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VIDHVATH IAS KAS ACADEMY & STUDY CENTRE

DAILY MCQ'S

FOR UPSC CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION

DATE: 24/09/2026 (THURSDAY)

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



9972258970 & 9740702455

#317/A SKB Arcade, D. Subbaiah Road,
Ramaswamy Circle, Mysuru-570004

DAILY PRACTICE QUESTIONS FROM STATIC PART

Q.1. With reference to the evolution of Sufi traditions in medieval India, consider the following statements:

1. The Chishti saints generally avoided direct political association with the ruling elites and emphasized proximity to the common people.
2. The Suhrawardi order rejected the acceptance of endowments and state patronage as a matter of doctrinal principle.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one
(b) Both the statements
(c) Neither of the statements
(d) The correctness of the statements depends upon the region concerned

Answer: (a)

Explanation:
Statement 1 is correct. The Chishti saints, especially Khwaja Muinuddin Chishti, Baba Farid and Nizamuddin Auliya, emphasized spiritual life, service to humanity and relative distance from political authority.

Statement 2 is incorrect. The Suhrawardi order was comparatively more willing to accept state patronage, grants and official associations. Unlike the Chishtis, they did not completely avoid the ruling establishment.

Therefore, only one statement is correct.

Q.2. In the context of ecological succession, which one of the following statements is most appropriate?

(a) Primary succession generally proceeds at a slower rate than secondary succession because soil formation itself is a limiting factor.
(b) Secondary succession always results in a different climax community than the original ecosystem.
(c) Primary succession can occur only in volcanic regions.
(d) Secondary succession begins only after complete removal of both vegetation and soil.

Answer: (a)

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Explanation:
Primary succession starts on a bare surface where soil is absent, such as exposed rocks, lava flows or newly formed land surfaces. The formation of soil through weathering and pioneer species takes considerable time.

Secondary succession occurs where soil already exists, such as after forest fires, floods or agricultural abandonment. Therefore, ecological recovery is usually faster.

Option (b) is incorrect because secondary succession may eventually restore the original climax community.
Option (c) is incorrect since primary succession can occur in many situations besides volcanic areas.
Option (d) is incorrect because the presence of soil is the defining feature of secondary succession.

Q.3. Consider the following statements regarding money supply and credit creation in an economy:

1. Commercial banks can create credit only to the extent of their excess reserves over the statutory reserve requirements.

2. A decline in the cash reserve ratio generally increases the lending capacity of commercial banks.
3. The process of multiple credit creation is completely independent of the public's currency-holding behaviour.

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. Banks can create credit primarily through their excess reserves after maintaining the required reserves.

Statement 2 is correct. A reduction in the Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) leaves banks with greater lendable resources, thereby expanding credit creation.

Statement 3 is incorrect. The extent of credit creation depends significantly upon the currency-deposit ratio and the public's tendency to hold cash. Greater cash leakage reduces the money multiplier.

Hence, only two statements are correct.

Q.4. Consider the following statements regarding the constitutional position of the Parliament of India:

1. Money Bills can be introduced only in the Lok Sabha and only with the prior recommendation of the President.
2. The Rajya Sabha can amend a Money Bill if such amendments are accepted by the Lok Sabha.
3. A Constitutional Amendment Bill can be introduced in either House of Parliament.
4. In the case of an ordinary bill, a joint sitting can be summoned only after the Rajya Sabha has rejected the bill.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

Answer: (c)

Explanation:
Statement 1 is correct. Article 109 and Article 117 provide that a Money Bill can originate only in the Lok Sabha and requires prior Presidential recommendation.

Statement 2 is correct. The Rajya Sabha may recommend amendments to a Money Bill, and the Lok Sabha may accept or reject those recommendations.

Statement 3 is correct. A Constitutional Amendment Bill under Article 368 may be introduced in either House.

Statement 4 is incorrect. A joint sitting may be summoned not only when the Rajya Sabha rejects a bill but also when the Houses finally disagree or when the Rajya Sabha does not pass the bill within six months.

Therefore, three statements are correct.

Q.5. Consider the following statements:

Assertion (A):
The Himalayan rivers generally exhibit greater seasonal variability in discharge in their lower courses than many peninsular rivers.

Reason (R1):
Himalayan rivers receive water from both monsoonal rainfall and snow or glacier melt.

