



“ We help you reach for the star ”

VIDHVATH IAS KAS ACADEMY & STUDY CENTRE

DAILY MCQ'S

FOR UPSC CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION

DATE: 09/02/2026 (MONDAY)

- **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:

Statement I:

A person who has acquired Indian citizenship by naturalisation can be deprived of such citizenship **only** on grounds that existed at the time of grant of citizenship.

Statement II:

The power of the Central Government to terminate citizenship under the Citizenship Act, 1955 is subject to **judicial review**, even when exercised on grounds such as fraud or misrepresentation.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Both
- (c) Neither
- (d) Cannot be determined from the Constitution

Correct Answer: (a) Only one

Explanation:

- **Statement I is incorrect.** Under the Citizenship Act, 1955, citizenship acquired by naturalisation may be terminated on grounds arising **after** acquisition, such as disloyalty to the Constitution or unlawful communication with an enemy.
- **Statement II is correct.** Although citizenship is governed by statute, executive action terminating citizenship—especially on grounds like fraud or misrepresentation—is subject to judicial review to ensure fairness, natural justice, and absence of arbitrariness.

Q2. Which one of the following best reflects the constitutional position regarding the suspension of Fundamental Rights?

- (a) All Fundamental Rights can be suspended during a National Emergency under Article 352
- (b) Only the right to constitutional remedies under Article 32 is automatically suspended during a National Emergency
- (c) Fundamental Rights under Articles 20 and 21 cannot be suspended even during a National Emergency
- (d) Fundamental Rights are suspended only if Parliament passes a specific law to that effect

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- After the **44th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1978**, Articles **20** (protection in respect of conviction for offences) and **21** (protection of life and personal liberty) were made **non-suspendable**, even during a National Emergency.
- While Article 32 may be suspended, these core rights remain inviolable, reflecting lessons drawn from the Emergency of 1975–77.



Q3. Consider the following statements:

1. Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSPs) are non-justiciable but are constitutionally enforceable through legislative action.
2. The Constitution originally accorded absolute primacy to Fundamental Rights over Directive Principles, leaving no scope for reconciliation.
3. The doctrine of harmonious construction between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles was evolved by the judiciary.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (b) Only two

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct.** DPSPs are non-justiciable but guide the legislature and executive in governance.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect.** The Constitution envisaged balance between Parts III and IV; absolute primacy of Fundamental Rights emerged only in early judicial interpretations.
- **Statement 3 is correct.** The Supreme Court developed the doctrine of harmonious construction to balance Fundamental Rights and DPSPs in later landmark judgments.

Q4. Consider the following statements:

1. Fundamental Duties apply only to citizens of India.
2. Some Fundamental Duties are enforceable through ordinary legislation.
3. The Constitution provides direct penalties for violation of Fundamental Duties.
4. Fundamental Duties were incorporated entirely in accordance with the recommendations of the Swaran Singh Committee.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (b) Only two

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct.** Fundamental Duties are applicable only to citizens.



- **Statement 2 is correct.** Certain duties (e.g., respect for the National Flag and Anthem) are enforceable through statutory laws.
- **Statement 3 is incorrect.** The Constitution does not prescribe direct penalties for violation of Fundamental Duties.
- **Statement 4 is incorrect.** While the Swaran Singh Committee recommended inclusion of Fundamental Duties, not all its recommendations were adopted.

Q5. Assertion – Reason type -

Assertion (A):

Parliament has the power to amend any part of the Constitution, including Fundamental Rights.

Reason I (R1):

Article 368 confers constituent power on Parliament, which is distinct from its ordinary legislative power.

Reason II (R2):

The basic structure doctrine expressly prohibits any amendment to Fundamental Rights.

Which of the above is/are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Assertion is correct.** Parliament can amend any part of the Constitution, including Fundamental Rights.
- **Reason I is correct.** Article 368 grants Parliament constituent power, distinct from ordinary law-making power.
- **Reason II is incorrect.** The basic structure doctrine does not bar amendment of Fundamental Rights per se; it only prohibits amendments that damage or destroy the basic structure of the Constitution.



DAILY PRACTICE QUESTIONS FROM CURRENT AFFAIRS

Q1. Consider the following statements regarding the *Environmental Protection Fund*:

Statement I:

The Environmental Protection Fund can be utilised for both remediation of environmental damage and preventive conservation measures.

Statement II:

Money credited to the Environmental Protection Fund forms part of the Consolidated Fund of India and requires Parliamentary appropriation for its expenditure.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Both
- (c) Neither
- (d) Cannot be determined from the information given

Answer: (a)

Explanation:

Statement I is **correct**. The Environmental Protection Fund is designed not merely for post-damage remediation but also for preventive and restorative environmental actions, aligning with the “polluter pays” and “precautionary” principles.

