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VIDHVATH IAS KAS ACADEMY & STUDY CENTRE

DAILY MCQ'S

FOR UPSC CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION

DATE: 01/07/2026 (WEDNESDAY)

- **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 nationalism in India during the late nineteenth century, consider the following statements:

1. The spread of modern education by itself was sufficient to create a politically conscious middle class committed to national unity across India.
2. The development of modern means of communication unintentionally facilitated the growth of anti-colonial political consciousness by enabling wider dissemination of nationalist ideas.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Neither statement
- (d) Both statements are incorrect because both are partly correct but incomplete

Answer: (a)

Detailed Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is incorrect.** Modern education certainly contributed to political awareness, but it was **not by itself sufficient**. Nationalism emerged due to the combined influence of economic exploitation, press, political associations, socio-religious reforms, racial discrimination, transport and communication, and Western liberal ideas.
- **Statement 2 is correct.** Railways, telegraph, postal services, and newspapers—introduced mainly for administrative and commercial purposes—became powerful instruments for spreading nationalist ideas and integrating geographically separated regions.
- UPSC often frames questions by testing whether candidates identify "**necessary but not sufficient**" conditions.

2. Which one of the following best explains why an ecosystem with greater biodiversity generally exhibits higher ecological resilience?

- (a) Higher biodiversity always ensures greater primary productivity regardless of climatic conditions.
- (b) Functional redundancy among species allows ecological processes to continue even when some species decline.
- (c) Biodiversity eliminates the possibility of invasive alien species establishing themselves.
- (d) Greater biodiversity invariably reduces competition among species.

Answer: (b)

Detailed Explanation:

- Ecological resilience depends largely on **functional diversity and redundancy**, whereby multiple species perform similar ecological roles. Loss of one species may therefore not immediately collapse ecosystem functioning.
- **Option (a)** is incorrect because productivity also depends upon climate, nutrients, water availability and other environmental factors.



- **Option (c)** is incorrect since biodiverse ecosystems can still be invaded by alien species.
- **Option (d)** is incorrect because competition continues even in highly diverse ecosystems.
- UPSC increasingly tests conceptual ecology rather than factual recall.

3. Consider the following statements regarding inflation and monetary policy:

1. A rise in policy interest rates always reduces headline inflation within the same financial year.
2. Food inflation may persist even during a tight monetary policy regime if it is primarily driven by supply-side disruptions.
3. Persistent core inflation generally indicates that price pressures extend beyond temporary fluctuations in food and fuel prices.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

Answer: (b)

Detailed Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is incorrect.** Monetary policy works with significant transmission lags and cannot immediately reduce inflation, especially when inflation originates from supply-side shocks.
- **Statement 2 is correct.** Weather shocks, logistics disruptions, crop failures or supply bottlenecks may keep food inflation elevated despite higher interest rates.
- **Statement 3 is correct.** Core inflation excludes food and fuel because these are volatile. Persistent core inflation generally reflects broader demand or structural price pressures.
- UPSC increasingly asks conceptual questions distinguishing **headline inflation**, **core inflation**, and **policy transmission**.

4. Consider the following statements regarding the constitutional scheme of Fundamental Rights:

1. Parliament may impose reasonable restrictions only on those Fundamental Rights where the Constitution expressly permits such restrictions.
2. Every restriction imposed on a Fundamental Right must necessarily satisfy the test of proportionality evolved through judicial interpretation.
3. The State can classify persons for the purpose of legislation without violating equality if the classification satisfies constitutional requirements.
4. Fundamental Rights are absolute against executive action unless a National Emergency is in operation.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- (a) Only one



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

Answer: (c)

Detailed Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct.** Restrictions are constitutionally permissible only where expressly authorized by the Constitution.
- **Statement 2 is correct.** The Supreme Court has increasingly applied the doctrine of proportionality while reviewing restrictions on Fundamental Rights.
- **Statement 3 is correct.** Article 14 permits **reasonable classification**, provided it satisfies intelligible differentia and rational nexus.
- **Statement 4 is incorrect.** Fundamental Rights are **not absolute** even in normal times. Several rights are subject to reasonable restrictions without the need for a National Emergency.
- The question combines constitutional text with evolving judicial doctrine.

5. Consider the following statements:

Assertion (A): Regions receiving high annual rainfall may still experience seasonal water scarcity.

Reason (R1): A substantial proportion of rainfall in such regions may occur within a short duration, leading to rapid runoff rather than sustained groundwater recharge.

Reason (R2): The spatial and temporal distribution of rainfall is often more significant for water availability than the annual rainfall total alone.

Which one of the following is correct?

