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VIDHVATH IAS KAS ACADEMY & STUDY CENTRE

DAILY MCQ'S

FOR UPSC CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION

DATE: 27/06/2026 (SATURDAY)

- **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 nature of British administrative reforms in India during the first half of the nineteenth century, consider the following statements:

1. The Charter Act of 1833 transformed the Governor-General of Bengal into the Governor-General of India and centralized legislative authority in his Council.
2. The Charter Act of 1833 immediately ended the East India Company's commercial activities as well as its political administration in India.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Neither statement
- (d) Both statements

Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct.** The Charter Act of 1833 created the office of the Governor-General of India by redesignating the Governor-General of Bengal and vested exclusive legislative powers in the Governor-General-in-Council, marking a major step towards administrative centralization.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect.** Although the Company's commercial functions had effectively ceased under the Charter Act of 1833, its political administration continued until the Government of India Act, 1858 transferred power to the British Crown.

Q2. Which one of the following ecological concepts is primarily responsible for maintaining long-term stability of ecosystem functions despite the loss of one or more species performing similar ecological roles?

- (a) Competitive exclusion principle
- (b) Ecological redundancy
- (c) Founder effect
- (d) Competitive release

Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Ecological redundancy** refers to the presence of multiple species performing similar ecological functions. If one species declines or disappears, others may compensate, thereby enhancing ecosystem resilience.
- **Competitive exclusion** states that two species competing for the same limiting resource cannot coexist indefinitely.
- **Founder effect** is a genetic phenomenon involving reduced genetic diversity.
- **Competitive release** occurs when one competing species is removed, allowing another to expand.



Q3. With reference to India's financial system and capital markets, consider the following statements:

1. A developed corporate bond market reduces excessive dependence of firms on bank credit for long-term financing.
2. Deep and liquid secondary markets improve price discovery and enhance investor confidence.
3. A higher share of equity financing completely eliminates financial risk arising from corporate leverage.

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.** Efficient corporate bond markets diversify long-term financing sources and reduce dependence on banks.
- **Statement 2 is correct.** Active secondary markets facilitate liquidity, better valuation, and efficient allocation of capital.
- **Statement 3 is incorrect.** Equity financing reduces leverage risk but does not eliminate all financial risks such as business risk, market risk, or operational risk.

Q4. Consider the following statements regarding the constitutional framework governing the Union executive:

1. Every executive action of the Government of India is expressed to be taken in the name of the President.
2. The President may exercise executive powers independently even against the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers in all circumstances.
3. Rules for the convenient transaction of Government business are framed by the President under constitutional provisions.
4. Ministers hold office during the pleasure of the President, but this pleasure is ordinarily exercised in accordance with constitutional conventions relating to the Council of Ministers.

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 77 provides that executive action of the Government of India shall be expressed to be taken in the name of the President.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect.** Under Article 74, the President is generally bound by the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers, subject only to the limited power of requiring reconsideration.
- **Statement 3 is correct.** The President makes rules for the more convenient transaction of Government business.
- **Statement 4 is correct.** Although ministers formally hold office during the President's pleasure, this is exercised according to constitutional conventions based on the confidence enjoyed by the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers.

Q5. Consider the following statements:

Assertion (A): Areas experiencing strong orographic uplift often receive substantially higher precipitation than adjacent leeward regions.

Reason I: Moist air forced to ascend mountain slopes undergoes adiabatic cooling, leading to condensation and cloud formation.

Reason II: Descending air on the leeward side undergoes adiabatic warming, reducing relative humidity and suppressing precipitation.

Which one of the following is correct?

- (a) Both Reason I and Reason II are correct, and both correctly explain Assertion (A).
- (b) Reason I is correct, but Reason II is incorrect.
- (c) Reason I is incorrect, but Reason II is correct.
- (d) Both Reason I and Reason II are incorrect.

Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Assertion is correct.** Orographic rainfall is produced when moist air masses are forced to rise over mountain barriers.
- **Reason I is correct.** Rising air expands and cools adiabatically, reaching saturation, resulting in condensation and precipitation on the windward slope.
- **Reason II is also correct.** After crossing the mountain crest, the descending air compresses and warms adiabatically, lowering relative humidity and creating a rain-shadow effect on the leeward side.
- Together, **Reason I** explains the occurrence of heavy rainfall on the windward side, while **Reason II** explains the comparative dryness of the leeward side. Hence, both reasons together fully explain the assertion.



