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**VIDHVATH IAS KAS ACADEMY
&
STUDY CENTRE**

DAILY MCQ'S

FOR UPSC CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION

DATE: 14/01/2026 (WEDNESDAY)

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



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DAILY PRACTICE QUESTIONS FROM STATIC PART

Q1. Consider the following statements regarding the evolution of constitutional politics in colonial India:

Statement I: The acceptance of the principle of communal representation by the Indian National Congress during the Lucknow Session (1916) marked a strategic departure from its earlier stance of political universalism.

Statement II: The Morley–Minto Reforms (1909) institutionalised communal electorates primarily as a response to Muslim political mobilisation rather than as a concession to the Indian National Congress.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) Statement I only
- (b) Statement II only
- (c) Both Statement I and Statement II
- (d) Neither Statement I nor Statement II

Answer: (c)

Explanation:

Statement I is correct because the Congress, which earlier opposed separate electorates, accepted communal representation at Lucknow to build unity with the Muslim League, reflecting pragmatic politics rather than ideological consistency.

Statement II is also correct because the Morley–Minto Reforms introduced separate electorates mainly to placate Muslim elites and counter nationalist consolidation, not due to Congress pressure.

Q2. With reference to ecological processes, consider the following:

Primary productivity in tropical rainforests remains high despite nutrient-poor soils because of rapid nutrient cycling and efficient biomass turnover.

Which of the following best explains the phenomenon described above?

- (a) Dominance of nitrogen-fixing plant species in tropical ecosystems
- (b) High rate of litter decomposition and immediate reabsorption of nutrients
- (c) Greater depth of soil profiles compared to temperate regions
- (d) Absence of leaching due to uniform rainfall distribution

Answer: (b)

Explanation:

Tropical rainforests exhibit intense biological activity. Nutrients released from litter are rapidly reabsorbed by plant roots and microorganisms before being lost through leaching. Nitrogen fixation alone cannot explain overall productivity, soils are often shallow, and rainfall actually increases leaching rather than preventing it.

Q3. Consider the following statements about India's external sector dynamics:

1. A persistent current account deficit necessarily implies capital inflows exceeding foreign exchange reserves accumulation.



2. A rise in net invisible receipts can offset a merchandise trade deficit without exerting depreciation pressure on the domestic currency.
3. In India, external commercial borrowings are recorded exclusively in the capital account of the Balance of Payments.

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 incorrect because a current account deficit can also be financed by reserve drawdown, not only capital inflows.

Statement 2 is correct as remittances and services exports can neutralise trade deficits and stabilise the exchange rate.

Statement 3 is correct since ECBs are capital account transactions.

Q4. Consider the following statements regarding constitutional bodies in India:

1. The Election Commission of India derives its power to regulate political parties from statutory law rather than directly from the Constitution.
2. The Finance Commission's recommendations are binding on the Union government once laid before Parliament.
3. The Comptroller and Auditor General can audit receipts of state governments even when they pertain to subjects in the State List.
4. Removal of the Chief Election Commissioner requires a procedure similar to that of a Judge of the Supreme Court.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

Answer: (b)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct; powers regarding political parties flow mainly from the Representation of the People Act.

Statement 2 is incorrect because Finance Commission recommendations are advisory, not binding.

Statement 3 is correct as the CAG audits all public receipts irrespective of legislative competence.

Statement 4 is incorrect because while the CEC enjoys protection similar to a Supreme Court judge, the process is not constitutionally identical in all respects.



Q5. Assertion (A): Tropical cyclones rarely form over the South Atlantic Ocean.

Reason I (R1): Sea surface temperatures in the South Atlantic are generally lower than the threshold required for cyclogenesis.

Reason II (R2): Strong vertical wind shear in the region inhibits the vertical development of cyclonic systems.

Which of the following is correct?

- (a) A is correct; R1 is correct but R2 is incorrect
- (b) A is correct; R2 is correct but R1 is incorrect
- (c) A is correct; both R1 and R2 are correct and together explain A
- (d) A is incorrect

Answer: (c)

Explanation:

The assertion is correct: tropical cyclones are extremely rare in the South Atlantic. Both reasons are valid—lower sea surface temperatures and strong vertical wind shear together prevent cyclone formation, jointly explaining the assertion.