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

Answer: (a)

Detailed Explanation:

- **Assertion is correct.** Many humid regions still face seasonal water shortages despite receiving abundant annual rainfall.
- **Reason 1 is correct.** Highly concentrated rainfall increases surface runoff and reduces effective storage and groundwater recharge.
- **Reason 2 is correct.** Water availability depends not merely on the quantity of rainfall but also on its seasonal distribution, intensity, storage capacity, geology, and recharge conditions.
- **Both reasons independently and collectively explain the assertion**, making option (a) the correct choice.



- This reflects the analytical style increasingly seen in recent UPSC Prelims papers, where conceptual understanding is tested rather than memorization.

DAILY PRACTICE QUESTIONS FROM CURRENT AFFAIRS

1. Consider the following statements regarding The Order of the White Double Cross:

1. It is the highest civilian honour conferred by Slovakia upon both its citizens and foreign nationals for exceptional contributions to the Slovak Republic.
2. The decoration may be awarded to foreign Heads of State for strengthening bilateral relations and promoting international cooperation.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

Answer: (b)

Detailed Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct.** The **Order of the White Double Cross** is among the **highest state decorations of Slovakia** and may be conferred upon Slovak citizens as well as foreign nationals for outstanding services to the Slovak Republic.
- **Statement 2 is correct.** It is frequently awarded to foreign Heads of State and distinguished personalities for strengthening diplomatic relations and advancing cooperation with Slovakia.
- UPSC may attempt to confuse candidates with awards such as the **Order of St. Andrew (Russia)**, **Order of the Rising Sun (Japan)**, or **Legion of Honour (France)**.

2. With reference to The Great Indian Bustard, which one of the following statements is most appropriate?

- (a) It is an endemic bird restricted to the Himalayan alpine grasslands and is classified as *Endangered* by the IUCN.
- (b) It is a flagship species of India's arid grassland ecosystem and faces one of its greatest threats from collisions with overhead power transmission lines.
- (c) It is primarily a wetland bird protected under the Ramsar Convention.
- (d) Its global population is largely distributed across India, Pakistan, Nepal and Bangladesh in nearly equal proportions.

Answer: (b)



Detailed Explanation:

- The **Great Indian Bustard** is a flagship species of **arid and semi-arid grasslands**, mainly in Rajasthan with remnant populations elsewhere.
- It is classified as **Critically Endangered**.
- One of its greatest threats is **collision with overhead power lines**, owing to its limited frontal vision during flight.
- It is neither a wetland bird nor a Himalayan species.
- Nearly the entire surviving global population is found in India.

3. Consider the following statements regarding the Wind Turbine Supply Chain Management Portal (WT-MARUT):

1. WT-MARUT has been developed to facilitate transparency and efficiency in India's wind energy manufacturing and supply ecosystem.
2. The portal seeks to integrate information relating to manufacturers, component suppliers and logistics across the wind energy value chain.
3. Registration on the portal by wind turbine manufacturers automatically qualifies them for all Central Government incentives under the renewable energy sector.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

Answer: (b)

Detailed Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct.** WT-MARUT has been launched to improve visibility, coordination and transparency within India's wind energy supply chain.
- **Statement 2 is correct.** The portal provides an integrated digital platform covering manufacturers, suppliers and associated stakeholders.
- **Statement 3 is incorrect.** Registration does **not automatically confer eligibility** for government incentives. Financial incentives are governed by separate schemes and eligibility conditions.
- UPSC often inserts words like "**automatically**", "**necessarily**", "**all**", "**only**", making otherwise correct statements incorrect.

4. Consider the following statements regarding the Dengue Vaccine:

1. Developing an effective dengue vaccine is particularly challenging because infection by one serotype does not provide long-term immunity against the other serotypes.



2. A second infection with a different dengue virus serotype may sometimes result in more severe disease due to antibody-dependent enhancement.
3. An ideal dengue vaccine is expected to provide balanced immunity against all four major dengue virus serotypes.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

Answer: (c)

Detailed Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct.** Dengue virus has **four antigenically distinct serotypes (DENV-1 to DENV-4)**.
- **Statement 2 is correct.** Antibody-dependent enhancement (ADE) is a major reason why secondary infection may become severe.
- **Statement 3 is correct.** An effective vaccine should induce balanced protection against all four serotypes to minimize ADE risk.
- UPSC increasingly asks conceptual questions linking immunology with public health.

