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VIDHVATH IAS KAS ACADEMY & STUDY CENTRE

DAILY MCQ'S

FOR UPSC CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION

DATE: 17/06/2026 (WEDNESDAY)

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



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DAILY PRACTICE QUESTIONS FROM STATIC PART

Q1. With reference to the evolution of Indian temple architecture, consider the following statements:

1. The earliest structural temples of the Gupta period display a complete development of the curvilinear Shikhara that became characteristic of the Nagara style.
2. The Dashavatara Temple at Deogarh is regarded as an important transitional example in the evolution of North Indian temple architecture.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

Answer: (a)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is incorrect. Gupta temples mark the beginning of structural temple architecture, but the curvilinear Nagara Shikhara was still in an early stage of development and had not attained its mature form.

Statement 2 is correct. The Dashavatara Temple at Deogarh represents an important stage in the transition from simple shrine architecture to the more elaborate Nagara temple tradition. It is often cited for its Panchayatana layout and sculptural excellence.

Therefore, only one statement is correct.

Q2. In a terrestrial ecosystem, which one of the following ecological pyramids can never be inverted under natural conditions?

- (a) Pyramid of numbers
- (b) Pyramid of biomass
- (c) Pyramid of energy
- (d) Pyramid of productivity

Answer: (c)

Explanation:

The Pyramid of Energy follows the Second Law of Thermodynamics. At each trophic level, a large portion of energy is lost as heat through metabolic activities, and only a fraction is transferred to the next level.

Hence, energy availability always decreases from producers to top consumers. Therefore, the Pyramid of Energy is always upright and can never be inverted.

Pyramids of numbers and biomass may be inverted under specific ecological conditions.

Q3. With reference to India's economic development experience after 1991, consider the following statements:

1. Liberalisation necessarily implies complete withdrawal of the State from all productive economic activities.



2. Globalisation may increase economic growth while simultaneously widening regional disparities within a country.
3. Privatisation always results in improved allocative efficiency irrespective of the market structure in which firms operate.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

Answer: (a)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is incorrect. Liberalisation refers to reducing excessive government controls and regulations; it does not require complete withdrawal of the State from production.

Statement 2 is correct. Benefits of globalisation often concentrate in regions with better infrastructure, skilled labour, and market access, thereby potentially widening regional inequalities.

Statement 3 is incorrect. Privatisation does not automatically improve efficiency. In markets characterized by monopoly or weak competition, efficiency gains may not materialize.

Thus, only one statement is correct.

Q4. Consider the following statements regarding the Fundamental Rights guaranteed by the Constitution of India:

1. The Right to Constitutional Remedies itself is a Fundamental Right.
2. The writ of Habeas Corpus can be issued against both public authorities and private individuals.
3. Fundamental Rights can be suspended during a National Emergency declared on grounds of war or external aggression.
4. The Supreme Court alone has the power to issue writs for enforcement of Fundamental Rights.

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. Article 32 guarantees the Right to Constitutional Remedies and is itself a Fundamental Right.

Statement 2 is correct. Habeas Corpus can be issued against any person, including a private individual, who has illegally detained another person.



Statement 3 is correct. Certain Fundamental Rights can be suspended during a National Emergency based on war or external aggression, subject to constitutional provisions.

Statement 4 is incorrect. High Courts under Article 226 also possess writ jurisdiction and can issue writs not only for Fundamental Rights but also for other legal rights.

Hence, three statements are correct.

Q5. Consider the following:

Assertion (A):

The alluvial soils of the Northern Plains are among the most agriculturally productive soils in India.

Reason (R1):

These soils are replenished periodically by river-borne sediments, maintaining their fertility over long periods.

Reason (R2):

Alluvial soils are generally rich in potash, lime and phosphoric acid in uniformly high proportions throughout the plains.

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

Answer: (b)

Explanation:

The Assertion is correct. Alluvial soils support intensive agriculture and account for some of the most productive agricultural regions of India.

Reason (R1) is correct. Rivers such as the Ganga, Brahmaputra and their tributaries continuously deposit fresh sediments, helping maintain soil fertility.

Reason (R2) is incorrect. Although alluvial soils are generally fertile and contain adequate proportions of potash and lime, their nutrient composition varies considerably across regions. They are often deficient in nitrogen and humus, and phosphoric acid is not uniformly abundant.

Therefore, A and R1 are correct, while R2 is incorrect. Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.