DAILY PRACTICE QUESTIONS FROM CURRENT AFFAIRS

Q1. Consider the following statements regarding the Pralay missile:

Statement I: Pralay is a quasi-ballistic surface-to-surface missile that follows a depressed trajectory, enabling it to evade certain categories of missile defence systems.

Statement II: The guidance system of Pralay relies entirely on satellite-based navigation without any inertial navigation support.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) Statement I only
- (b) Statement II only
- (c) Both Statement I and Statement II
- (d) Neither Statement I nor Statement II

Answer: (a)

Explanation:

Statement I is correct. Pralay is a short-range quasi-ballistic missile designed with manoeuvrability and a depressed trajectory, enhancing survivability against missile defence systems.

Statement II is incorrect. Pralay uses a **hybrid guidance system** combining inertial navigation with satellite navigation (INS + GPS), not satellite-only guidance.



Q2. With reference to the Market Access Support (MAS) Intervention, consider the following:

MAS primarily seeks to prevent distress sales of agricultural commodities by facilitating procurement through government-designated agencies during periods of market glut.

Which of the following best captures the scope of this intervention?

- (a) It provides income support directly to farmers irrespective of market prices
- (b) It focuses on export promotion of surplus commodities
- (c) It enables price stabilisation through temporary procurement and disposal
- (d) It replaces the Minimum Support Price mechanism

Answer: (c)

Explanation:

MAS is a **price stabilisation tool**, activated when market prices fall sharply due to oversupply. It does not provide direct income support, does not replace MSP, and export promotion is not its primary objective.

Q3. Consider the following statements regarding Nimesulide:

- 1. Nimesulide belongs to the class of selective COX-2 inhibitors.
- 2. Its use in veterinary medicine has been linked to ecological consequences affecting scavenger species.
- 3. The drug is completely banned for human use in India.

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: Nimesulide is a preferential COX-2 inhibitor.

Statement 2 is correct: Veterinary use has been associated with toxicity in scavenger birds, drawing parallels with diclofenac-related ecological damage.

Statement 3 is incorrect: Nimesulide is **restricted**, not completely banned, for human use in India.

Q4. Consider the following statements about Amazon's stingless bees:

- 1. Stingless bees play a crucial role in pollination of understory and canopy-level plant species.
- 2. Their honey differs chemically from that of Apis species due to higher moisture and organic acid content.
- 3. Climate-induced deforestation has negligible impact on stingless bee populations because they adapt easily to monoculture plantations.

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: Stingless bees are vital pollinators in complex tropical forest ecosystems.

Statement 2 is correct: Their honey has higher moisture and acidity, giving it distinct medicinal properties.

Statement 3 is incorrect: Deforestation and monoculture plantations significantly reduce habitat diversity and nesting sites, adversely affecting these bees.

Q5. Consider the following statements regarding Bomb Cyclones:

1. A bomb cyclone is defined by a pressure drop of at least 24 millibars within 24 hours at mid-latitudes.
2. Such cyclones derive energy primarily from latent heat release like tropical cyclones.
3. The polar jet stream plays a significant role in their rapid intensification.
4. Bomb cyclones are more frequent over warm tropical oceans.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

Answer: (b)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: This is the standard criterion for explosive cyclogenesis.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Bomb cyclones are **extratropical systems**, driven mainly by baroclinic instability, not latent heat dominance.

Statement 3 is correct: Interaction with the polar jet stream accelerates intensification.

Statement 4 is incorrect: They occur mainly in **mid-latitudes**, not tropical regions.

Q6. A powerful bomb cyclone affecting the eastern coast of North America most likely develops over which of the following regions?

- (a) Gulf of Alaska
- (b) Labrador Sea and western North Atlantic
- (c) Caribbean Sea
- (d) Bering Sea

Answer: (b)

Explanation:

Bomb cyclones impacting eastern North America typically form over the **Labrador Sea and western North**



Atlantic, where cold polar air meets warm Gulf Stream waters, creating ideal conditions for explosive cyclogenesis.

