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VIDHVATH IAS KAS ACADEMY & STUDY CENTRE

DAILY MCQ'S

FOR UPSC CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION

DATE: 19/06/2026 (FRIDAY)

- **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 megalithic culture in ancient India, consider the following statements:

1. Megalithic burials are found only in peninsular India and are completely absent from northern India.
2. The widespread use of iron tools is an important characteristic associated with the megalithic phase.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Both statements
- (c) Neither statement
- (d) Statement 2 only if Statement 1 is correct

Answer: (a)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is incorrect. Although megalithic sites are concentrated in South India, some megalithic remains have also been reported from central and northern regions.

Statement 2 is correct. Iron implements, weapons, agricultural tools, and black-and-red ware pottery are important features of the megalithic culture.

Therefore, only one statement is correct.

Q2. Which one of the following is the most important ecological function of wetlands?

- (a) They increase atmospheric carbon dioxide concentration.
- (b) They act as natural water filters and support biodiversity.
- (c) They permanently prevent floods in river basins.
- (d) They convert saline water into freshwater naturally.

Answer: (b)

Explanation:

Wetlands act as natural sponges, absorbing excess water and filtering pollutants. They support rich biodiversity and provide habitats for numerous species.

They cannot completely prevent floods, nor do they naturally convert saline water into freshwater.

Therefore, option (b) is correct.

Q3. Consider the following statements regarding money and banking:

1. The Reserve Bank of India can increase the money supply through open market purchase of government securities.
2. A reduction in the Cash Reserve Ratio generally increases the lending capacity of commercial banks.
3. Commercial banks can create credit only up to the amount of their actual cash reserves.

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. Purchase of government securities injects liquidity into the economy.

Statement 2 is correct. Lower CRR releases funds with banks, increasing lending capacity.

Statement 3 is incorrect. Banks create multiple credit through the credit creation process; they are not limited to their actual cash reserves alone.

Hence, only two statements are correct.

Q4. Consider the following statements regarding the constitutional amendment procedure in India:

1. Every Constitutional Amendment Bill must be introduced only in the Lok Sabha.
2. The President is bound to give assent to a Constitutional Amendment Bill duly passed by Parliament.
3. Some Constitutional Amendments require ratification by not less than one-half of the State Legislatures.
4. A joint sitting of Parliament can be convened if the two Houses disagree on a Constitutional Amendment Bill.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

Answer: (b)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is incorrect. A Constitutional Amendment Bill may be introduced in either House of Parliament.

Statement 2 is correct. The President cannot withhold assent to a Constitutional Amendment Bill.

Statement 3 is correct. Certain amendments affecting federal provisions require ratification by at least half of the State Legislatures.

Statement 4 is incorrect. There is no provision for a joint sitting regarding Constitutional Amendment Bills. Therefore, only two statements are correct.

Q5. Consider the following:

Assertion (A):

The shifting cultivation practiced in the northeastern states often leads to soil erosion.

Reason 1 (R1):

Repeated clearing and burning of vegetation expose the topsoil to rainfall and runoff.

Reason 2 (R2):

Steep hill slopes accelerate the removal of loose soil material.

Which one of the following is correct?

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

Answer: (a)



Explanation:

Shifting cultivation or jhum cultivation involves cutting and burning vegetation. The removal of forest cover exposes soil directly to rainfall. Additionally, the steep slopes of northeastern hills increase runoff and accelerate erosion.

Therefore, both reasons are correct and both explain the assertion.

DAILY PRACTICE QUESTIONS FROM CURRENT AFFAIRS

Q1. Consider the following statements regarding the conferment of the UN Military Gender Advocate of the Year Award to Major Abhilasha Barak:

1. Major Abhilasha Barak is the first woman officer from the Indian Army to receive the UN Military Gender Advocate of the Year Award.
2. The award is conferred by the United Nations for promoting gender perspectives and participation of women in peacekeeping operations.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Neither one nor two
- (d) Both statements are incorrect

Answer: (a)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is incorrect. Major Abhilasha Barak became the first woman combat aviator of the Indian Army, but the UN Military Gender Advocate of the Year Award has previously been awarded to other peacekeepers from different countries. The question attempts to create confusion between "first woman combat aviator" and "first award recipient."

Statement 2 is correct. The award recognizes outstanding efforts in promoting gender equality and women's participation in UN peacekeeping missions.

Therefore, only one statement is correct.

Q2. With reference to E85 fuel, consider the following:

- (a) It contains 85% ethanol and 15% gasoline and is primarily designed for flex-fuel vehicles.
- (b) It contains 85% biodiesel and 15% ethanol and can be used in all diesel engines.
- (c) It contains 85% compressed biogas and 15% ethanol for hybrid engines.
- (d) It is a synthetic fuel produced entirely from hydrogen and biomass.