DAILY PRACTICE QUESTIONS FROM CURRENT AFFAIRS

Q1. With reference to Project UDAYAK, consider the following statements:

1. Project UDAYAK is a project of the Border Roads Organisation responsible for strategic infrastructure development in the easternmost parts of Arunachal Pradesh.
2. The project's operational area includes sectors adjoining both the Line of Actual Control (LAC) with China and the Indo–Myanmar border.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

Answer: (b)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct. Project UDAYAK is a specialised project of the Border Roads Organisation (BRO) engaged in developing and maintaining strategic roads, bridges and related infrastructure in Eastern Arunachal Pradesh.

Statement 2 is correct. The project covers strategically sensitive regions bordering both China (through the LAC sector) and Myanmar, making it important for military mobility and border management.

Hence, both statements are correct.

Q2. Which one of the following best explains the strategic significance of Coal Gasification in India's energy transition?

- (a) It completely eliminates carbon emissions from coal-based energy generation.
- (b) It converts coal into synthesis gas, reducing dependence on imported natural gas and feedstock for downstream industries.
- (c) It enables direct conversion of coal into nuclear fuel-grade materials.
- (d) It replaces the need for renewable energy sources in hard-to-abate industrial sectors.

Answer: (b)

Explanation:

Coal gasification converts coal into synthesis gas (syngas), mainly consisting of carbon monoxide and hydrogen. Syngas can be used for producing methanol, ammonia, fertilizers, synthetic natural gas and various chemicals.

The strategic objective is to reduce import dependence on natural gas, crude derivatives and chemical feedstocks while utilizing domestic coal resources. However, coal gasification does not eliminate carbon emissions and cannot substitute renewable energy in the long run.



Q3. With reference to ESIC's Centralized Digital Patient Feedback System, consider the following statements:

1. The system allows beneficiaries to submit feedback through multiple channels, including QR-code-based access.
2. The system is intended to capture real-time feedback regarding cleanliness, staff behaviour and availability of medicines.
3. The system has been launched exclusively for ESIC medical colleges and excludes ESIC dispensaries.

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 system permits feedback through multiple digital channels, including QR-code-enabled access and online platforms.

Statement 2 is correct. It collects real-time patient feedback regarding cleanliness, staff behaviour, medicine availability and service quality.

Statement 3 is incorrect. The initiative covers ESIC hospitals and dispensaries across the country and is not restricted to medical colleges.

Therefore, only two statements are correct.

Q4. With reference to the proposed Right to be Forgotten in the digital age, consider the following statements:

1. It seeks complete erasure of all personal information from every public and private database without exception.
2. It is generally derived from the broader right to privacy and data protection principles.
3. Recognition of the Right to be Forgotten often involves balancing individual privacy against freedom of expression and public interest.

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 Right to be Forgotten is not an absolute right. Courts and regulators generally balance privacy claims with legitimate public interest, journalistic freedom and legal requirements.



Statement 2 is correct. It emanates from privacy and informational self-determination principles.

Statement 3 is correct. Courts often weigh privacy against freedom of speech, transparency, judicial records and public interest.

Thus, only two statements are correct.

Q5. With reference to the MAHA Water Mission, consider the following statements:

1. The mission seeks convergence of various water-related interventions rather than treating drinking water, irrigation and groundwater management in isolation.
2. The mission emphasizes demand-side water management in addition to supply augmentation.
3. The mission is exclusively focused on urban water security and excludes rural regions.
4. Watershed-based planning is among the approaches associated with the mission framework.

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. The mission promotes an integrated and convergent approach to water governance.

Statement 2 is correct. Sustainable water management requires both supply-side and demand-side interventions.

Statement 3 is incorrect. The mission is not confined exclusively to urban areas; rural water security is equally important.

Statement 4 is correct. Watershed and basin-level planning constitute important components of integrated water-resource management.

Therefore, three statements are correct.

(Map Based)

Q6. With reference to the India–Nepal Border Dispute, consider the following places:

1. Kalapani
2. Lipulekh Pass
3. Limpiyadhura
4. Susta

Which of the above are associated with major territorial disputes between India and Nepal?

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



- (c) 2, 3 and 4 only
(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Answer: (d)

Explanation:

The India–Nepal boundary dispute primarily revolves around two sectors:

- **Western Sector** – Kalapani, Lipulekh and Limpiyadhura, linked to differing interpretations of the origin of the Kali (Mahakali) River.
- **Southern Sector** – Susta area in the plains, where changes in the course of the Gandak River have contributed to boundary disagreements.

Hence, all four places are associated with major India–Nepal border disputes.

Correct Answer: (d).