DAILY PRACTICE QUESTIONS FROM CURRENT AFFAIRS

Q1. With reference to The Varya AI Model, consider the following statements:

1. Varya employs a **model distillation** technique in which a compact model learns to replicate the capabilities of a larger model while substantially reducing computational requirements.
2. Since Varya is a distilled AI model, it is necessarily an **open-source foundation model** whose training parameters and weights are publicly available.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Neither statement
- (d) Both statements

Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct.** Varya is India's indigenous distilled video-generation AI model. Model distillation transfers the knowledge of a larger ("teacher") model into a compact ("student") model, thereby reducing inference steps (from about 50 to 4) while maintaining comparable output quality.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect.** Distillation and open-source licensing are unrelated concepts. A distilled model may or may not be open-source. Distillation refers to model compression, not licensing or public availability of weights.

Q2. Which one of the following climatic phenomena is primarily responsible for suppressing nutrient-rich upwelling along the west coast of South America by deepening the thermocline over the eastern equatorial Pacific Ocean?

- (a) Madden-Julian Oscillation
- (b) El Niño
- (c) Indian Ocean Dipole
- (d) Pacific Decadal Oscillation

Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- During **El Niño**, weakened or reversed trade winds allow warm surface waters to move eastward, deepening the thermocline near Peru and Ecuador.
- This suppresses cold-water upwelling, reduces marine productivity, and often affects global weather patterns, including the Indian monsoon.



Q3. With reference to the Netra Airborne Early Warning and Control (AEW&C) system, consider the following statements:

1. Netra functions as an airborne surveillance platform capable of detecting aerial threats beyond the effective coverage of most ground-based radars.
2. The system integrates surveillance, command-and-control and battle-management capabilities on an airborne platform.
3. Final Operational Clearance (FOC) implies that the platform has completed operational validation for induction into regular service.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct.** Airborne radars overcome terrain masking and significantly extend surveillance coverage.
- **Statement 2 is correct.** AEW&C platforms combine early warning, target tracking, battle management and command-and-control functions.
- **Statement 3 is correct.** Final Operational Clearance signifies successful completion of operational evaluation and readiness for operational deployment.

Q4. With reference to Japan's H3 Rocket, consider the following statements:

1. The H3 rocket has been developed primarily to replace Japan's H-IIA launch vehicle.
2. It is designed to reduce launch costs while improving launch flexibility.
3. The H3 is capable of placing satellites into multiple categories of Earth orbits depending upon mission configuration.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct.** H3 is Japan's next-generation flagship launch vehicle intended to succeed the H-IIA.



- **Statement 2 is correct.** One of its major objectives is lowering launch cost while increasing operational competitiveness.
- **Statement 3 is correct.** Different configurations enable missions to Low Earth Orbit, Sun-synchronous Orbit and Geostationary Transfer Orbit depending on payload requirements.

Q5. With reference to Paraquat herbicide, consider the following statements:

1. Paraquat is a non-selective contact herbicide that rapidly destroys green plant tissues upon application.
2. Paraquat readily moves through the phloem into underground storage organs, making it highly effective against deep-rooted perennial weeds.
3. Paraquat poisoning has no specific antidote and is associated with high human toxicity.
4. Numerous countries have imposed restrictions or complete bans on Paraquat because of health concerns.

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.** Paraquat is a fast-acting, non-selective **contact** herbicide.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect.** Being a contact herbicide, Paraquat exhibits very limited translocation and is generally ineffective in destroying underground perennial organs.
- **Statement 3 is correct.** Paraquat is extremely toxic to humans, and no proven specific antidote exists.
- **Statement 4 is correct.** Several countries have banned or severely restricted Paraquat owing to occupational and public health concerns.

Q6. (Map Based)

Consider the following countries:

1. Türkiye
2. Syria
3. Iraq
4. Saudi Arabia

The **Euphrates River** flows through how many of the above countries?

- (a) Only one



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

Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- The **Euphrates River** originates in **Türkiye**, flows through **Syria**, and then enters **Iraq**, where it joins the Tigris River to form the **Shatt al-Arab** before draining into the Persian Gulf.
- It does not flow through Saudi Arabia.

DAILY PRACTICE QUESTIONS FOR MAINS ANSWER WRITING PRACTICE

(GS Paper-I)

Q1. "The Bhakti and Sufi movements transformed medieval Indian society by democratizing religion rather than merely reforming it." Critically examine. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Sample Answer

Introduction

Between the 12th and 17th centuries, the Bhakti and Sufi traditions emerged as significant socio-religious movements that challenged ritualism, caste hierarchies, and rigid orthodoxy. They emphasized devotion (Bhakti) and divine love (Tasawwuf), making spiritual practice accessible to ordinary people irrespective of caste, creed, or gender.

