertile agricultural land into residential and industrial zones.

## Some of key public service

- Health care, Education, Social Services for the poor, and marginalized.
- Infrastructure – Roads, Railways, Airports, Telecommunications, Electricity, Water.
- Environment Protection, Waste Management, Sanitation (includes Toilets).
- Law enforcement, Fire service, Public transportation, Postal Services
- Security Helpline no.,
- Digital service, Education free,
- PDS, Cattle distribution.





## 2. Soil Erosion

- Caused by deforestation, floods and improper farming practices.

## 3. Excessive Chemical Use

- Overuse of fertilizers and pesticides reduces soil fertility.

## 4. Waterlogging and Salinization

- Result from inefficient irrigation practices.

## 5. Climate Change

- Increased frequency of droughts and extreme weather events.

### Consequences

- Declining agricultural productivity.
- Threats to food security.
- Loss of farmer livelihoods.
- Ecological imbalance.

### Measures

#### 1. Sustainable Agriculture

- Organic farming and integrated nutrient management.

#### 2. Soil Health Management

- Soil Health Cards and scientific nutrient application.

#### 3. Land Use Planning

- Protection of fertile agricultural land from non-agricultural conversion.

#### 4. Watershed Development

- Conserves soil and water resources.

#### 5. Climate-Resilient Agriculture

- Drought-resistant crops and efficient irrigation systems.

### Conclusion

Agricultural land is a strategic national resource. Protecting and restoring it is essential for food security, rural livelihoods and sustainable development. The objectives highlighted through Khet Bachao Abhiyan reinforce the need for balanced land-use policies and environmentally sustainable farming practices.

### UPSC Value Addition

- SDG 2 (Zero Hunger)
- SDG 15 (Life on Land)



- Land Degradation Neutrality Target
  - Sustainable Agriculture
  - Food Security and Climate Resilience Frameworks
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