DAILY PRACTICE QUESTIONS FOR MAINS ANSWER WRITING PRACTICE

GS–1 (Indian Society)

Q1. "Social movements act as instruments of social transformation but may also generate new social tensions." Examine the role of social movements in shaping contemporary Indian society. (15 Marks)

Sample Answer

Social movements are organized collective efforts aimed at bringing about social change or resisting undesirable change. In India, social movements have played a crucial role in democratizing society and expanding the scope of rights and justice.

Historically, movements such as the anti-caste movement led by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar challenged entrenched social hierarchies. Similarly, environmental movements like the Chipko Movement and Narmada Bachao Andolan highlighted the concerns of marginalized communities and brought ecological issues into public discourse.

Social movements contribute to social transformation in several ways:

- **Democratization of society:** They provide platforms for marginalized groups to articulate their concerns.
- **Policy influence:** Many welfare measures, environmental laws, and social justice initiatives emerged due to sustained public mobilization.
- **Awareness generation:** Movements create public consciousness regarding gender equality, environmental conservation, and human rights.





- **Strengthening civil society:** They encourage citizen participation beyond electoral politics.

However, social movements may also create new tensions:

- Identity-based mobilization can intensify caste, ethnic, or regional divisions.
- Prolonged agitations sometimes disrupt economic activities and public services.
- Competing claims of different groups may generate conflicts over resources and representation.

In contemporary India, digital media has transformed social movements by enabling rapid mobilization and wider outreach. Campaigns related to gender justice, environmental protection, and farmers' issues demonstrate the continuing relevance of collective action.

Therefore, social movements remain essential instruments of democratic accountability. Their challenge lies in balancing social justice objectives with social harmony and inclusive development.

GS-2 (Governance and Social Justice)

Q2. "Coalition politics has significantly influenced the nature of governance in India." Critically examine its impact on democratic functioning and policy-making. (15 Marks)

Sample Answer

Coalition politics refers to the formation of governments by multiple political parties when no single party secures a clear majority. Since the late 1980s, coalition governments have become an important feature of Indian democracy.

Coalition politics strengthened democratic representation by bringing regional parties into the national decision-making process. It reflected India's social, cultural, and regional diversity more effectively than a purely centralized political structure.

Positive impacts include:

- **Inclusive governance:** Regional aspirations receive greater attention.
- **Federal strengthening:** States gain increased influence in national policymaking.
- **Consensus-building:** Policies often emerge through negotiations and consultations.
- **Reduction of excessive centralization:** Coalition governments prevent concentration of power.

However, coalition politics has also generated challenges:

- **Policy instability:** Divergent interests among coalition partners may delay reforms.
- **Political bargaining:** Support to governments is sometimes conditioned on narrow political gains.
- **Short-term decision-making:** Governments may prioritize survival over long-term reforms.
- **Administrative uncertainty:** Frequent shifts in alliances can affect governance continuity.

Period	Coalition	Prime Minister (Party)
1977-1979	Janata Party	Morarji Desai (Congress (O))
1979-1980	Janta Party (Secular)	Charan Singh (Janata (S))
1989-1990	National Front	V.P. Singh (Janata Dal)
1990-1991	Janata Dal (Socialist) or Samajwadi Janata Party	Chandra Shekar (Janata Dal (S) or Samajwadi Party)
1996-1997	United Front	H.D. Deve Gowda (Janata Dal)
1997-1998	United Front	I.K. Gujral (Janata Dal)
1997-1998	BJP-led Coalition	A.B. Vajpayee (BJP)
1999-2004	National Democratic Alliance (NDA)	A.B. Vajpayee (BJP)
2004-2009	United Progressive Alliance (UPA)	Manmohan Singh (Congress)
2009-2014	United Progressive Alliance – II (UPA-II)	Manmohan Singh (Congress)
2014-2019	National Democratic Alliance (NDA)	Narendra Modi (BJP)
2019-present	National Democratic Alliance (NDA)	Narendra Modi (BJP)



Despite these limitations, coalition politics has contributed to the maturation of Indian democracy by incorporating diverse voices into governance structures. Even when single-party majorities exist, the influence of regional interests remains significant.

The future of coalition politics lies in strengthening institutional mechanisms for consensus-building while ensuring policy continuity and accountability. Thus, coalition politics has transformed governance from a centralized model to a more participatory and federal framework.

GS-3 (Economic Development)

Q3. "Integration with the global economy creates opportunities as well as vulnerabilities for developing countries." Discuss with special reference to India. (15 Marks)

Sample Answer

Open economy integration refers to the increasing movement of goods, services, capital, technology, and information across national borders. Since the economic reforms of 1991, India has become more deeply integrated into the global economy.