5. Consider the following statements regarding India's Multi-Layered Ballistic Missile Defence (BMD) System:

1. The system is designed to intercept hostile ballistic missiles during both exo-atmospheric and endo-atmospheric phases.
2. The effectiveness of the BMD system depends upon an integrated network of long-range radars, command-and-control systems and interceptor missiles.
3. A ballistic missile intercepted during the exo-atmospheric phase can no longer pose any threat from debris entering the Earth's atmosphere.
4. Ballistic Missile Defence is intended to complement, rather than completely replace, the doctrine of strategic deterrence.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

Answer: (c)



Detailed Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct.** India's BMD architecture includes **exo-atmospheric (PAD/PDV)** and **endo-atmospheric (AAD/AD-1/AD-2)** interception capabilities.
- **Statement 2 is correct.** Successful interception requires integrated surveillance radars, tracking systems, command-and-control networks and interceptor missiles.
- **Statement 3 is incorrect.** Even after exo-atmospheric interception, debris may re-enter the atmosphere; therefore the statement is absolute and incorrect.
- **Statement 4 is correct.** BMD strengthens national defence but **does not eliminate the role of strategic deterrence.**
- This is a typical UPSC analytical question where the trap lies in the word "**no longer pose any threat.**"

6. With reference to the Shree Jagannath Temple, consider the following statements:

1. The temple is situated on the eastern coast of India in the state of Odisha.
2. It is one of the four sacred pilgrimage sites traditionally known as the **Char Dham**.
3. The annual Rath Yatra is associated with Lord Jagannath, Lord Balabhadra and Goddess Subhadra.
4. The temple stands on the bank of the Mahanadi River.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

Answer: (c)

Detailed Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct.** The **Shree Jagannath Temple** is located at **Puri, Odisha**, close to the Bay of Bengal.
- **Statement 2 is correct.** Puri is one of the four traditional **Char Dham** pilgrimage sites.
- **Statement 3 is correct.** The famous **Rath Yatra** involves the deities **Jagannath, Balabhadra and Subhadra**.
- **Statement 4 is incorrect.** The temple is **not situated on the bank of the Mahanadi River**; it is located near the eastern coast at Puri.
- UPSC map-based questions often combine **location, river/coast, and cultural significance** to test conceptual geographical awareness.



DAILY PRACTICE QUESTIONS FOR MAINS ANSWER WRITING PRACTICE

Question 1 (GS Paper I)

Q. "The agrarian structure in medieval India was not merely an economic arrangement but also shaped social hierarchy and political authority." Examine. (15 Marks)

Sample Answer

The agrarian economy formed the backbone of medieval Indian society, particularly during the Mughal period. Agriculture not only sustained the economy but also influenced social relations, administrative structures, and political legitimacy.

The **land revenue system** constituted the principal source of state income. Under rulers such as Akbar, systematic assessment through the **Zabt system** and detailed documentation in the **Ain-i-Akbari** reflected an advanced fiscal administration. Revenue collection enabled the maintenance of a large military and bureaucracy, thereby strengthening imperial authority.

The agrarian structure was characterized by multiple stakeholders:

- **Peasants (Raiyats):** They were the actual cultivators and bore the burden of agricultural production.
- **Zamindars:** They acted as intermediaries possessing customary rights over land, collected revenue, maintained local order, and often exercised judicial authority.
- **Jagirdars:** Assigned revenue rights instead of salaries, they represented the state's administrative and military apparatus.

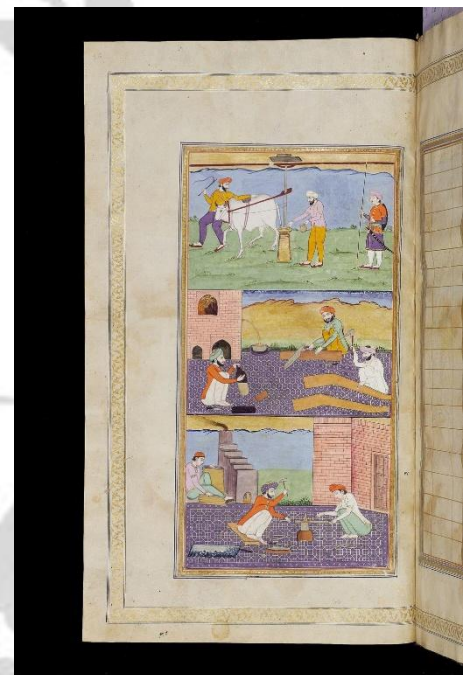
The system significantly influenced **social hierarchy**. Land ownership and control over revenue created powerful landed elites, while peasants often remained economically vulnerable. Caste and customary practices further reinforced unequal access to land and resources.

Politically, the agrarian surplus enabled imperial expansion. Efficient revenue administration financed military campaigns, infrastructure, and public works. However, excessive taxation frequently generated peasant discontent and local rebellions, affecting political stability.