Body

How They Democratized Religion

- Rejected ritualistic Brahmanism and rigid religious formalism.
- Promoted direct personal relationship with God.
- Used vernacular languages instead of Sanskrit or Persian.
- Opened spiritual discourse to women and lower castes.
- Encouraged social equality and universal brotherhood.
- Popularized devotional music such as Bhajans, Kirtans and Qawwalis.
- Saints like Kabir, Ravidas, Guru Nanak and Chaitanya challenged social discrimination.





- Sufi Khanqahs welcomed people irrespective of religion.

Limitations

- Failed to eliminate caste completely.
- Many sects later became institutionalized.
- Patriarchal norms largely continued.
- Political structures remained mostly unchanged.

Body

The Bhakti and Sufi movements represented a profound transformation in medieval India's religious landscape. Unlike earlier traditions dominated by priestly intermediaries, these movements emphasized direct communion between the devotee and the Divine. Saints such as Kabir rejected both Hindu and Islamic orthodoxy, advocating a universal conception of God beyond religious boundaries. Guru Nanak stressed equality, honest livelihood, and service, laying the foundations of Sikhism. Similarly, Sufi saints including Nizamuddin Auliya emphasized love, compassion, and spiritual purification rather than legalistic interpretations of religion.

One of the most significant contributions of these movements was the use of regional languages, enabling common people to engage with spiritual teachings. Their literary and musical traditions enriched Indian culture while fostering social integration. However, despite these transformative ideals, caste practices persisted in society, and many Bhakti sects eventually developed their own institutional hierarchies. Thus, while these movements democratized religious access, their capacity to fundamentally restructure social relations remained limited.

Flowchart

Bhakti & Sufi Movements



Direct Devotion



Vernacular Languages



Social Equality



Cultural Integration

Conclusion

The Bhakti and Sufi movements reshaped Indian society by making spirituality inclusive, promoting social harmony, and fostering cultural synthesis. Although they did not completely eradicate social inequalities, they laid the intellectual foundations for later reform movements and continue to inspire India's pluralistic ethos.



Value Addition

Important Saints

- Kabir
- Guru Nanak
- Chaitanya Mahaprabhu
- Mirabai
- Ravidas
- Nizamuddin Auliya
- Moinuddin Chishti

(GS Paper-II)

Q2. "Independent constitutional institutions are indispensable for sustaining democratic governance in India." Examine the role of such institutions in ensuring accountability while highlighting the challenges confronting them. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Sample Answer

Introduction

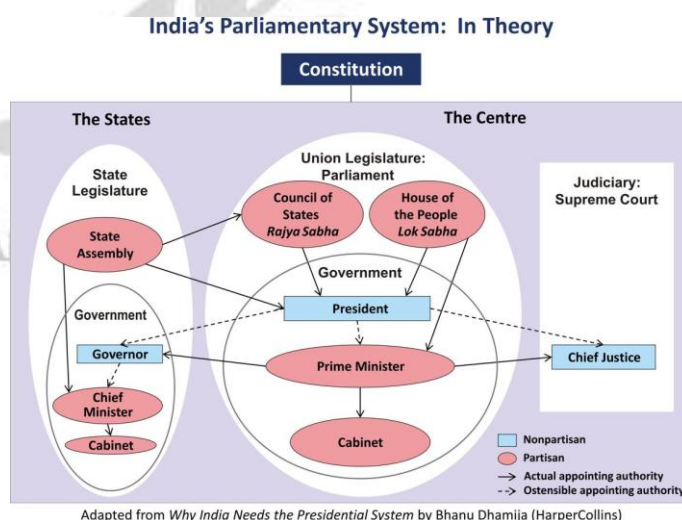
The Indian Constitution establishes several independent institutions to safeguard democracy, uphold the rule of law, and ensure checks and balances. Bodies such as the Election Commission, Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG), Union Public Service Commission (UPSC), and the higher judiciary play a pivotal role in preserving constitutional governance.

Role in Democratic Governance

- Ensure free and fair elections.
- Protect Fundamental Rights.
- Maintain constitutional supremacy.
- Audit public expenditure.
- Ensure merit-based civil services.
- Strengthen transparency and accountability.
- Act as checks on executive excesses.
- Preserve federal balance.

Major Challenges

- Perceived executive interference.
- Delays in appointments.
- Resource constraints.