Answer: (a)

Explanation:

E85 fuel consists of 85% ethanol and 15% petrol (gasoline). It is intended for flex-fuel vehicles (FFVs) that are specially designed to operate on varying ethanol blends. Its use reduces dependence on imported crude oil and lowers carbon emissions.



Q3. Consider the following statements regarding the e-Jagriti platform:

1. The e-Jagriti platform has been developed by the Department of Consumer Affairs for end-to-end digital management of consumer commissions.
2. The platform integrates complaint filing, case monitoring, and digital court proceedings under the consumer dispute redressal mechanism.
3. The platform functions under the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology.

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 e-Jagriti platform is an initiative of the Department of Consumer Affairs.

Statement 2 is correct. It provides a complete digital ecosystem for consumer dispute resolution.

Statement 3 is incorrect. The platform operates under the Department of Consumer Affairs under the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, not under MeitY.

Therefore, only two statements are correct.

Q4. Consider the following statements regarding Maulana Barkatullah Bhopali:

1. He served as the Prime Minister of the Provisional Government of India established in Kabul during the First World War.
2. He was associated with the Ghadar Movement and revolutionary activities outside India.
3. He worked closely with Raja Mahendra Pratap in Afghanistan.
4. He was a member of the Constituent Assembly of India.

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. Maulana Barkatullah served as the Prime Minister of the Provisional Government of India at Kabul in 1915.

Statement 2 is correct. He had links with revolutionary organizations abroad, including the Ghadar movement.

Statement 3 is correct. He worked alongside Raja Mahendra Pratap in Afghanistan.



Statement 4 is incorrect. He died in 1927, long before the Constituent Assembly was formed.

Thus, three statements are correct.

Q5. Consider the following statements regarding the SAFF Women's Championship 2026:

1. The tournament is organized by the South Asian Football Federation.
2. All member nations of SAARC automatically become permanent members of SAFF.
3. India has won the highest number of SAFF Women's Championship titles.

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. SAFF organizes football competitions in South Asia.

Statement 2 is incorrect. SAFF membership is separate from SAARC membership, although most members overlap.

Statement 3 is correct. India has been the most successful team in the tournament.

Hence, only two statements are correct.

Q6. With reference to the Sea of Azov, consider the following pairs:

Sea of Azov	Connected Water Body
1. Kerch Strait	Black Sea
2. Don River	Sea of Azov
3. Dardanelles Strait	Mediterranean Sea
4. Bosphorus Strait	Sea of Azov

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

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

Answer: (b)

Explanation:

Pair 1 is correct. The Kerch Strait connects the Sea of Azov with the Black Sea.

Pair 2 is correct. The Don River drains into the Sea of Azov.

Pair 3 is correct. The Dardanelles connects the Aegean Sea with the Sea of Marmara and ultimately the Mediterranean system.



Pair 4 is incorrect. The Bosphorus connects the Black Sea with the Sea of Marmara, not directly with the Sea of Azov.

Hence, option (b) is correct.

DAILY PRACTICE QUESTIONS FOR MAINS ANSWER WRITING PRACTICE

GS-1 (Indian Society)

Q1. “Social movements have acted as important agents of social change in India, but they also face new challenges in the contemporary era.” Discuss. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Sample Answer

Social movements refer to organized collective efforts by people to bring social, economic, political, or environmental change. India has witnessed numerous movements that have transformed society and strengthened democracy.

Role of Social Movements

1. Social Justice

- Dalit movements challenged caste discrimination.
- Women's movements fought for equal rights and legal reforms.

2. Environmental Protection

- Chipko Movement emphasized forest conservation.
- Narmada Bachao Andolan highlighted rehabilitation issues.

3. Democratic Participation

- Movements enable citizens to influence public policy.
- They strengthen participatory democracy.

4. Protection of Rights

- Tribal movements have protected land and forest rights.
- Farmers' movements have influenced agricultural policies.

Contemporary Challenges

Digital Misinformation

- Social media sometimes spreads false information.





Fragmentation

- Movements often become region-specific or identity-based.

Political Co-option

- Political interests may influence movement agendas.

Legal and Administrative Constraints

- Restrictions on protests and funding affect organizations.

Importance in Democracy

Social movements serve as a bridge between the state and citizens. They bring neglected issues into public debate and compel governments to respond.

Conclusion

Social movements remain essential for democratic accountability and social transformation. Their future effectiveness depends on peaceful mobilization, transparency, and constructive engagement with institutions.

