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VIDHVATH IAS KAS ACADEMY & STUDY CENTRE

DAILY MCQ'S

FOR UPSC CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION

DATE: 15/06/2026 (MONDAY)

- **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 nationalist politics in late nineteenth-century India, consider the following statements:

1. The early nationalist leadership viewed constitutional agitation as a means of creating an informed public opinion rather than as an immediate instrument for securing self-government.
2. The economic critique developed by early nationalists was confined primarily to the issue of land revenue and did not extend to broader questions of colonial trade and finance.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

Answer: (a)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct. Early nationalists believed that political education, public opinion, and gradual constitutional reform were necessary prerequisites for larger political change. They relied heavily on petitions, resolutions, and public debate.

Statement 2 is incorrect. Leaders such as Dadabhai Naoroji, R.C. Dutt, and others developed a comprehensive critique of colonialism, including the Drain of Wealth, discriminatory tariffs, military expenditure, and external remittances. Their analysis extended far beyond land revenue. Therefore, only one statement is correct.

2. Which one of the following best explains why biodiversity-rich ecosystems are often more resilient to environmental disturbances?

- (a) Greater species diversity increases the probability that multiple species perform similar ecological functions.
- (b) Biodiversity eliminates competition among species within an ecosystem.
- (c) Ecosystems with high biodiversity are immune to invasive species.
- (d) High biodiversity prevents all forms of ecological succession.

Answer: (a)

Explanation:

Ecological resilience is strengthened when several species perform comparable ecological roles. If one species declines due to disease, climate stress, or other disturbances, another may partially compensate, maintaining ecosystem functioning.

Option (b) is incorrect because competition exists even in highly diverse ecosystems. Option (c) is incorrect because invasive species can affect biodiversity-rich ecosystems as well. Option (d) is incorrect since ecological succession is a natural process and is not prevented by biodiversity.

3. With reference to the tertiary sector in an economy, consider the following statements:

1. An increase in the share of services in Gross Value Added necessarily implies a proportionate decline in the absolute output of the primary sector.



2. Certain service activities directly facilitate production in agriculture and industry despite not producing tangible goods themselves.
3. Rapid expansion of the service sector can occur even in the absence of a corresponding increase in manufacturing output.

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. A rising share of services does not necessarily mean that the primary sector's output has fallen in absolute terms. Its share may decline while its output still increases.

Statement 2 is correct. Banking, insurance, transport, communication, warehousing, and logistics support production in agriculture and industry.

Statement 3 is correct. Service-led growth is possible, particularly through information technology, finance, telecommunications, and professional services. Therefore, Statements 2 and 3 are correct.

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

1. The President is constitutionally required to act in accordance with the advice tendered by the Council of Ministers.
2. The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha.
3. A Minister who is not a member of either House of Parliament ceases to hold office immediately upon appointment.
4. The Prime Minister occupies a position that derives both constitutional authority and political legitimacy from parliamentary confidence.

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. Under the constitutional scheme, the President acts on the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister.

Statement 2 is correct. Collective responsibility of the Council of Ministers is to the Lok Sabha.

Statement 3 is incorrect. A non-member may be appointed a Minister but must secure membership of either House within six months, failing which the office must be vacated.



Statement 4 is correct. The Prime Minister's authority flows not only from constitutional provisions but also from commanding majority support in the Lok Sabha.

Hence, three statements are correct.

5. Assertion (A):

Regions experiencing intensive groundwater extraction often witness a progressive decline in water-table levels.

Reason (R1):

Groundwater withdrawal exceeding the rate of natural recharge creates a long-term imbalance in aquifer storage.

Reason (R2):

In many intensively cultivated regions, increased irrigation demand tends to accelerate groundwater abstraction.

- (a) Both R1 and R2 are correct, and both explain A.
- (b) R1 is correct and explains A, but R2 is correct and does not explain A.
- (c) R1 is correct, but R2 is incorrect.
- (d) A is incorrect, but both R1 and R2 are correct.

Answer: (a)

Explanation:

The assertion is correct. Excessive extraction of groundwater commonly results in falling water tables.

Reason R1 correctly identifies the fundamental hydrological mechanism: when withdrawals consistently exceed recharge, aquifer storage declines.

Reason R2 is also correct because intensive agriculture increases irrigation requirements, often leading to greater groundwater pumping. This contributes directly to the imbalance described in R1.

Thus, both reasons are correct and together explain the assertion comprehensively.

