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VIDHVATH IAS KAS ACADEMY & STUDY CENTRE

DAILY MCQ'S

FOR UPSC CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION

DATE: 24/06/2026 (WEDNESDAY)

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



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DAILY PRACTICE QUESTIONS FROM STATIC PART

Q.1. With reference to the socio-economic developments associated with the Later Vedic period, consider the following statements:

1. The emergence of territorial kingdoms was accompanied by a decline in the importance of lineage-based assemblies such as Sabha and Samiti.
2. The increasing significance of sacrificial rituals strengthened the political authority of the king while simultaneously enhancing the influence of the priestly class.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Both the statements
- (c) Neither of the statements
- (d) Statement 1 is correct but Statement 2 is incorrect

Answer: (b)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct. During the Later Vedic period, tribal institutions gradually weakened as janapadas emerged and kingship became more territorial and hereditary.

Statement 2 is also correct. Elaborate sacrifices such as Rajasuya, Vajapeya and Ashvamedha enhanced royal legitimacy while increasing the authority of Brahmanas who conducted these rituals.

Thus, both statements are correct.

Q.2. Which one of the following ecological concepts best explains the disproportionately large influence of a species on ecosystem functioning despite its relatively low abundance?

- (a) Competitive exclusion
- (b) Keystone species concept
- (c) Ecological succession
- (d) Edge effect

Answer: (b)

Explanation:

A keystone species exerts a much greater influence on ecosystem structure and functioning than would be expected from its numerical abundance. Removal of such species often leads to significant ecological changes and even ecosystem collapse.

Competitive exclusion concerns competition among species, succession refers to community development over time, and edge effect relates to changes at habitat boundaries.

Q.3. Consider the following statements regarding the functioning of money and credit in the economy:

1. Commercial banks can create credit even when the currency deposited by the public remains unchanged.
2. The process of credit creation necessarily increases the stock of high-powered money in the economy.



3. A higher credit-deposit ratio always indicates a reduction in the money supply.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

Answer: (a)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct. Banks create credit through the lending process, which expands deposit money.

Statement 2 is incorrect. Credit creation expands broad money, but it does not necessarily increase reserve money or high-powered money issued by the central bank.

Statement 3 is incorrect. A higher credit-deposit ratio generally indicates greater lending activity and may contribute to an expansion of money supply.

Therefore, only one statement is correct.

Q.4. With reference to the functioning of political institutions in India, consider the following statements:

- 1. The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha.
- 2. A minister who is not a member of either House of Parliament can remain in office indefinitely if supported by the Prime Minister.
- 3. The President appoints the Prime Minister, but ordinarily invites the leader commanding majority support in the Lok Sabha.
- 4. The Cabinet constitutes only a smaller and more influential group within the larger Council of Ministers.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

Answer: (b)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct. Article 75 establishes collective responsibility of the Council of Ministers to the Lok Sabha.

Statement 2 is incorrect. A minister who is not a member of Parliament must secure membership within six months; otherwise, the minister ceases to hold office.

Statement 3 is correct. Although the President formally appoints the Prime Minister, parliamentary convention requires appointment of the leader enjoying majority support.



Statement 4 is correct. The Cabinet is the inner core of the Council of Ministers and takes major policy decisions.

Hence, three statements are correct.

Q.5. Consider the following statements:

Assertion (A): The occurrence of intense rainfall over the northern plains during the retreating phase of the southwest monsoon is generally limited.

Reason I: During the withdrawal of the southwest monsoon, the monsoon trough shifts southward and moisture availability over northwestern India decreases.

Reason II: Tropical cyclones generated over the Bay of Bengal during this period predominantly affect the eastern coast and peninsular India.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) A is correct, and both Reason I and Reason II are correct and both reasons explain A.
- (b) A is correct, Reason I is correct but Reason II is not correct.
- (c) A is correct, Reason II is correct but Reason I is not correct.
- (d) A is incorrect, but both Reason I and Reason II are correct.

Answer: (a)

Explanation:

The assertion is correct. Northern India generally experiences dry weather during the retreat of the southwest monsoon.

Reason I is correct because the withdrawal of the monsoon involves the southward shift of the monsoon trough, leading to reduced moisture transport over northwestern India.