The benefits of integration include:

- **Expansion of exports:** Indian industries gain access to global markets.
- **Foreign Direct Investment (FDI):** Capital inflows support industrial growth and employment.
- **Technology transfer:** Exposure to global competition improves productivity.
- **Consumer welfare:** Greater product variety and competitive prices become available.

India's IT and services sectors illustrate how globalization can generate employment and foreign exchange earnings. Integration has also enhanced India's participation in global value chains.

However, vulnerabilities accompany these benefits:

- **External shocks:** Global recessions can reduce exports and investment flows.
- **Trade deficits:** Excessive imports may strain foreign exchange reserves.
- **Financial volatility:** Sudden capital outflows can affect currency stability.
- **Inequality:** Benefits of globalization may be concentrated among skilled workers and developed regions.

Recent geopolitical tensions, supply-chain disruptions, and global inflationary pressures have demonstrated the risks associated with excessive dependence on external markets.

Therefore, India needs a balanced strategy that combines global integration with domestic capacity-building. Strengthening manufacturing, improving infrastructure, diversifying export markets, and promoting technological innovation can maximize benefits while reducing vulnerabilities.

An open economy should not imply dependence; rather, it should enhance national competitiveness and resilience.



GS-4 (Ethics, Integrity and Aptitude)

Q4. "Integrity is not merely a personal virtue but also a public necessity." Discuss the importance of integrity in public administration. Suggest measures to promote ethical governance in India. (15 Marks)

Sample Answer

Integrity refers to consistency between values, principles, and actions. In public administration, integrity ensures that decisions are guided by public interest rather than personal gain.

A public servant with integrity demonstrates honesty, impartiality, accountability, and commitment to constitutional values. Integrity is essential because public institutions derive legitimacy from citizens' trust.

Importance of integrity:

- **Promotes public trust:** Citizens are more likely to cooperate with institutions they perceive as fair.
- **Reduces corruption:** Ethical conduct discourages misuse of public resources.
- **Improves decision-making:** Decisions become objective and transparent.
- **Strengthens rule of law:** Integrity ensures equal treatment of all citizens.
- **Enhances institutional credibility:** Ethical institutions attract greater public confidence.



Challenges include political interference, conflict of interest, lack of accountability, and social acceptance of unethical practices.

Measures to promote ethical governance:

- Strengthening vigilance and anti-corruption institutions.
- Greater transparency through digital governance.
- Ethical training for civil servants.
- Protection for whistle-blowers.
- Performance evaluation based on ethical conduct.
- Citizen charters and social audits.

Examples such as transparent service delivery through e-governance platforms demonstrate how technology can reinforce integrity.

Ultimately, integrity is the foundation of good governance. Without integrity, laws and institutions lose effectiveness. Therefore, cultivating ethical leadership and institutional accountability is essential for achieving responsive, transparent, and citizen-centric administration.



Current Affairs – India–Oman Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA)

Q5. "The proposed India–Oman Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) has the potential to redefine India's engagement with the Gulf region." Examine its strategic and economic significance. (15 Marks)

Sample Answer

The proposed India–Oman Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) represents an important step in strengthening economic and strategic ties between India and Oman. It aligns with India's broader objective of deepening engagement with the Gulf region, which remains critical for energy security, trade, and diaspora interests.

Economically, the CEPA seeks to enhance bilateral trade by reducing tariff and non-tariff barriers. India exports engineering goods, textiles, chemicals, and food products to Oman, while importing energy resources and petrochemical products. Improved market access can expand opportunities for Indian businesses and boost export competitiveness.

The agreement is expected to:

- Increase bilateral trade volumes.
- Promote investments in manufacturing, logistics, and services.
- Strengthen supply-chain connectivity.
- Facilitate greater participation of MSMEs in international trade.
- Encourage cooperation in digital trade and emerging technologies.



Strategically, Oman occupies a vital location near the Strait of Hormuz, through which a significant share of global energy supplies passes. Enhanced economic cooperation can complement maritime security cooperation in the Indian Ocean Region.

The Port of Duqm has emerged as a key area of India–Oman collaboration. Access to this strategic facility can support India's maritime interests and improve connectivity with West Asia and Africa.

The CEPA also carries geopolitical significance. As global supply chains undergo restructuring, stronger economic partnerships with Gulf countries can help India diversify markets and reduce vulnerabilities.

However, successful implementation will require addressing issues such as standards harmonization, regulatory coordination, and trade facilitation.

In conclusion, the India–Oman CEPA is more than a trade agreement. It has the potential to strengthen economic integration, enhance maritime cooperation, support energy security, and reinforce India's strategic presence in the Gulf region, thereby contributing to both economic growth and regional stability.