DAILY PRACTICE QUESTIONS FOR MAINS ANSWER WRITING PRACTICE

Q1. (GS – 1)

Indian society is often described as simultaneously traditional and modern. Examine this paradox in the context of changing family structures, gender relations, and cultural practices.

Sample Answer:

Indian society presents a unique coexistence of tradition and modernity, producing a paradoxical yet dynamic social structure. While deeply rooted cultural norms continue to influence social life, rapid socio-economic transformations are simultaneously reshaping institutions, values, and identities.

Changing family structures reflect this duality. The traditional joint family system, based on kinship solidarity and collective decision-making, still dominates rural areas and many urban households. However, urbanisation, migration, and economic individualism have led to the rise of nuclear families, live-in relationships, and delayed marriages. Despite these changes, emotional interdependence and filial obligations remain strong, indicating adaptation rather than complete rupture.

Gender relations illustrate this paradox more sharply. On one hand, constitutional guarantees, rising female education, workforce participation, and legal reforms such as the abolition of triple talaq signify modernisation. On the other hand, patriarchal norms persist through practices like son preference, unpaid care work, and moral policing. Women increasingly occupy public spaces, yet face structural barriers such as wage gaps and safety concerns, reflecting incomplete social transformation.

Cultural practices further highlight the coexistence of old and new. Festivals, rituals, and religious traditions continue to shape collective identity, but their expressions have evolved—digital celebrations, consumerism, and global influences are now embedded within traditional forms. Social media has become a platform where traditional values are both reinforced and contested.

This paradox is not necessarily contradictory but transitional. Sociologists describe Indian modernity as “selective” or “contextual,” where change is negotiated rather than imposed. The persistence of tradition provides social continuity, while modernity introduces flexibility and reform.

In conclusion, Indian society is neither fully traditional nor wholly modern. Its strength lies in its ability to synthesise continuity with change, enabling resilience amidst rapid transformation. The challenge for policymakers lies in ensuring that modernisation enhances equity and dignity without eroding cultural pluralism.

**Q2. (GS – 2)**

Evaluate the role of pressure groups in strengthening democratic governance in India. Do they undermine the authority of elected institutions?

Sample Answer:

Pressure groups play a critical role in democratic governance by acting as intermediaries between the state and society. In India's plural and diverse democracy, they articulate interests, mobilise public opinion, and influence policy outcomes, thereby deepening participatory governance.

Positive contributions of pressure groups are significant. They enable marginalised voices—farmers' unions, labour organisations, women's groups, environmental activists—to enter the policy arena. Movements such as the Right to Information campaign demonstrate how sustained civil society pressure can lead to transformative legislation. Pressure groups also enhance accountability by scrutinising government actions and exposing policy gaps.

Furthermore, they contribute to **policy expertise and feedback**. Think tanks, professional associations, and advocacy groups provide data-driven inputs, helping governments respond to complex governance challenges. In a large democracy like India, such non-electoral participation complements representative institutions.

However, concerns arise when pressure groups **distort democratic processes**. Elite capture by corporate lobbies, opaque funding, and disproportionate influence can undermine the principle of political equality. Street-level agitations that bypass institutional dialogue may also disrupt governance and weaken public trust in elected bodies.

The key question is whether pressure groups undermine elected institutions. In essence, they do not inherently do so. Democracies are strengthened when dissent and participation occur within constitutional norms. Problems arise not from pressure groups per se, but from weak regulation, lack of transparency, and inadequate institutional responsiveness.

A balanced approach is required—strengthening laws on lobbying transparency, encouraging institutionalised consultation mechanisms, and ensuring that elected bodies retain final decision-making authority.

In conclusion, pressure groups are an integral component of a vibrant democracy. When functioning responsibly, they enhance democratic depth rather than erode institutional authority.

Q3. (GS – 3)

Discuss the structural challenges faced by India's logistics sector. How can reforms in this sector contribute to economic competitiveness?

Sample Answer:

India's logistics sector is a critical enabler of economic growth, accounting for nearly 13–14% of GDP—significantly higher than global benchmarks. Structural inefficiencies in this sector undermine India's manufacturing competitiveness and export potential.