Reason II is also correct. The Bay of Bengal cyclones that develop during October and November primarily affect the eastern coast, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, Tamil Nadu and adjoining peninsular regions, particularly the Coromandel Coast.

Both reasons collectively explain why heavy rainfall becomes limited over the northern plains during the retreating monsoon season.

VIDHVATH IAS ACADEMY



DAILY PRACTICE QUESTIONS FROM CURRENT AFFAIRS

Q.1. With reference to the recent measures relating to Foreign Currency Non-Resident (Bank) [FCNR(B)] deposits, consider the following statements:

1. FCNR(B) deposits protect depositors from exchange rate risk arising due to depreciation of the Indian Rupee.
2. The recent RBI dispensation permitting fresh FCNR(B) mobilization primarily aims at strengthening India's current account balance.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Both the statements
- (c) Neither of the statements
- (d) Statement 1 is correct but Statement 2 is incorrect

Answer: (a)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct. FCNR(B) deposits are maintained in designated foreign currencies. Therefore, the depositor does not bear the exchange risk arising from fluctuations in the Indian Rupee.

Statement 2 is incorrect. The objective of the recent RBI measures is to augment foreign currency inflows and strengthen the capital account and external liquidity position rather than improve the current account balance.

Hence, only one statement is correct.

Q.2. The recent maiden flight of the 'Made in India' Airbus C-295 is particularly significant because it represents:

- (a) India's first indigenous fifth-generation fighter aircraft project
- (b) India's first military transport aircraft entirely manufactured by the public sector in India
- (c) India's first military transport aircraft manufactured in India through a private-sector-led final assembly line
- (d) India's first domestically developed strategic bomber aircraft

Answer: (c)

Explanation:

The C-295 programme marks the establishment of India's first private-sector military transport aircraft production ecosystem. Tata Advanced Systems and Airbus are manufacturing the aircraft in India, with the final assembly line located at Vadodara.

Q.3. With reference to the disqualification or rejection of Rajya Sabha candidature, consider the following statements:

1. A person below the age of thirty years is constitutionally disqualified from contesting Rajya Sabha elections.
2. Holding an office of profit under the Government may become a ground for disqualification.



3. Every rejected nomination paper automatically results in disqualification from future elections.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

Answer: (b)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct. Article 84 requires a Rajya Sabha candidate to have attained the age of 30 years.

Statement 2 is correct. Holding an office of profit may constitute a disqualification under constitutional and statutory provisions.

Statement 3 is incorrect. Rejection of a nomination paper due to procedural or eligibility issues does not automatically disqualify a candidate from future elections.

Therefore, two statements are correct.

Q.4. With reference to the GI-tagged Tezpur Litchi, consider the following statements:

- 1. A Geographical Indication is an intellectual property right linked to a specific geographical origin.
- 2. Registration of a GI grants exclusive ownership of the product to individual farmers.
- 3. The GI registration remains valid for ten years and is renewable.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

Answer: (b)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct. GI status protects products possessing qualities or reputation attributable to their geographical origin.

Statement 2 is incorrect. GI rights belong collectively to registered producers and authorized users rather than individual farmers.

Statement 3 is correct. A GI registration is valid for ten years and can be renewed periodically.

Hence, two statements are correct.

Q.5. With reference to the Sitapur 250 MW Solar-BESS Project, consider the following statements:

- 1. Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) can store surplus electricity generated during periods of high solar generation.
- 2. BESS helps improve grid stability by addressing intermittency associated with renewable energy.



3. Utility-scale battery storage can assist in peak load management.
4. Solar-BESS projects eliminate the requirement for transmission infrastructure.

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. Batteries store surplus energy generated during periods of high solar output.

Statement 2 is correct. Storage systems reduce intermittency and improve grid reliability.

Statement 3 is correct. Stored energy can be supplied during peak demand periods.

Statement 4 is incorrect. Transmission infrastructure remains necessary even in integrated solar-storage projects.

Therefore, three statements are correct.