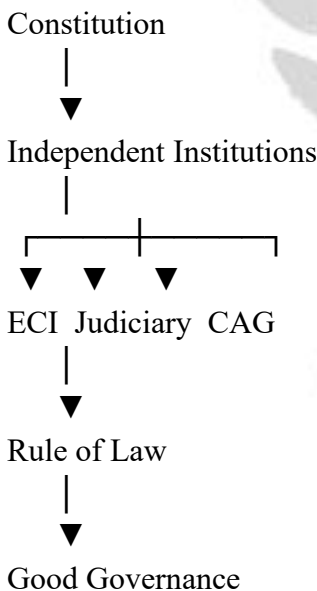
- Increasing judicial pendency.
- Political polarization.
- Declining institutional trust.
- Misuse of constitutional offices.
- Digital misinformation affecting elections.

Body

Independent constitutional institutions form the backbone of India's democratic framework. The Election Commission conducts one of the world's largest electoral exercises, ensuring electoral integrity. The Comptroller and Auditor General audits public finances and promotes fiscal accountability. The Supreme Court acts as the guardian of the Constitution through judicial review, protecting citizens against unconstitutional state action. Similarly, the Union Public Service Commission ensures meritocracy in public recruitment.

However, these institutions face several contemporary challenges. Concerns have been raised regarding delays in appointments, increasing political pressures, vacancies, and resource limitations. Judicial backlogs continue to affect timely justice, while technological developments such as misinformation and artificial intelligence pose new challenges for electoral integrity. Maintaining institutional independence therefore requires transparent appointments, adequate financial autonomy, accountability mechanisms, and public confidence.

Flowchart



Conclusion

Strong democratic institutions are essential for constitutional governance and public trust. Their independence must be protected through institutional reforms, transparent appointments, financial autonomy, and adherence to constitutional morality.



Value Addition

Important Constitutional Institutions

- Election Commission of India
- Supreme Court of India
- Comptroller and Auditor General
- Union Public Service Commission
- Finance Commission
- Attorney General of India

Relevant Constitutional Principles

- Rule of Law
- Separation of Powers
- Checks and Balances
- Judicial Review
- Constitutional Morality

(GS Paper–III)

Q3. "Fiscal consolidation should not come at the cost of developmental expenditure." Critically examine India's fiscal strategy in balancing economic growth with fiscal prudence. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Sample Answer

Introduction

Fiscal policy is a critical instrument through which the government promotes economic growth, macroeconomic stability, and social welfare. While fiscal consolidation seeks to reduce deficits and maintain debt sustainability, developmental expenditure remains indispensable for achieving inclusive and long-term growth. The challenge before India is to strike a balance between these two objectives.

Body

Need for Fiscal Consolidation

- Maintains macroeconomic stability.
- Controls inflationary pressures.
- Ensures debt sustainability.
- Enhances investor confidence.
- Improves sovereign creditworthiness.
- Creates fiscal space for future shocks.



- Reduces interest burden on future generations.

Importance of Developmental Expenditure

- Investment in infrastructure creates multiplier effects.
- Higher spending on education and health strengthens human capital.
- Agricultural support enhances food security.
- Social protection reduces inequality.
- Research and innovation improve productivity.
- Green investments support sustainable development.

Challenges

- Rising welfare commitments.
- Revenue uncertainty.
- Climate adaptation expenditure.
- Global economic volatility.
- Rising interest payments.

Way Forward

- Improve tax compliance and broaden the tax base.
- Prioritize capital expenditure over unproductive revenue expenditure.
- Rationalize subsidies while protecting vulnerable groups.
- Strengthen cooperative fiscal federalism.
- Enhance outcome-based budgeting.

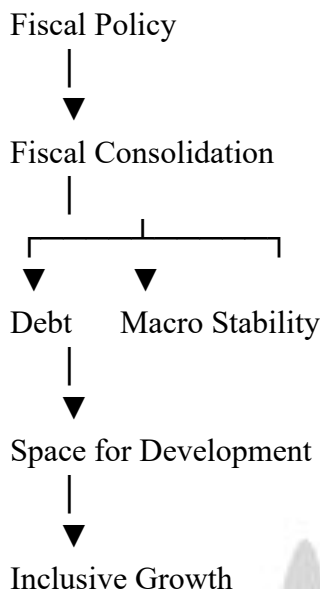
Body

Fiscal consolidation has become an important policy objective in India as persistent fiscal deficits can increase public debt, crowd out private investment, and create macroeconomic instability. However, excessive emphasis on deficit reduction may reduce public investment in infrastructure, healthcare, education, and agriculture, which are essential for sustained economic growth. India's recent fiscal strategy has increasingly focused on enhancing capital expenditure while gradually reducing the fiscal deficit. Capital investments generate long-term productive assets and stimulate private sector investment through multiplier effects.

