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VIDHVATH IAS KAS ACADEMY
&
STUDY CENTRE

DAILY MCQ'S

FOR UPSC CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION

DATE: 06/02/2026 (FRIDAY)

- **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

Q1. Consider the following statements about Sikh Reform Movements during British India:

1. The Nirankari movement stressed returning to the original teachings of Sikhism, rejecting idol worship and ritualistic practices.
2. The Singh Sabha movement promoted Christian missionary education among Sikhs in Punjab.

Which of the statements is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (a) Only 1

Explanation:

- **Statement 1:** Correct. Founded by Baba Dayal in the mid-19th century, the Nirankari movement focused on purifying Sikhism by opposing ritualism, idol worship, and emphasizing monotheism.
- **Statement 2:** Incorrect. The Singh Sabha movement (established 1873) aimed to revive Sikh identity, propagate Sikh religious teachings, and counter Christian missionary influence, not to promote Christian education.

Q2. Consider the following statements regarding components of an ecosystem:

1. Soil pH and temperature are examples of non-living (abiotic) factors.
2. Decomposers such as fungi and bacteria are abiotic components.
3. Living organisms play a role in energy flow and nutrient cycling within ecosystems.

Which of the statements is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 1 and 3 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Answer: (b) 1 and 3 only

Explanation:

- **Statement 1:** Correct. Abiotic components are non-living environmental factors like temperature, soil, pH, water, and sunlight.
- **Statement 2:** Incorrect. Decomposers are living organisms and form part of the biotic components of ecosystems.
- **Statement 3:** Correct. Producers, consumers, and decomposers (biotic components) influence energy transfer and nutrient recycling in ecosystems.

Q3. Consider the following statements about financial regulators in India:

1. SEBI oversees stock exchanges, mutual funds, and credit rating agencies.



2. IRDA regulates pension funds and stock brokers.
3. SEBI has quasi-judicial authority to penalize entities for insider trading and unfair practices.

Which of the statements is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 1 and 3 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Answer: (b) 1 and 3 only

Explanation:

- **Statement 1:** Correct. SEBI (Securities and Exchange Board of India) supervises stock exchanges, mutual funds, portfolio managers, and credit rating agencies.
- **Statement 2:** Incorrect. IRDAI regulates insurance companies, not pension funds or stock brokers. Pension funds come under PFRDA, while stock brokers are under SEBI.
- **Statement 3:** Correct. SEBI has quasi-legislative, quasi-executive, and quasi-judicial powers, including the ability to penalize insider trading and other market malpractices.

Q4. With reference to South Indian miniature painting, consider the following statements:

1. Miniature painting flourished in Tamil Nadu during the Nayaka period.
2. The Mysore school is characterized by fine lines, subtle hues, and predominantly Vaishnava themes.
3. Tanjore paintings, though popular in South India, are not considered part of the miniature painting tradition.
4. Lepakshi murals in Andhra Pradesh follow the miniature painting style of the Vijayanagara period.

Which statements are correct?

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 only
- (b) 1, 2 and 4 only
- (c) 2, 3 and 4 only
- (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Answer: (a) 1, 2 and 3 only

Explanation:

- **Statement 1:** Correct. Nayaka rulers (successors of the Vijayanagara empire) supported the development of local painting traditions in temples and courts of Tamil Nadu.
- **Statement 2:** Correct. Mysore paintings evolved from Vijayanagara styles, noted for subtle color schemes, intricate lines, and devotional Vaishnava themes.
- **Statement 3:** Correct. Tanjore paintings are not considered miniatures because of their large dimensions and elaborate embellishments.
- **Statement 4:** Incorrect. Lepakshi murals are frescoes painted on walls, not miniatures, though they reflect Vijayanagara artistic influence.



Q5. Assertion-Reason Type:

Assertion (A): Xenotransplantation offers a potential solution to the shortage of human organs.

Reason (R): Genetically modified pigs are being used to minimize organ rejection in humans.

- (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true, but R is false
- (d) A is false, but R is true

Answer: (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A

Explanation:

- **Assertion:** Correct. Xenotransplantation involves transplanting organs or tissues between species (e.g., pig to human) and is considered to address the shortage of human donor organs.
- **Reason:** Correct. Genetically modifying pigs reduces immune rejection and improves compatibility with human recipients.
- The reason directly explains the assertion, making R the correct justification for A.

DAILY PRACTICE QUESTIONS FROM CURRENT AFFAIRS

Q1. Consider the following statements regarding the Domestically Manufactured Iron & Steel Products (DMISP) Policy – 2025:

1. The policy mandates that all steel purchased by government entities must come entirely from domestic manufacturers, regardless of project size.
2. Provisions exist under the policy to allow exemptions if domestic manufacturers are unable to meet quality standards or delivery timelines.