Despite hierarchical arrangements, agriculture witnessed commercialization through cash crops, expanding market networks and urban demand. This integrated rural and urban economies while increasing state dependence on agrarian prosperity.

Conclusion

The medieval agrarian system was far more than an agricultural arrangement. It shaped administrative institutions, social stratification, political legitimacy, and economic growth, making agriculture the central pillar of medieval Indian civilization.





Question 2 (GS Paper II)

Reference: Class 12 NCERT – *Politics in India Since Independence*, Chapter 7: Regional Aspirations

Q. Discuss how cooperative federalism and regional aspirations can complement each other in strengthening India's democratic framework. (15 Marks)

Sample Answer

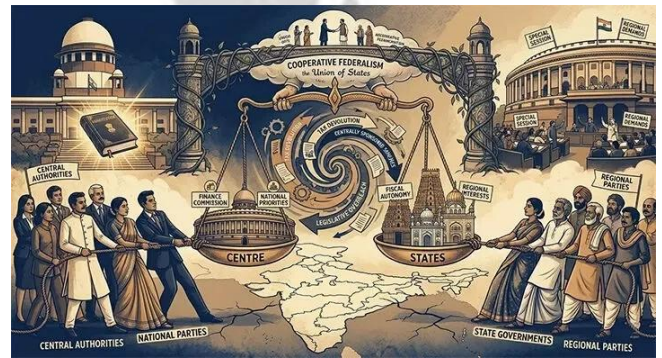
India's federal structure accommodates immense linguistic, cultural, ethnic and regional diversity. Regional aspirations, when managed constitutionally, strengthen rather than weaken national unity.

Regional aspirations arise due to demands relating to language, identity, economic development, autonomy, and equitable resource distribution. The Constitution accommodates these through democratic institutions rather than coercion.

Role of Cooperative Federalism

Cooperative federalism encourages collaboration between the Union and States through:

- Fiscal transfers.
- Institutional dialogue.
- Shared policy implementation.
- Joint planning.



Institutions such as the **GST Council**, **Inter-State Council**, and **NITI Aayog** facilitate continuous consultation.

Regional aspirations have often led to constructive reforms:

- Creation of new states improved administrative efficiency.
- Recognition of linguistic diversity strengthened national integration.
- Greater decentralization empowered local governance.
- Region-specific development strategies improved policy effectiveness.

However, challenges remain:

- Regional economic disparities.
- Inter-state river disputes.
- Fiscal imbalances.
- Identity-based political mobilization.

To balance unity with diversity:

- Strengthen constitutional institutions.
- Ensure predictable fiscal devolution.
- Promote cooperative dispute resolution.



- Encourage participatory governance.
- Deepen decentralization through local bodies.

Conclusion

India's experience demonstrates that accommodating regional aspirations through constitutional democracy enhances political stability. Cooperative federalism transforms diversity into a source of strength, enabling inclusive governance while preserving national unity.

Question 3 (GS Paper III)

Q. Global supply chains are increasingly becoming instruments of strategic competition rather than merely economic integration. Examine in the context of India's manufacturing ambitions. (15 Marks)

Sample Answer

Global Supply Chains (GSCs) have evolved beyond production efficiency to become instruments of economic security and geopolitical influence.

Recent disruptions—including the COVID-19 pandemic, geopolitical conflicts, semiconductor shortages and trade restrictions—have demonstrated the vulnerabilities of excessive dependence on concentrated production hubs.

For India, participation in resilient supply chains offers several opportunities:

- Expansion of manufacturing under Make in India.
- Employment generation.
- Technology transfer.
- Export diversification.
- Increased foreign direct investment.



Government initiatives include:

- Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Schemes.
- PM Gati Shakti.
- National Logistics Policy.
- Semiconductor Mission.
- Industrial corridors.

Challenges include:

- Infrastructure bottlenecks.
- High logistics costs.
- Skill gaps.
- Regulatory uncertainty.



- Limited participation in high-value manufacturing.

India can strengthen supply-chain resilience by:

- Diversifying export markets.
- Enhancing ease of doing business.
- Investing in digital infrastructure.
- Developing skilled manpower.
- Promoting green manufacturing.

Strategic partnerships through Quad, IPEF and bilateral trade agreements can further integrate India into trusted global value chains.

Conclusion

Global supply chains now influence national security, technological leadership and economic resilience. India's long-term manufacturing strategy should focus on competitiveness, innovation and trusted partnerships to emerge as a major global production hub.