Statement II is **incorrect**. Such funds are typically created as **non-lapsable public accounts or designated funds**, not forming part of the Consolidated Fund of India; hence they do not mandatorily require Parliamentary appropriation.

Q2. With reference to the *Greenhouse Gases Emission Intensity (GEI) Target (Amendment) Rules, 2025*, consider the following:

The primary purpose of the GEI framework is to:

- (a) Mandate absolute reduction in national greenhouse gas emissions
- (b) Link economic output with emissions performance across sectors
- (c) Impose sector-wise emission caps enforceable under criminal law
- (d) Replace India’s Nationally Determined Contribution under the Paris Agreement

Answer: (b)

Explanation:

GEI focuses on **emissions per unit of GDP**, not absolute emission reduction.

It allows economic growth while lowering emission intensity, consistent with India’s climate equity approach.

It neither replaces NDCs nor imposes criminally enforceable emission caps.

Q3. Consider the following statements regarding the *Responsible Nations Index (RNI)*:

1. The Responsible Nations Index evaluates countries solely on environmental sustainability indicators.
2. The Index incorporates governance, social inclusion, and global responsibility dimensions.



3. The Index is intended to function as a soft-power benchmarking tool rather than a legally binding ranking.

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**. RNI is a **multi-dimensional index**, not limited to environmental factors.

Statement 2 is **correct**: governance quality, social equity, and international responsibility are core pillars.

Statement 3 is **correct**: it has **normative and reputational value**, not legal enforceability.

Q4. Consider the following statements regarding the *Export Promotion Mission (EPM)*:

1. The Export Promotion Mission aims to integrate MSMEs into global value chains.
2. The Mission prioritises services exports over merchandise exports.
3. EPM seeks convergence of trade facilitation, logistics, and credit support mechanisms.

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**: MSME integration is a core objective.

Statement 2 is **incorrect**: EPM adopts a **sector-neutral approach**, covering both goods and services.

Statement 3 is **correct**: convergence of logistics, finance, and trade facilitation is central to EPM design.

Q5. Consider the following statements regarding *Parbati Giri*:

1. Parbati Giri is associated with grassroots-level social reform in eastern India.
2. Her work focused primarily on women's empowerment and education.
3. She was conferred national recognition post-Independence for her contribution to social service.
4. Her contributions are linked to environmental conservation movements.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two



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

Answer: (c)

Explanation:

Statements 1, 2 and 3 are **correct**. Parbati Giri was a noted Gandhian social worker from Odisha, known for women-centric and educational initiatives, and received national recognition for social service. Statement 4 is **incorrect**. Her work was primarily **social reform-oriented**, not environmental activism.

Q6. With reference to the Hooghly River, consider the following:

The Hooghly River:

- (a) Originates directly from the Teesta River in West Bengal
- (b) Is a distributary of the Ganga and flows entirely within West Bengal
- (c) Joins the Brahmaputra before draining into the Bay of Bengal
- (d) Is formed after the confluence of the Damodar and Rupnarayan rivers

Answer: (b)

Explanation:

The Hooghly is a **distributary of the Ganga**, branching near Farakka and flowing entirely through West Bengal before entering the Bay of Bengal.

It does not originate from the Teesta, nor does it join the Brahmaputra. Damodar and Rupnarayan are tributaries, not formative rivers.

DAILY PRACTICE QUESTIONS FOR MAINS ANSWER WRITING PRACTICE

Q1. GS-I (World History)

The French Revolution was not merely a political upheaval but a profound social transformation. Critically analyse its impact on European society in the 19th century.

Answer:

The French Revolution (1789) marked a decisive rupture in European history by dismantling the ancien régime and reconstituting society on principles of liberty, equality, and fraternity. While its immediate political consequences were turbulent, its **social legacy profoundly reshaped 19th-century Europe**.

First, the Revolution **destroyed feudal privileges**. Hereditary aristocratic dominance, clerical immunity, and feudal dues were abolished, leading to the rise of a **legal equality of citizens**. This directly inspired reforms across Europe, particularly in regions influenced by Napoleonic expansion, where serfdom was weakened and modern civil codes were introduced.



Second, the Revolution **empowered the bourgeoisie**. Property rights, free enterprise, and merit-based advancement replaced birth-based hierarchies. This transformation laid the social foundation for capitalism and industrialisation in the 19th century, especially in Western Europe.

Third, the Revolution **redefined the role of the individual**. Citizenship replaced subjecthood, and the idea of popular sovereignty became central. This encouraged mass political participation, growth of public opinion, and the emergence of political ideologies such as liberalism, socialism, and nationalism.

Fourth, it **challenged the authority of the Church**, promoting secularism. Civil marriage, state education, and confiscation of church property weakened religious dominance and encouraged rationalist and scientific thinking.