Q.6. Consider the following map-based question regarding the Golan Heights:

The Golan Heights, frequently seen in the news, is situated between:

- (a) Israel and Jordan
- (b) Israel and Lebanon
- (c) Israel and Syria
- (d) Syria and Iraq

Answer: (c)

Explanation:

The Golan Heights is a strategically important plateau located between Israel and Syria. Israel captured the territory during the 1967 Arab-Israeli War, and its status remains an important geopolitical issue in West Asia.

The region overlooks northern Israel, southwestern Syria, and parts of Lebanon, making it strategically significant from military, hydrological, and geopolitical perspectives.

Value Addition for UPSC

- FCNR(B) deposits are maintained in foreign currency and are fully repatriable.
- India plans to manufacture 40 out of 56 C-295 aircraft domestically under the Make in India initiative.
- Rajya Sabha candidates must satisfy qualifications under Article 84 and the Representation of the People Act.
- GI tags protect products linked to specific geographical characteristics.
- Battery Energy Storage Systems are becoming crucial for India's renewable energy transition.
- The Golan Heights remains one of the most strategically sensitive regions in West Asia.



DAILY PRACTICE QUESTIONS FOR MAINS ANSWER WRITING PRACTICE

(GS-1)

Q.1 "Demographic changes in India have transformed social institutions, family structures and patterns of inequality. Examine the impact of demographic transition on Indian society." (15 Marks)

Answer

Demographic transition refers to the shift from high birth and death rates to low birth and death rates as a society develops economically and socially. India is currently experiencing a demographic transition characterized by declining fertility, increasing life expectancy, urbanization, and a growing working-age population.

Impact on Family Structure

- Shift from joint families to nuclear families.
- Increased migration for employment weakens traditional kinship ties.
- Delay in marriage and smaller family size.

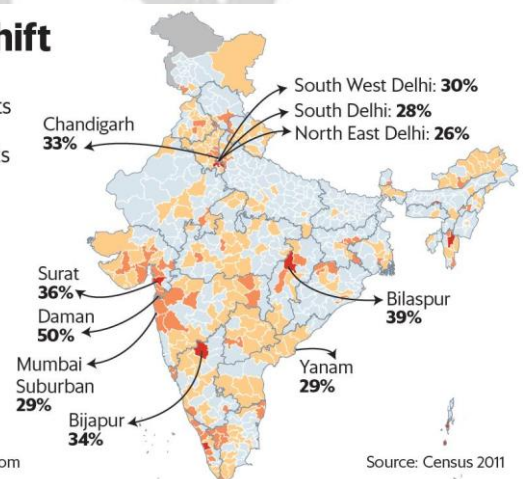
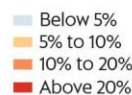
Urbanization and Migration

Rural-to-urban migration has accelerated urban growth. Megacities face:

- Housing shortages
- Slum growth
- Pressure on civic amenities
- Informal employment

The urban shift

Daman and Bilaspur lead the top 10 districts in terms of share of rural-to-urban migrants in their population.



Changing Gender Relations

- Female literacy has increased.
- Greater workforce participation.
- Rising aspirations among women.
- However, gender inequality persists.

Demographic Dividend

India possesses one of the world's largest working-age populations.

Advantages:

- Higher productivity.
- Increased savings.



- Economic growth opportunities.

Challenges:

- Unemployment.
- Skill deficits.
- Regional disparities.

Ageing Population

States such as Kerala and Tamil Nadu are witnessing population ageing.

Consequences:

- Healthcare burden.
- Pension liabilities.
- Social security requirements.

Social Inequalities

Demographic changes affect:

- Caste relations.
- Rural-urban divide.
- Access to education.
- Regional development.

Government Initiatives

- Skill India Mission.
- National Education Policy.
- Ayushman Bharat.
- PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana.

Conclusion

India's demographic transition presents both opportunities and challenges. Harnessing the demographic dividend through education, health, and employment generation is essential for inclusive development.

(GS-2)

Q.2 "Coalition politics has fundamentally transformed the nature of governance in India. Discuss its achievements and limitations." (15 Marks)

Answer

Coalition politics emerged strongly after 1989 and became a defining feature of Indian democracy.



Reasons for Emergence

- Decline of one-party dominance.
- Rise of regional parties.
- Social justice movements.
- Federal aspirations.

Achievements

1. Strengthening Federalism

Regional parties obtained greater representation.