Which of the statements is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (b) Only 2

Explanation:

- **Statement 1:** Incorrect. DMISP 2025 sets minimum procurement requirements from domestic steel producers (ranging between 50%-100%), but does not require absolute 100% sourcing in all cases; exceptions exist depending on project cost and other factors.
- **Statement 2:** Correct. The policy permits exemptions when domestic suppliers cannot meet required quality, cost, or delivery schedules, subject to approval by the relevant authority.



Q2. Which of the following new features has been introduced on the Government e-Marketplace (GeM) to enhance transparency and prevent collusion among sellers?

- (a) Real-Time Dynamic Pricing Engine
- (b) Automated Product Quality Audit System
- (c) Forward Auction Mechanism
- (d) Multiple Bidder Alert (MBA) Algorithm

Answer: (d) Multiple Bidder Alert (MBA) Algorithm

Explanation:

The MBA algorithm is a recent addition to GeM that monitors pricing patterns and seller behavior to detect potential cartel-like activities. It flags procurement scenarios with suspiciously similar bids or collusive patterns, thereby promoting fair competition.

Q3. With reference to the Cape Town Convention and its significance for India, consider the following statements:

- 1. It governs international interests in mobile equipment such as aircraft, railway rolling stock, and space assets.
- 2. India has signed but not ratified the Convention.
- 3. Ratifying the Convention could help Indian airlines access international financing for aircraft at lower costs.

Which of the statements is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 1 and 3 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Answer: (d) 1, 2 and 3

Explanation:

- **Statement 1:** Correct. The Convention provides a legal framework for secured international financing of mobile equipment like aircraft and rolling stock.
- **Statement 2:** Correct. India signed the Convention in 2008 but has yet to ratify it.
- **Statement 3:** Correct. Ratification would strengthen lessors' rights, reducing financial risk and lowering leasing costs for Indian carriers.

Q4. Consider the following statements regarding the Green Credit Programme launched by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change:

- 1. The programme issues tradable green credits for eco-friendly activities like afforestation, water conservation, and waste management.
- 2. It is integrated with the Perform, Achieve and Trade (PAT) scheme by the Bureau of Energy Efficiency.
- 3. Individuals, industries, and urban local bodies are eligible to participate and earn credits.

Which of the statements is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only



- (b) 1 and 3 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Answer: (b) 1 and 3 only

Explanation:

- **Statement 1:** Correct. The programme incentivizes environmentally positive actions by awarding tradable green credits for activities like tree planting, water harvesting, and proper waste management.
- **Statement 2:** Incorrect. The Green Credit Programme is independent of the PAT mechanism, which focuses on energy efficiency.
- **Statement 3:** Correct. Participation is open to individuals, companies, NGOs, and local bodies to encourage widespread environmental responsibility.

Q5. With reference to bioluminescent blooms along Indian coasts, consider the following statements:

1. These are caused by microscopic marine organisms like *Noctiluca scintillans*, which emit light when disturbed.
2. Bioluminescent blooms are entirely beneficial, promoting tourism without harming marine ecosystems.
3. Rising nutrient levels and higher sea surface temperatures contribute to the occurrence of such blooms.
4. They have been reported along the Konkan coast, Andaman Islands, and parts of India's eastern coastline.

Which of the statements is/are correct?

- (a) 1, 3 and 4 only
- (b) 1, 2 and 3 only
- (c) 2, 3 and 4 only
- (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Answer: (a) 1, 3 and 4 only

Explanation:

- **Statement 1:** Correct. *Noctiluca scintillans*, a bioluminescent dinoflagellate, glows blue when mechanically disturbed, such as by waves.
- **Statement 2:** Incorrect. While visually attractive, these blooms can reduce dissolved oxygen and harm marine life during large-scale events.
- **Statement 3:** Correct. Nutrient enrichment (eutrophication) and warmer waters contribute to the increase of these blooms.
- **Statement 4:** Correct. Observations have been made along the Konkan coast, Andaman Islands, and parts of Tamil Nadu and Odisha.



DAILY PRACTICE QUESTIONS FOR MAINS ANSWER WRITING PRACTICE

GS Paper 1

Q1. “Napoleon Bonaparte established order in France, but at the cost of liberty.” Critically analyse the impact of Napoleon’s rule on the ideals of the French Revolution.

Answer:

The French Revolution (1789) championed liberty, equality, and fraternity. By 1799, France was politically unstable, and Napoleon Bonaparte rose to power. While he brought stability, his rule presents a complex picture in terms of revolutionary ideals.

Positive contributions:

- **Legal reforms:** The Napoleonic Code (1804) guaranteed equality before the law, abolished feudal privileges, and promoted merit-based employment.
- **Administrative efficiency:** Napoleon centralized governance, streamlined bureaucracy, and instituted rational taxation systems.
- **Religious reconciliation:** The Concordat with the Catholic Church ensured religious tolerance while stabilizing state-church relations.

Limitations on liberty:

- **Autocratic power:** By crowning himself Emperor in 1804, Napoleon reinstated monarchical authority.
- **Suppression of dissent:** Press censorship, secret police, and curbs on political opposition curtailed freedom of expression.
- **Foreign policy:** His military campaigns focused on territorial dominance rather than promoting revolutionary principles abroad.