Question 4 (GS Paper IV – Ethics)

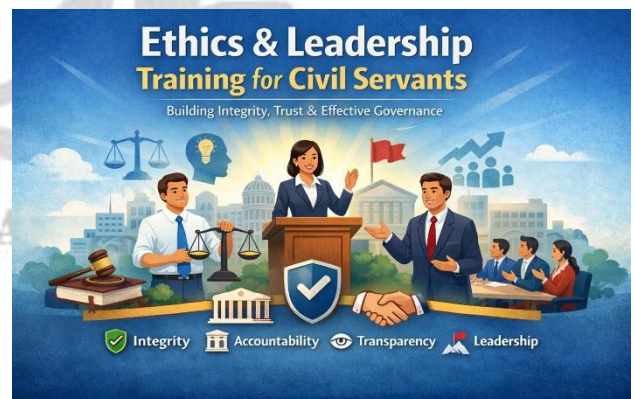
Q. "Ethical leadership is tested not during periods of stability but during crises." Discuss with suitable examples from public administration. (15 Marks)

Sample Answer

Ethical leadership refers to decision-making guided by integrity, accountability, empathy and public interest. During crises, administrators face competing demands, limited resources and intense public scrutiny.

Core ethical values include:

- Integrity.
- Compassion.
- Transparency.
- Courage.
- Accountability.
- Justice.



During disasters, ethical leaders prioritize vulnerable populations over political considerations. Transparent communication reduces panic while maintaining public trust.

Examples include:

- Fair distribution of relief materials.
- Transparent procurement during emergencies.
- Protection of whistle-blowers.



- Evidence-based decision-making during public health crises.

Challenges include:

- Political pressure.
- Resource scarcity.
- Conflicting stakeholder interests.
- Time-sensitive decisions.

Measures to strengthen ethical leadership:

- Ethics training.
- Institutional accountability.
- Technology-enabled transparency.
- Citizen participation.
- Independent oversight.

Thinkers such as **Max Weber** emphasized responsibility in public office, while **Mahatma Gandhi** highlighted service before self.

Conclusion

Ethical leadership determines not merely administrative efficiency but public confidence in governance. Crises reveal the true character of institutions and leaders, making ethics indispensable for democratic administration.

(Current Affairs)

Q5. The Planetary Climate Vital Signs Report 2026 suggests that multiple Earth-system indicators are simultaneously approaching critical thresholds. Examine its implications for sustainable development and global climate governance. (15 Marks)

Sample Answer

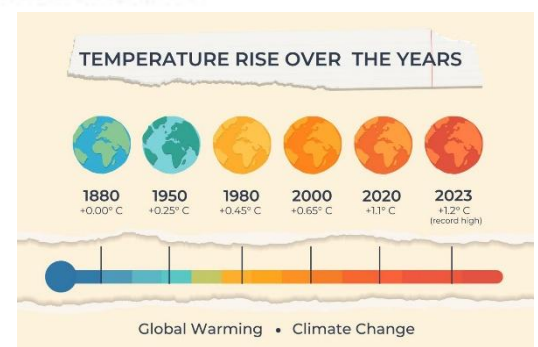
The **Planetary Climate Vital Signs Report 2026** highlights the worsening condition of Earth's climate system by tracking indicators such as greenhouse gas concentrations, global temperatures, ocean heat content, glacier mass balance, sea-level rise and extreme weather events.

The report indicates that several climate indicators are simultaneously reaching unprecedented levels, suggesting increasing risks of crossing irreversible tipping points.

Major implications include:

Environmental

- Accelerated glacier retreat.





- Rising sea levels.
- Ocean warming and acidification.
- Biodiversity loss.
- More frequent heatwaves and extreme rainfall.

Economic

- Agricultural productivity declines.
- Infrastructure damage.
- Rising insurance and adaptation costs.
- Supply-chain disruptions.

Social

- Food insecurity.
- Climate-induced migration.
- Health risks from heat stress and vector-borne diseases.
- Increased inequality.

Implications for India

India faces heightened vulnerability through:

- Himalayan glacier retreat.
- Coastal erosion.
- Erratic monsoons.
- Urban flooding.
- Heatwaves affecting labour productivity.
- Water stress.

Policy priorities include:

- Renewable energy expansion.
- Climate-resilient agriculture.
- Nature-based solutions.
- Early warning systems.
- Green infrastructure.
- Climate finance.
- International cooperation.



Global climate governance must strengthen implementation of the Paris Agreement, enhance climate finance commitments, promote technology transfer, and support vulnerable developing countries through equitable burden sharing.

Conclusion

The report reinforces that climate change is no longer a future threat but a present systemic challenge. Sustainable development must integrate mitigation, adaptation and resilience-building to safeguard ecological stability and human well-being.



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