Reason (R2):
Most peninsular rivers are entirely perennial and derive substantial water from glaciers.

(a) Both R1 and R2 are correct and both explain A.
(b) R1 is correct but R2 is incorrect.
(c) Both R1 and R2 are correct but only one explains A.
(d) Neither R1 nor R2 is correct.

Answer: (b)

Explanation:
The assertion is broadly correct. Himalayan rivers display significant seasonal fluctuations because monsoonal rainfall substantially increases discharge during the rainy season, while snowmelt and glacier melt contribute additional flow.

Reason 1 is correct because the dual sources of water—rainfall and snow/glacial melt—characterize Himalayan rivers.

Reason 2 is incorrect. Most peninsular rivers are rain-fed and largely dependent on the monsoon. They are generally not glacier-fed, and several exhibit seasonal characteristics.

Therefore, R1 is correct while R2 is incorrect, making option (b) the correct answer.

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DAILY PRACTICE QUESTIONS FROM CURRENT AFFAIRS

Q.1. Consider the following statements regarding the inclusion of Indian Government Securities in the Bloomberg Global Aggregate Bond Index:

1. Inclusion of Indian Government Securities in the index necessarily requires India to adopt full capital account convertibility.
2. The Fully Accessible Route (FAR) securities are eligible for investment by non-residents without investment ceilings.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two

(c) Neither of the above
(d) Both statements are correct only after notification by the Reserve Bank of India

Answer: (a)

Explanation:
Statement 1 is incorrect. Inclusion in global bond indices does not require full capital account convertibility. Several emerging economies have achieved index inclusion while retaining certain capital controls.

Statement 2 is correct. Government securities designated under the Fully Accessible Route are available to foreign investors without investment limits.

The inclusion of Indian bonds in global indices is expected to increase passive inflows, improve liquidity and reduce borrowing costs.

Q.2. With reference to the Prime Minister's Office (PMO), which one of the following statements is correct?

(a) The Prime Minister's Office is a constitutional body established under Article 74 of the Constitution.
(b) The Prime Minister's Office functions as a staff agency assisting the Prime Minister in governance, coordination and policy formulation.
(c) The Prime Minister's Office exercises direct executive authority over all Union Ministries.
(d) The Prime Minister's Office is headed by the Cabinet Secretary under the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules.

Answer: (b)

Explanation:
The PMO is an extra-constitutional executive office functioning as the secretariat of the Prime Minister. It provides assistance in policy coordination, administration, monitoring and communication.

It is neither a constitutional nor a statutory body. The Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister is generally the senior-most official in the PMO.

Q.3. Consider the following statements regarding Night Vision Devices (NVDs):

1. Thermal imaging devices can detect objects even in complete darkness by sensing infrared radiation emitted by objects.
2. Image intensifier devices operate primarily by detecting gamma radiation reflected from targets.
3. Thermal imagers are generally less affected by camouflage based solely on visible colours.

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. Thermal imagers detect infrared energy emitted by objects and can function in total darkness.

Statement 2 is incorrect. Image intensifiers amplify available ambient light such as moonlight or starlight. They do not detect gamma radiation.

Statement 3 is correct. Since thermal imagers rely upon heat signatures rather than visible colours, conventional visual camouflage may be ineffective.

Thus, only Statements 1 and 3 are correct.

Q.4. With reference to the LPMS–Vinimay System, consider the following statements:

1. The system is designed to facilitate electronic processing and monitoring of export-import related transactions.
2. The platform seeks integration between customs and banking channels for better foreign exchange reporting.
3. The system operates under the framework of foreign exchange regulations administered by the Reserve Bank of India.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

Answer: (c)

Explanation:
The LPMS–Vinimay System has been introduced to streamline the monitoring of export and import transactions.

Statement 1 is correct. The system facilitates digitized processing and monitoring.

Statement 2 is correct. It provides greater coordination among authorized dealer banks and trade-related data systems.

Statement 3 is correct. The framework operates within foreign exchange management regulations overseen by the RBI.

Therefore, all three statements are correct.

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Q.5. Consider the following statements regarding the Election Symbols (Reservation and Allotment) Order, 1968:

1. The Election Commission derives its authority to issue the Order from Article 324 of the Constitution.
2. Recognition of political parties as National or State parties is governed by the provisions of this Order.
3. The Supreme Court alone possesses the authority to adjudicate disputes regarding election symbols.