DAILY PRACTICE QUESTIONS FROM CURRENT AFFAIRS

1. With reference to the Pradhan Mantri Anusuchit Jaati Abhyuday Yojana (PM-AJAY), consider the following statements:

1. PM-AJAY was created by subsuming certain pre-existing Centrally Sponsored Schemes relating to Scheduled Caste welfare.
2. The scheme seeks not only income generation for Scheduled Castes but also infrastructure development in SC-dominated villages.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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



Answer: (c)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct. PM-AJAY was formulated through the consolidation of earlier schemes such as Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana, Special Central Assistance to SC Sub Plan and Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana.

Statement 2 is also correct. The scheme aims at poverty reduction through employment generation, skill development and income-generating activities while simultaneously improving infrastructure and socio-economic indicators in SC-dominated villages.

Therefore, both statements are correct.

2. Which one of the following was the principal significance of the inaugural BRICS 2026 Tourism Working Group (TWG) Meeting chaired by India?

- (a) Establishment of a permanent BRICS Tourism Secretariat
- (b) Adoption of a legally binding BRICS Tourism Treaty
- (c) Initiation of tourism cooperation agenda under India's BRICS 2026 Chairship
- (d) Creation of a common BRICS tourism visa

Answer: (c)

Explanation:

The first BRICS 2026 Tourism Working Group Meeting served as the starting point of tourism cooperation under India's BRICS Chairship and functioned as an introductory and preparatory platform for the year's tourism agenda. No permanent secretariat, common visa, or binding treaty was created.

3. With reference to Wi-Fi 7 (IEEE 802.11be), consider the following statements:

1. It supports Multi-Link Operation (MLO), enabling simultaneous utilization of multiple frequency bands.
2. It introduces wider channel bandwidths than those available under Wi-Fi 6.
3. The standard is designed exclusively for operation in the 6 GHz spectrum.

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. Multi-Link Operation is among the defining features of Wi-Fi 7, enabling lower latency and higher throughput.

Statement 2 is correct. Wi-Fi 7 supports ultra-wide 320 MHz channels, exceeding Wi-Fi 6 capabilities.

Statement 3 is incorrect. Wi-Fi 7 operates across 2.4 GHz, 5 GHz and 6 GHz bands; it is not confined to the 6 GHz band.

Hence, only Statements 1 and 2 are correct.



4. With reference to the Medical Innovations Patent Mitra: Innovators-to-Industry (I2I) Connect initiative, consider the following statements:

1. It seeks to bridge the gap between medical innovators and industry for commercialization of innovations.
2. It aims to facilitate the translation of patented healthcare technologies into market-ready products.
3. The initiative is primarily intended to replace the existing patent examination process in India.

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. The initiative focuses on connecting innovators, researchers and industry stakeholders.

Statement 2 is correct. A major objective is technology transfer and commercialization of healthcare innovations.

Statement 3 is incorrect. Patent Mitra does not substitute statutory patent examination procedures; rather, it promotes innovation linkage and commercialization.

Thus, only two statements are correct.

5. With reference to the Directorate General of Mechanised Forces (DGMF), consider the following statements:

1. It is responsible for policy formulation and capability development relating to mechanised warfare in the Indian Army.
2. Armoured Corps and Mechanised Infantry are among the principal combat arms associated with its functional domain.
3. The DGMF functions under the Indian Air Force for joint battlefield integration.
4. Modernization of armoured platforms and future mechanised warfare concepts falls within its broad area of concern.

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. DGMF is the nodal military authority dealing with mechanised warfare doctrine, planning and force development.



Statement 2 is correct. Its domain encompasses the Armoured Corps and Mechanised Infantry.

Statement 3 is incorrect. DGMF functions under the Indian Army, not the Indian Air Force.

Statement 4 is correct. Force modernization, future-ready armoured platforms and mechanised combat concepts constitute key responsibilities.

Therefore, three statements are correct.

6. Consider the following BRICS-related locations:

1. Jaipur
2. Kazan
3. Rio de Janeiro
4. Johannesburg

Which of the above has been identified as the venue for the 2nd BRICS 2026 Tourism Working Group (TWG) Meeting and the BRICS Tourism Ministers' Meeting under India's Chairship?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) 3 and 4 only
- (d) 1 and 2 only

Answer: (a)

Explanation:

The 2nd BRICS 2026 Tourism Working Group Meeting and the BRICS Tourism Ministers' Meeting are scheduled to be held in **Jaipur, Rajasthan**, under India's BRICS 2026 Chairship. The question is designed to test awareness of both current affairs and map-based location identification.

DAILY PRACTICE QUESTIONS FOR MAINS ANSWER WRITING PRACTICE

(GS Paper I – Society)

Q.1 "Markets are not merely economic institutions but also agents of social transformation." Examine the impact of market expansion on Indian society with suitable examples. (15 Marks)

Sample Answer

The market is generally understood as a mechanism for the exchange of goods and services. However, sociologically, markets are also social institutions that shape lifestyles, identities, occupations, and social relations. The expansion of markets in India, particularly after economic liberalization, has significantly transformed Indian society.