Key **challenges** include fragmented transport networks, overdependence on road transport, inadequate warehousing infrastructure, and high last-mile delivery costs. Regulatory bottlenecks, multiple compliance



requirements, and lack of standardisation further increase transaction costs. Small logistics operators dominate the sector, limiting economies of scale and technology adoption.

Additionally, poor integration between ports, railways, and inland waterways leads to delays and cargo congestion. These inefficiencies raise input costs, reduce supply chain reliability, and discourage global investors.

Reforms in logistics can yield **multiplier benefits**. The National Logistics Policy aims to reduce logistics costs to global standards through digital integration, multimodal connectivity, and institutional coordination. Initiatives like PM Gati Shakti facilitate infrastructure planning across ministries, reducing duplication and delays.

Improved logistics enhances **export competitiveness**, supports MSMEs, and enables just-in-time manufacturing. It also contributes to regional development by connecting hinterlands to markets.

In conclusion, logistics reform is not merely an infrastructure issue but a strategic economic imperative. Efficient logistics can transform India into a globally competitive manufacturing and trading hub.

Q4. (GS – 4)

In a highly competitive society, ethical compromises are often justified in the name of success. Critically examine this statement.

Sample Answer:

The growing competitiveness in modern society has intensified pressures on individuals to achieve success, often leading to ethical compromises being rationalised as necessities. While competition can drive excellence and innovation, uncritical acceptance of ethical shortcuts poses serious moral and societal risks.

Supporters of such compromises argue that outcomes matter more than means in a results-oriented world. In environments with limited opportunities, individuals may justify dishonesty, manipulation, or exploitation as survival strategies. This consequentialist reasoning prioritises personal success over moral integrity.

However, this approach is deeply problematic. Ethical compromises erode trust, which is the foundation of social and institutional life. When unethical behaviour becomes normalised, it creates a vicious cycle—honest individuals are disadvantaged, and unethical practices spread. In public life, such compromises manifest as corruption, nepotism, and misuse of power, undermining governance and social justice.

From a virtue ethics perspective, character and moral integrity are central to meaningful success. Achievements gained through unethical means lack legitimacy and often lead to long-term personal and social harm. Moreover, ethical conduct provides inner consistency and societal stability, even in competitive settings.

True success must therefore be redefined—not merely as material achievement, but as excellence achieved through just means. Institutions must also reduce systemic pressures by ensuring fair competition, transparency, and accountability.

In conclusion, while competition is inevitable, ethical compromise is not. Sustainable success requires moral restraint, institutional support, and a values-based understanding of achievement.



Q5. Current Affairs

“A call for banning 10-minute delivery services reflects deeper concerns about labour rights, urban sustainability, and consumerism.” Critically analyse.

Sample Answer:

The demand to ban 10-minute delivery services has sparked debate beyond consumer convenience, raising fundamental concerns about labour welfare, urban safety, and sustainable consumption patterns.

At the core lies the **labour rights issue**. Delivery personnel operate under extreme time pressure, incentivised by algorithmic management and performance metrics. This often leads to traffic violations, physical exhaustion, and mental stress, without commensurate social security or job stability. The gig economy’s classification of workers as “partners” further weakens accountability.

From an **urban sustainability perspective**, hyper-fast deliveries intensify congestion, carbon emissions, and unsafe road behaviour. Cities already grappling with infrastructure deficits are ill-equipped to absorb such logistical acceleration.

The debate also questions **consumer culture**. Instant gratification-driven consumption promotes excess demand, packaging waste, and resource inefficiency. It reflects a shift from need-based to impulse-based consumption, conflicting with sustainability goals.

However, an outright ban may stifle innovation and employment opportunities. These platforms have created livelihoods and improved supply-chain efficiency. The issue is not speed per se, but the regulatory vacuum governing it.

A balanced approach is needed—minimum delivery-time regulations, worker safety norms, social security inclusion, and environmental standards. Consumer awareness also plays a role in reshaping demand.

In conclusion, the call for a ban reflects legitimate systemic concerns. The solution lies not in prohibition, but in regulation that aligns technological innovation with human dignity and sustainable urban living.