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. The Election Commission exercises powers under Article 324 for issuing the Symbols Order.

Statement 2 is correct. The Order lays down provisions regarding recognition of parties and reservation of symbols.

Statement 3 is incorrect. The Election Commission itself decides disputes relating to election symbols under the Symbols Order, although its decisions are subject to judicial review.

Hence, only two statements are correct.

Q.6. With reference to the Zojila Tunnel, consider the following statements:

1. It is being constructed beneath the Zojila Pass on the Srinagar–Leh highway.
2. The tunnel will provide all-weather connectivity between the Kashmir Valley and Ladakh.
3. The Zojila Pass lies between the Greater Himalaya and the Karakoram ranges.

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. The tunnel is being constructed beneath the Zojila Pass on National Highway-1.

Statement 2 is correct. The objective is to provide year-round connectivity between Srinagar, Kargil and Leh.

Statement 3 is incorrect. Zojila Pass lies in the Great Himalayan region and serves as a gateway between Kashmir and Ladakh. It does not lie between the Greater Himalaya and the Karakoram ranges.

Hence, only two statements are correct.

DAILY PRACTICE QUESTIONS FOR MAINS ANSWER WRITING PRACTICE

(GS–1)

Q.1 ***"The Bhakti and Sufi movements represented both social protest and spiritual reform in medieval India." Examine their contribution to Indian society and culture. (15 Marks)***

Sample Answer

The Bhakti and Sufi movements emerged during medieval India as important socio-religious reform movements. They challenged orthodox religious practices and emphasized devotion, equality, and spiritual experience.

Background

The rigid caste system, ritualism, and religious orthodoxy created social tensions. In this context, Bhakti saints and Sufi mystics propagated devotion as the path to salvation.

Contributions of the Bhakti Movement

1. **Opposition to Ritualism**
    - Saints such as Kabir and Nanak criticized empty rituals and priestly dominance.
2. **Social Equality**
    - The movement opposed caste discrimination.
    - Saints accepted followers from all communities.
3. **Regional Languages**
    - Literature developed in vernacular languages.
    - Tulsidas, Mirabai, and Surdas enriched regional cultures.



4. **Religious Harmony**
    - Bhakti saints emphasized universal brotherhood.

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Contributions of the Sufi Movement

1. **Love and Devotion**
    - Sufis stressed love for God and humanity.
2. **Khanqahs as Social Centers**
    - They provided shelter, food, and education.
3. **Communal Harmony**
    - Sufi saints attracted Hindus and Muslims alike.

4. **Cultural Influence**
    - Music, qawwali, architecture, and literature flourished.

Limitations

- Social inequalities did not disappear completely.
- Many reformist ideas remained confined to spiritual spheres.

Conclusion

The Bhakti and Sufi traditions promoted tolerance, social harmony, and cultural synthesis, laying the foundations of India's composite culture.

(GS–2)

Q.2 ***"Cooperative federalism has become the guiding principle of Centre-State relations in contemporary India. Discuss the opportunities and challenges associated with it." (15 Marks)***

Sample Answer

India follows a federal system with a strong Centre. In recent years, cooperative federalism has emerged as an important mechanism for improving Centre-State relations.

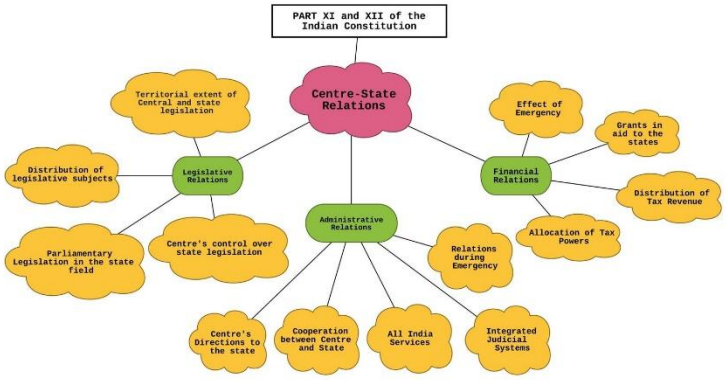
Meaning

Cooperative federalism implies collaboration between the Union and the States in policymaking and implementation.