2. Inclusive Governance

Marginalized communities gained political voice.

3. Consensus-Based Decision Making

Policies require broader consultation.

4. Reduced Centralization

Power became more decentralized.

Limitations

Political Instability

Frequent withdrawal of support.

Policy Paralysis

Diverse interests slow decision-making.

Opportunistic Alliances

Ideological inconsistencies often emerge.

Regional Pressures

National priorities may be influenced by local demands.

Contemporary Relevance

Even majority governments continue alliance politics due to:

- State-level dynamics.
- Coalition requirements in Rajya Sabha.
- Regional aspirations.

Constitutional Significance

Coalition politics strengthens:

- Parliamentary democracy.



- Federalism.
- Political pluralism.

Conclusion

Coalition politics has deepened democratic participation but requires greater political accountability and stability mechanisms.

(GS-3)

Q.3 "Efficient transport and communication networks constitute the backbone of economic development. Examine their role in regional development in India." (15 Marks)

Answer

Transport and communication infrastructure connect production centers, markets, and consumers, thereby facilitating economic growth.

Economic Importance

- Reduces transportation costs.
- Expands markets.
- Encourages industrialization.
- Promotes trade.

Regional Development

Developed Regions

Good connectivity attracts:

- Industries.
- Investments.
- Services.

Backward Regions

Poor infrastructure causes:

- Isolation.
- Low investment.
- Unemployment.

Major Infrastructure Projects

- Bharatmala Project.
- Sagarmala Programme.
- Dedicated Freight Corridors.

Infrastructure Growth in India

Road to Economic Progress

Roadways & Highways	Railway & Airports	Coastal Infrastructure	Industrial Corridors
- A massive Highway development project namely Bharatmala - Currently building 30 KMs of highways everyday - An integrated development plan	India has the largest railway corridor in the world by passenger traffic & 4th largest by size	- The Sagarmala project will support port led logistics growth - It will include developing mega ports, modernizing existing ports, & develop Coastal Economic Zones (CEZ).	- Massive level of industrial corridor projects are underway - These corridors will boost industrial activities
- GOI has proposed 35 Multi Modal Logistics Parks to connect major production & consumption centers. - It will significantly reduce freight cost, warehousing cost and speed-up flow of goods	- India will soon have numerous bullet train corridors for which land acquisition has started - High speed implementation of the first two Dedicated Freight Corridor (DFC) continues with an investment of USD 11 billion	- Connectivity to ports will be enhanced through roadways, railways, waterways (rivers), pipelines etc. 14 CEZs have been announced India plans to take port led cargo to 2500 million tonnes from 1500, by 2025	- The 1st industrial corridor, the Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) is under implementation - DMIC is worth USD 100 billion
22 Green expressways announced - Work has begun on 7 already	100 New Airports have been announced - GOI has planned USD 60 billion investments for aviation in next 15 years.	- In 2019, over 500 coastal projects worth USD 130 billion has been identified - So far work is in progress for projects worth USD 64 billion	DMIC includes 9 industrial zones, high speed freight lines, ports, airports, & roadways besides power generation facilities

Source: India Watch Business Intelligence, GOI Websites, Media Reports



- PM Gati Shakti.

Communication Revolution

Digital infrastructure enables:

- E-governance.
- Online education.
- Financial inclusion.
- Digital commerce.

Challenges

- Regional imbalance.
- Environmental impacts.
- Land acquisition issues.
- Maintenance costs.

Way Forward

- Green transport.
- Multimodal logistics.
- Rural connectivity.
- Smart infrastructure.

Conclusion

Balanced infrastructure development is essential for reducing regional disparities and achieving inclusive growth.

(GS–4 Ethics)

Q.4 "Integrity in public life is not merely compliance with rules but adherence to ethical values. Discuss." (10 Marks)

Answer

Integrity refers to consistency between values, principles, and actions. In public administration, integrity goes beyond legal compliance.

Dimensions of Integrity

Moral Integrity

Acting according to ethical principles.

Intellectual Integrity

Honesty in decision-making.