GS-2 (Governance)

Q2. Examine the changing nature of coalition politics in India and its impact on governance and federalism. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Sample Answer

Coalition politics refers to the formation of governments by multiple political parties when no single party obtains a clear majority. Since the 1990s, coalition politics has significantly shaped Indian democracy.

Positive Impact

Strengthening Federalism

Regional parties gained greater influence in national policymaking.

Inclusive Governance

Different social and regional interests received representation.

Consensus-Based Decision Making

Coalition governments often encourage consultation.

Challenges

Policy Delays

Differences among partners may slow decision-making.

Political Instability

Withdrawal of support can threaten governments.

Regional Pressures



National policies may sometimes be influenced by regional demands.

Changing Trends

- Emergence of strong national parties.
- Continued importance of regional parties.
- Issue-based alliances becoming common.

Impact on Federalism

Coalition politics has strengthened cooperative federalism by increasing the role of states in national governance.

Conclusion

Coalition politics has evolved from instability to institutional maturity. It has deepened democracy while making governance more consultative and inclusive.

GS-3 (Economy)

Q3. Fiscal discipline and developmental expenditure often create competing demands on government budgets. Discuss. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Sample Answer

Fiscal discipline refers to prudent management of government finances, while developmental expenditure aims to promote economic growth and welfare.

Need for Fiscal Discipline

- Controls fiscal deficit.
- Reduces public debt.
- Maintains macroeconomic stability.
- Encourages investor confidence.

Importance of Development Expenditure

- Infrastructure development.
- Health and education spending.
- Rural development.
- Social welfare programmes.

Areas of Conflict

Revenue Constraints

Higher welfare spending may increase deficits.

Borrowing Pressures

Large expenditures increase public debt.



Inflationary Effects

Excessive spending may contribute to inflation.

Balancing the Two

- Efficient tax collection.
- Rational subsidies.
- Capital expenditure prioritization.
- Outcome-based budgeting.

FRBM Framework

The FRBM Act aims to maintain fiscal discipline while allowing flexibility during economic crises.

Conclusion

Sustainable development requires balancing fiscal prudence with developmental needs. Effective public expenditure management is the key.

GS-4 (Ethics, Integrity and Aptitude)

Q4. “Integrity in public life is more important than efficiency in administration.” Examine the statement with suitable examples. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Sample Answer

Integrity refers to adherence to moral values, honesty, and ethical conduct. Efficiency refers to achieving objectives quickly and effectively.

Importance of Integrity

Public Trust

Citizens expect honesty from public servants.

Rule of Law

Integrity ensures fair implementation of laws.

Prevention of Corruption

Ethical conduct reduces misuse of power.

Importance of Efficiency

- Timely delivery of services.
- Better utilization of resources.
- Improved governance outcomes.

Why Integrity is More Important

An efficient but dishonest officer may achieve targets through unethical means. Such efficiency can harm public interest.



Examples:

- Corruption in procurement despite administrative efficiency.
- Ethical officers exposing irregularities despite personal risks.

Ideal Civil Servant

The best administration combines:

- Integrity
- Efficiency
- Accountability
- Compassion

Conclusion

Efficiency without integrity may damage institutions, whereas integrity creates lasting public trust. Ethical governance requires both qualities, with integrity forming the foundation.

Current Affairs

Q5. Q. Discuss the significance of ease of doing business reforms in India. What challenges continue to affect the business environment? (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Sample Answer

Ease of Doing Business refers to creating a business environment that allows enterprises to start, operate, and expand with minimal regulatory difficulties.

Importance of Reforms

Encouraging Investment

Simplified regulations attract domestic and foreign investment.

Employment Generation

Business expansion creates jobs.

Industrial Growth

Improved business climate boosts manufacturing.

Entrepreneurship

Start-ups benefit from easier compliance procedures.

Major Reforms

- GST implementation.
- Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code.

ETHICAL PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

- Professional codes of conduct allow moral and also disciplinary condemnation.
- There are usually these principles in codes of conduct:
 - Impartiality
 - Lawfulness
 - Integrity
 - Transparency
 - Effectivity
 - Equality
 - Responsibility
 - Justice
 - Objectivity
 - Openness
 - Competence
 - Professionalism





- Digital single-window systems.
- Labour law rationalization.
- Company law reforms.

Continuing Challenges

Regulatory Complexity

Multiple approvals still exist.

Contract Enforcement Delays

Judicial delays affect business confidence.

Land and Infrastructure Issues

Acquisition and logistics remain difficult.

Compliance Burden

Small businesses face procedural challenges.

Way Forward

- Faster dispute resolution.
- Greater digitization.
- Stable regulatory framework.
- Improved logistics and infrastructure.

Conclusion

Ease of doing business reforms have strengthened India's investment climate. Continued institutional reforms can further improve competitiveness and support long-term economic growth.