Positive Impacts

1. Greater Consumer Choice

Market expansion has increased the availability of goods and services, enabling consumers to access products from across the world.

2. Employment Generation

Growth of retail, logistics, e-commerce, banking, tourism, and telecommunications has created diverse employment opportunities.

3. Empowerment of Marginalized Groups

Microfinance institutions, self-help groups, and digital marketplaces have enabled women and disadvantaged communities to participate in economic activities.

4. Social Mobility

Market-led growth has allowed individuals to improve their socio-economic status irrespective of traditional caste-based occupations.

Negative Impacts

1. Rising Consumerism

Aggressive advertising promotes material aspirations and excessive consumption.

2. Growing Inequality

Benefits of market expansion are unevenly distributed. Urban areas and skilled workers often gain more than rural populations.

3. Cultural Homogenization

Global brands and media may weaken local traditions, crafts, and indigenous knowledge systems.

4. Informalization of Labour

Gig economy jobs often lack social security and stable employment conditions.

Contemporary Examples

- Expansion of e-commerce platforms in rural India.
- Digital payment systems enabling financial inclusion.
- Growth of start-up ecosystems creating new entrepreneurial opportunities.

Conclusion

Markets have become powerful instruments of social change in India. While they promote innovation, mobility, and prosperity, appropriate regulation and inclusive policies are necessary to ensure that market-driven growth contributes to social justice and equitable development.



(GS Paper II – Governance & Social Justice)

Q.2 Discuss the major challenges of nation-building in post-independence India. How have democratic institutions contributed to managing these challenges? (15 Marks)

Sample Answer

Nation-building refers to the process of creating a unified political community from a diverse population. At independence, India inherited numerous challenges that threatened national unity and democratic stability.

Major Challenges

1. Integration of Princely States

More than 560 princely states needed integration into the Indian Union. Through diplomacy and political negotiation, most states joined peacefully.

2. Partition and Refugee Crisis

The Partition caused massive migration, violence, and humanitarian distress.

3. Linguistic and Regional Aspirations

Different linguistic groups demanded recognition and administrative autonomy.

4. Socio-economic Inequalities

Poverty, illiteracy, caste discrimination, and unequal development posed serious obstacles.

5. Separatist Movements

Several regions witnessed insurgencies and demands for autonomy.

Role of Democratic Institutions

Parliament

Provided a constitutional forum for conflict resolution through debate and legislation.

Judiciary

Protected constitutional rights and upheld the federal balance.

Election Commission

Ensured regular and credible elections, strengthening political legitimacy.

Federal Structure

Allowed accommodation of regional aspirations through state reorganization and decentralization.

Constitutional Values

Secularism, democracy, and social justice fostered inclusive citizenship.





Contemporary Relevance

Issues relating to regional disparities, migration, and identity politics continue to test nation-building efforts. However, democratic institutions have largely succeeded in channeling conflicts through constitutional means.

Conclusion

India's experience demonstrates that democratic governance can effectively manage immense diversity. The resilience of constitutional institutions remains the cornerstone of India's nation-building project.

(GS Paper III – Economy)

Q.3 Explain the relationship between aggregate demand, employment, and economic growth. How can public policy address demand deficiency in an economy? (15 Marks)

Sample Answer

Aggregate demand refers to the total demand for goods and services in an economy during a given period. According to Keynesian economics, aggregate demand plays a crucial role in determining output and employment.

Relationship Between Aggregate Demand and Employment

When aggregate demand rises:

- Firms experience higher sales.
- Production expands.
- Additional workers are hired.
- National income increases.

Conversely, insufficient demand may lead to underutilization of productive capacity and unemployment.

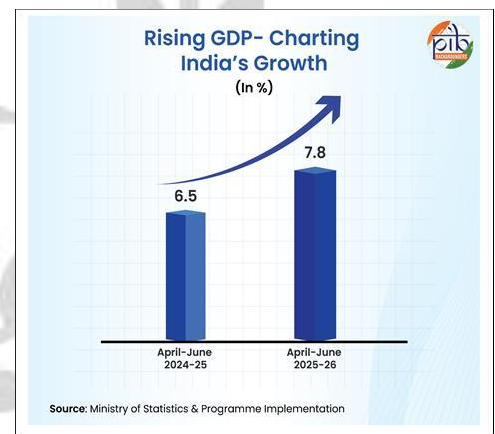
Components of Aggregate Demand

1. Consumption expenditure
2. Investment expenditure
3. Government expenditure
4. Net exports

Demand Deficiency and Economic Slowdown

During economic downturns:

- Consumer confidence falls.
- Private investment declines.
- Businesses postpone expansion.