Critical evaluation:

Napoleon preserved certain egalitarian and administrative aspects of the Revolution but sacrificed political freedoms for centralized authority.

Conclusion:

Napoleon’s rule institutionalized key achievements of the Revolution but curtailed its democratic essence. His legacy is both progressive in reform and regressive in liberty.

GS Paper 2

Q2. The Preamble of the Indian Constitution is not merely a decorative preface but a guiding light in interpreting constitutional provisions. Discuss with reference to judicial pronouncements.

Answer:

The Preamble encapsulates the Constitution’s vision, reflecting justice, liberty, equality, and fraternity. Though not legally enforceable, it guides judicial interpretation.

Judicial recognition:



- **Berubari Union case (1960):** Initially, the Supreme Court stated the Preamble was not part of the Constitution.
- **Kesavananda Bharati case (1973):** The Court held the Preamble forms part of the Constitution and embodies the basic structure, which is beyond amendment.
- **LIC of India case (1995):** Reaffirmed that the Preamble reflects the Constitution's ideological orientation.

Use in interpretation:

- Ambiguous constitutional provisions are clarified using the Preamble's values.
- **Indira Sawhney case (1992):** The concept of "social justice" guided reservation policy.
- **SR Bommai case (1994):** Secularism as enshrined in the Preamble prevented misuse of presidential powers under Article 356.

Conclusion:

The Preamble functions as both a moral compass and interpretative tool. While it does not confer rights, it provides guidance for courts in upholding constitutional principles.

GS Paper 3

Q3. Nuclear energy offers a clean energy alternative but brings along serious concerns. Evaluate the prospects and challenges of expanding nuclear power in India.

Answer:

India's growing energy demand, coupled with the need for low-carbon solutions, makes nuclear power a strategic option.

Prospects:

- **Clean energy:** Low emissions align with India's Net Zero 2070 commitment.
- **Energy security:** Vast thorium reserves and the three-stage nuclear program aim for self-reliance.
- **Base-load supply:** Unlike renewables, nuclear provides constant power critical for industrial growth.

Challenges:

- **Safety risks:** Incidents like Fukushima and protests at Kudankulam raise public concerns.
- **Waste management:** Radioactive waste disposal poses long-term environmental hazards.
- **High cost and delays:** Nuclear projects often face budget overruns and long construction timelines.
- **Fuel dependency:** Limited domestic uranium requires imports.

Way forward:

- Development of thorium reactors and small modular reactors.
- Strengthening regulatory frameworks and public engagement.
- Promotion of indigenous technologies through BARC and related institutions.



Conclusion:

While not a standalone solution, nuclear energy can be a crucial pillar of India's energy strategy if environmental, safety, and societal concerns are addressed.

GS Paper 4

Q4. "Power tends to corrupt, and absolute power corrupts absolutely." Discuss the ethical safeguards necessary in public administration to prevent abuse of power.

Answer:

Lord Acton's statement highlights the inherent risks of unchecked authority. In governance, where decisions impact millions, ethical safeguards are vital.

Sources of power misuse:

- Discretion without oversight
- Political favoritism and lack of transparency
- Conflicts of interest and collusion

Ethical safeguards:

1. **Code of Conduct:** Ensures integrity and public-centered decision-making.
2. **Accountability mechanisms:** Vigilance commissions, CAG audits, RTI Act, Lokpal.
3. **Whistleblower protection:** Encourages reporting of misconduct.
4. **Ethics training:** Civil servants receive value-based education.
5. **Citizen-centric mechanisms:** Charters and e-governance reduce discretionary powers.
6. **Strong institutions:** Judiciary, media, and civil society provide checks.

Example:

Implementation of platforms like GeM reduces corruption by minimizing human interface in procurement.

Conclusion:

Ethical safeguards are necessary to ensure power serves public interest rather than personal gain, fostering transparency, accountability, and integrity.

Current Affairs

Q5. Labour reforms are seen as pivotal for building a 'Viksit Bharat' by 2047. Critically analyse the potential and pitfalls of India's labour reform strategy.

Answer:

Labour reforms intersect with productivity, job creation, and ease of doing business—key pillars for a developed India.

Recent reforms:

- Consolidation of 29 central labour laws into four Labour Codes (Wages, Industrial Relations, Social Security, Occupational Safety).
- Focus on formalization, digitized labour data (e-Shram portal), and portable social security benefits.



Potential benefits:

- Simplification reduces compliance burden and attracts investment.
- Promotes labour mobility and social security for gig workers.
- Supports MSMEs by easing thresholds for retrenchment.

Challenges:

- Concerns over weakening job security and collective bargaining.
- Implementation delays as several states have not notified the codes.
- Informal sector (over 90% workforce) may remain largely outside regulatory coverage.

Conclusion:

Labour reforms can drive economic growth but must be inclusive and rights-based. A successful strategy for a 'Viksit Bharat' requires equity, social justice, and transparent implementation.