Professional Integrity

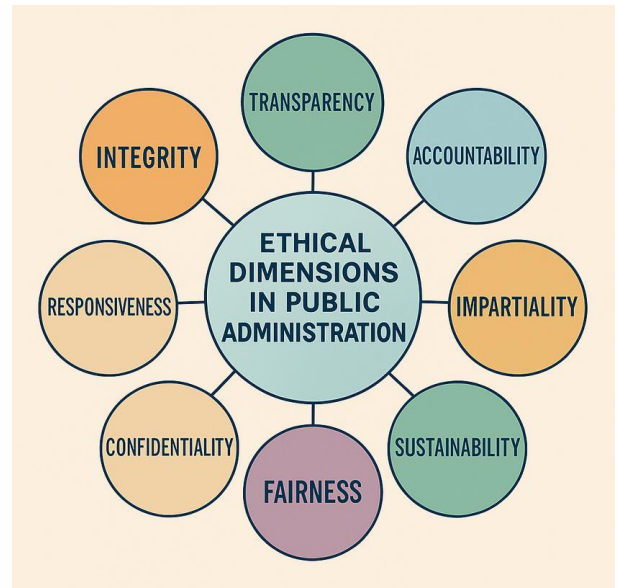
Adherence to public service values.

Why Rules Alone Are Insufficient

- Rules cannot cover every situation.
- Ethical dilemmas require judgment.
- Public trust depends upon conduct.

Examples

- Refusing corruption despite opportunities.
- Protecting public interest.
- Transparent governance.



Constitutional Values

- Justice.
- Equality.
- Accountability.
- Rule of law.

Importance

- Builds trust.
- Improves governance.
- Reduces corruption.
- Strengthens democracy.

Measures

- Ethics training.
- Transparency.
- Social accountability.
- Leadership by example.

Conclusion

Integrity transforms administration from rule-based governance to value-based governance, which is essential for good governance.



Current Affairs :-

Q.5 "The Pink Saheli Cards initiative reflects the growing emphasis on gender-sensitive public service delivery. Examine its significance in promoting women-centric governance." (15 Marks)

Answer

The Pink Saheli Cards initiative aims to improve access to financial and public services for women by creating dedicated mechanisms for inclusion and empowerment.

Significance

Financial Inclusion

- Greater banking access.
- Increased savings.
- Economic independence.

Women Empowerment

- Improved decision-making capacity.
- Enhanced social mobility.

Gender-Sensitive Governance

Government schemes increasingly recognize:

- Safety.
- Accessibility.
- Inclusion.

Social Benefits

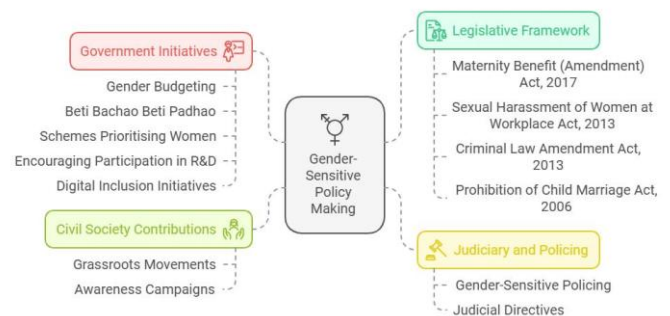
- Reduction in gender disparities.
- Better access to welfare schemes.
- Enhanced participation in economic activities.

Challenges

- Digital literacy gaps.
- Rural accessibility.
- Awareness deficits.

Link with SDGs

- SDG 5: Gender Equality.
- SDG 8: Decent Work.
- SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities.





Government Initiatives Supporting Women

- Beti Bachao Beti Padhao.
- PM Jan Dhan Yojana.
- Stand-Up India.
- National Rural Livelihood Mission.

Conclusion

The Pink Saheli Cards initiative represents a transition toward gender-responsive governance and financial empowerment. Such initiatives can contribute significantly to inclusive development and women's empowerment.

Value Addition for Mains

Topic	Committee/Report
Demographic Dividend	Economic Survey
Coalition Politics	Sarkaria Commission
Infrastructure	PM Gati Shakti
Ethics	Second ARC Report
Women Empowerment	NITI Aayog
SDG Index	

Quote for GS-4:

"The best way to find yourself is to lose yourself in the service of others." — Mahatma Gandhi