- Employment opportunities shrink.

Policy Measures

Fiscal Policy

- Increased government expenditure.
- Infrastructure investment.
- Targeted welfare transfers.

Monetary Policy

- Reduction in interest rates.
- Increased liquidity.
- Easier access to credit.

Employment Programs

- Public works programmes.
- Rural employment schemes.

Indian Context

Government spending on roads, railways, digital infrastructure, and renewable energy often creates multiplier effects, stimulating demand and employment simultaneously.

Conclusion

Sustained economic growth requires adequate aggregate demand. Public policy plays a critical role in stabilizing demand, promoting employment, and ensuring inclusive development.

(GS Paper IV – Ethics, Integrity & Aptitude)

Q.4 "Integrity is doing the right thing even when no one is watching." Discuss the significance of integrity in public administration. Illustrate your answer with suitable examples. (15 Marks)

Sample Answer

Integrity refers to consistency between values, principles, and actions. It is a foundational ethical value in public administration because public officials exercise authority on behalf of citizens.

Importance of Integrity

1. Builds Public Trust

Citizens are more likely to cooperate with institutions perceived as honest and fair.

2. Prevents Corruption

Integrity acts as a safeguard against misuse of public resources.

Pillars of Ethical Governance

- **Integrity:** Upholding honesty and moral principles in public service, ensuring decisions are free from personal bias or corruption.
- **Transparency:** Making processes and decisions open to scrutiny, enabling citizens to access information and hold institutions accountable.
- **Accountability:** Accepting responsibility for actions and decisions, with mechanisms for redress and performance evaluation.
- **Empathy:** Understanding and responding to the needs of all citizens, especially marginalized groups, with compassion and fairness.
- **Justice:** Ensuring equitable treatment, protection of rights, and fair distribution of resources across all sections of society.
- These pillars collectively foster trust, legitimacy, and responsiveness in governance. They guide public officials beyond legal mandates toward morally sound decision-making.





3. Enhances Administrative Efficiency

Transparent and ethical decision-making reduces delays and arbitrariness.

4. Strengthens Rule of Law

Officials guided by integrity act according to legal and constitutional principles rather than personal interests.

Challenges to Integrity

- Political pressure.
- Conflict of interest.
- Lack of accountability.
- Personal gain and favoritism.



Illustrative Examples

- Refusal to accept bribes despite opportunities.
- Fair implementation of welfare schemes without discrimination.
- Transparent procurement processes.

Measures to Promote Integrity

- Ethical training.
- Strong vigilance mechanisms.
- Whistle-blower protection.
- Transparent governance systems.

Conclusion

Integrity is the moral foundation of good governance. Without integrity, even efficient institutions may lose legitimacy. Therefore, cultivating integrity among public servants is essential for responsive and accountable governance.

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(Current Affairs – Science & Technology)

Q.5 Discuss the significance of antiviral drug Ensitrelvir in global public health. Examine the opportunities and challenges associated with the development of next-generation antiviral therapeutics. (15 Marks)

Sample Answer

Ensitrelvir is a novel oral antiviral drug developed to combat viral infections, particularly COVID-19. It represents an important advancement in the field of antiviral therapeutics and highlights the growing importance of rapid pharmaceutical innovation.



Significance of Ensitrelvir

1. Targeted Antiviral Action

The drug acts by inhibiting viral replication, thereby reducing disease progression.

2. Early Treatment Benefits

Timely administration may reduce symptom duration and complications.

3. Strengthening Pandemic Preparedness

The development of oral antiviral drugs expands the therapeutic toolkit available during public health emergencies.

4. Reducing Healthcare Burden

Effective antivirals can lower hospitalization rates and reduce pressure on healthcare systems.

Opportunities

Precision Medicine

Advances in molecular biology allow the development of drugs targeting specific viral mechanisms.

Rapid Drug Discovery

Artificial intelligence and computational biology accelerate pharmaceutical research.

Global Collaboration

International partnerships facilitate faster clinical trials and regulatory approvals.

Challenges

Viral Mutations

Frequent mutations may reduce drug effectiveness over time.

Accessibility and Affordability

High costs may limit access in developing countries.

Antiviral Resistance

Improper use may contribute to resistance development.

Regulatory and Safety Concerns

Long-term monitoring is necessary to ensure efficacy and safety.

Way Forward

- Strengthen pharmaceutical R&D.
- Promote equitable global access.
- Encourage international data-sharing.
- Invest in genomic surveillance systems.



Conclusion

Ensitrelvir reflects the evolving landscape of antiviral research and demonstrates how scientific innovation can strengthen public health resilience. Continued investment in antiviral therapeutics will remain crucial for addressing future infectious disease threats.



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