Nevertheless, developmental priorities such as poverty alleviation, employment generation, climate resilience, and digital infrastructure continue to demand significant public expenditure. Therefore, fiscal prudence should not imply indiscriminate expenditure cuts. Instead, improving expenditure quality, widening the tax base, reducing leakages through technology, and ensuring efficient public financial management can simultaneously promote fiscal discipline and inclusive development.



Flowchart



Conclusion

India's fiscal policy should pursue **"quality fiscal consolidation"** rather than mere deficit reduction. Sustainable public finances combined with productive developmental expenditure will strengthen economic resilience and accelerate inclusive growth.

Value Addition

Keywords for Mains

- Fiscal Deficit
- Revenue Deficit
- Capital Expenditure
- Multiplier Effect
- Debt Sustainability
- Outcome Budgeting

(GS Paper–IV: Ethics, Integrity & Aptitude)

Q4. "Empathy is the foundation of ethical public administration, whereas sympathy alone cannot ensure justice." Discuss with suitable examples from public service. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Sample Answer

Introduction

Empathy is the ability to understand another person's emotions and circumstances while maintaining objectivity. Sympathy merely expresses concern for another person's suffering. In public administration, empathy enables ethical and citizen-centric decision-making without compromising fairness and constitutional values.



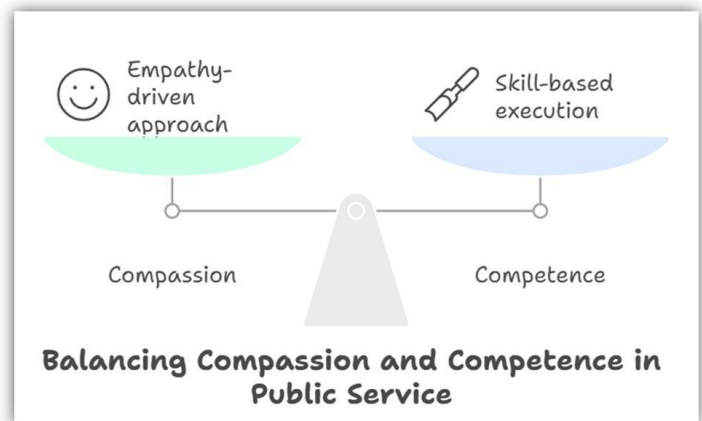
Body

Importance of Empathy in Administration

- Citizen-centric governance.
- Better grievance redressal.
- Sensitive implementation of welfare schemes.
- Builds public trust.
- Enhances conflict resolution.
- Encourages participative governance.
- Promotes inclusiveness.
- Improves disaster response.

Why Sympathy Alone is Inadequate

- Can become emotionally biased.
- May compromise fairness.
- Can lead to arbitrary decisions.
- May undermine rule-based governance.



Examples

- Rehabilitation of disaster victims.
- Assistance to differently-abled persons.
- Gender-sensitive policing.
- Mental health counselling in schools.
- Community policing initiatives.
- Aspirational District Programme.

Ethical Values Involved

- Compassion.
- Integrity.
- Justice.
- Accountability.
- Respect for dignity.
- Objectivity.



Body

Empathy allows administrators to appreciate the lived experiences of citizens while making decisions that remain legally and ethically sound. For instance, during natural disasters, empathetic administrators not only provide immediate relief but also understand the psychological and social needs of affected communities. Similarly, in implementing welfare schemes, empathy enables officials to recognize barriers faced by marginalized groups such as women, tribal communities, senior citizens, and persons with disabilities.

Sympathy, although emotionally valuable, may not always translate into ethical governance. Decisions based solely on sympathy can become subjective and inconsistent, potentially violating principles of equality before law. Ethical governance therefore requires balancing empathy with constitutional morality, transparency, and accountability. A truly ethical civil servant combines emotional intelligence with impartiality to ensure justice for all citizens.

Flowchart

Ethical Civil Servant



Empathy



Citizen Understanding



Fair Decision



Good Governance

Conclusion

Empathy transforms governance from rule-based administration into people-centric administration. When guided by constitutional values and integrity, empathy becomes an indispensable ethical virtue for achieving responsive, inclusive, and accountable governance.

Value Addition

Quotes

"The highest form of knowledge is empathy." — Bill Bullard

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