Constitutional Basis

- Seventh Schedule.
- Inter-State Council.
- Finance Commission.
- GST Council.

Opportunities



1. Better Policy Coordination

Joint efforts improve implementation of welfare schemes.

2. Fiscal Cooperation

The GST Council has become an important platform for consensus building.

3. Regional Development

Special assistance can be provided to backward states.

4. Disaster Management

COVID-19 demonstrated the importance of Centre-State coordination.

Challenges

- Fiscal disputes.
- Governor-State conflicts.
- Delays in transfer of funds.
- Political differences.
- Regional aspirations.

Recent Examples

- GST compensation debates.
- Disagreements over centrally sponsored schemes.
- Water-sharing disputes.

Way Forward

- Strengthen Inter-State Council.
- Greater fiscal autonomy.
- Institutionalized consultation.
- Cooperative decision-making.

Conclusion

Cooperative federalism remains essential for balancing national unity with regional aspirations.

GS - 3

Q.3 ***"Infrastructure development is both a prerequisite and a consequence of economic growth." Discuss with special reference to transport, energy and digital infrastructure in India. (15 Marks)***

Sample Answer

Infrastructure forms the backbone of economic development. It facilitates production, trade, investment, and employment.

Transport Infrastructure

- Highways and expressways reduce logistics costs.
- Dedicated Freight Corridors improve freight movement.
- Ports and airports boost trade.

Energy Infrastructure

- Reliable electricity supports industries.
- Renewable energy capacity has expanded rapidly.
- Green hydrogen initiatives encourage sustainability.

Digital Infrastructure

- Broadband connectivity.
- Digital payments.
- E-governance services.
- Expansion of UPI.

Economic Benefits

1. Higher productivity.
2. Greater investment.
3. Employment generation.
4. Regional development.

Challenges

- Financing constraints.
- Land acquisition.
- Environmental concerns.
- Project delays.

Government Initiatives

- PM Gati Shakti.
- National Infrastructure Pipeline.
- Bharatmala.
- Sagarmala.

Conclusion

Infrastructure investment acts as a growth multiplier and is indispensable for achieving developed nation status.

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Q.4 ***"Integrity in public administration is not merely adherence to rules but commitment to public welfare." Discuss. (10 Marks)***

Sample Answer

Integrity refers to consistency between values, principles, and actions. In public administration, it ensures public trust.

Dimensions of Integrity

- Honesty.
- Accountability.
- Transparency.
- Commitment.

Beyond Rule Compliance

A public servant may technically follow rules while ignoring public welfare. Ethical administration requires empathy and responsiveness.

Importance

1. Reduces corruption.
2. Builds trust.
3. Improves service delivery.
4. Promotes accountability.



Examples

- Transparent procurement.
- Disaster relief efforts.
- Citizen-centric administration.

Challenges

- Political pressure.
- Corruption.
- Conflict of interest.

Measures

- Ethics training.
- Whistleblower protection.
- Social audits.
- Code of conduct.

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Conclusion

True integrity combines legal compliance with ethical responsibility toward citizens.

Q.5 ***"The Antarctic Treaty System has emerged as one of the most successful examples of international cooperation. Examine its significance in contemporary geopolitics and environmental governance." (15 Marks)***

Sample Answer

The Antarctic Treaty System (ATS) came into force on 23 June 1961. It established Antarctica as a region dedicated to peace and scientific cooperation.

Major Provisions

- Antarctica shall be used exclusively for peaceful purposes.
- Military activities are prohibited.
- Freedom of scientific investigation.
- Suspension of territorial disputes.



Importance

1. Scientific Cooperation

Scientists from multiple countries conduct joint research.

2. Environmental Protection

The Madrid Protocol prohibits mineral resource exploitation.

3. Climate Change Studies

Antarctica provides crucial climate records.

4. Peaceful Governance

The continent remains free from military conflict.

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India's Role

India operates:

- Dakshin Gangotri.
- Maitri.
- Bharati stations.

Emerging Challenges

- Strategic competition.
- Resource interests.
- Tourism.

- Climate change.

Way Forward

- Strengthening environmental safeguards.
- Expanding scientific cooperation.
- Regulating tourism.
- Preserving Antarctica as a global commons.

Conclusion

The Antarctic Treaty System demonstrates that international cooperation can effectively govern global commons while balancing science, peace, and environmental conservation.

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