However, the Revolution also generated contradictions. The radical phase led to violence and instability, while women and colonial subjects were largely excluded from its promise of equality. Conservative backlash in Europe sought to contain its social effects, but could not reverse them.

In conclusion, the French Revolution **recast European society from feudal to modern**, planting irreversible social ideas that shaped the 19th century's struggles over democracy, rights, and nationhood.

Q2. GS-II (International Relations)

In a multipolar world order, India's strategic autonomy is both an opportunity and a challenge. Examine in the context of India's contemporary foreign policy.



Answer:

India's foreign policy has historically been guided by the principle of **strategic autonomy**, which aims to preserve independent decision-making while engaging multiple power centres. In today's **multipolar world**, this principle presents both significant opportunities and complex challenges.

On the opportunity side, multipolarity allows India to **diversify partnerships**. Engagement with the United States enhances technology and defence cooperation; ties with Russia ensure energy and military continuity; relations with Europe expand trade and climate collaboration; and outreach to the Global South reinforces leadership aspirations. This flexibility enhances India's bargaining power and global relevance.



Strategic autonomy also enables India to **avoid entanglement in rigid alliances**. India's participation in forums like QUAD or SCO reflects issue-based alignment rather than ideological bloc politics. This approach safeguards national interest in an uncertain global order marked by power transitions.

However, challenges are equally profound. Great power rivalries, particularly between the US and China, **narrow diplomatic space**. India faces pressure to take sides on issues like Ukraine, technology decoupling, and security architecture in the Indo-Pacific.

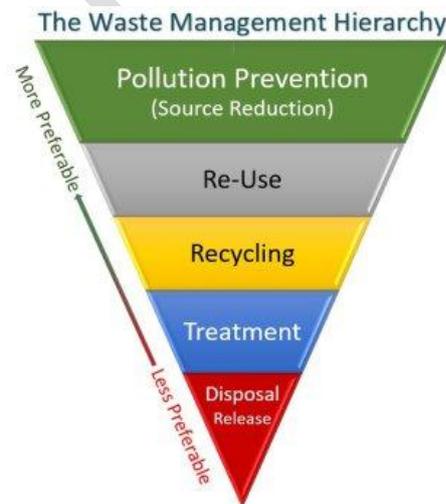
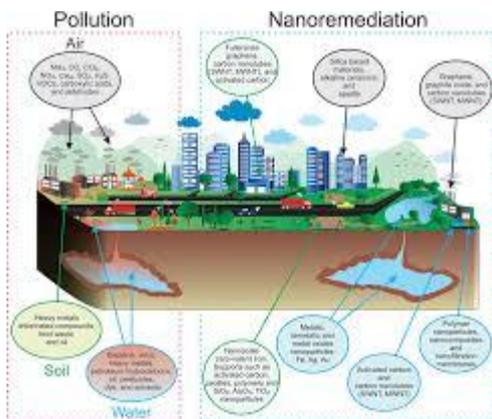
Economic interdependence further complicates autonomy. Dependence on global supply chains, energy imports, and foreign capital can constrain foreign policy choices. Additionally, balancing security cooperation with democratic values tests policy coherence.

Moreover, credibility is crucial. Strategic autonomy must not be perceived as ambiguity or opportunism, especially when India seeks leadership roles in global governance institutions.

In essence, India's strategic autonomy remains a **dynamic balancing act**—maximising engagement without surrendering independence. Its success depends on diplomatic agility, economic resilience, and consistent articulation of national interests.

Q3. GS-III (Environment)

Environmental Protection Funds represent a shift from regulation to remediation. Critically analyse their role in achieving sustainable development.



Answer:

Environmental Protection Funds signify an important evolution in environmental governance, moving beyond mere regulation towards **remediation, restoration, and accountability**. Anchored in principles such as “polluter pays” and “precautionary principle,” these funds aim to internalise environmental costs.

Their primary strength lies in **targeted remediation**. Funds collected from penalties, compensatory levies, or environmental cess can be channelled into restoring degraded ecosystems, cleaning polluted rivers, and rehabilitating affected communities. This bridges the gap between legal violations and ecological recovery.

Secondly, such funds promote **environmental justice**. Marginalised communities often bear disproportionate environmental burdens. Directed financial mechanisms can support health, livelihood, and rehabilitation measures, aligning environmental protection with social equity.



Third, Environmental Protection Funds enable **institutional flexibility**. Unlike conventional budgetary allocations, dedicated funds can be non-lapsable and project-specific, ensuring continuity in long-term restoration projects.

However, limitations remain. Weak governance, lack of transparency, and poor project monitoring can reduce effectiveness. If penalties are treated merely as a cost of doing business, deterrence weakens. Moreover, over-emphasis on remediation risks undermining preventive regulation.

For sustainable development, these funds must **complement**, not replace, strong environmental standards. Robust auditing, community participation, and scientific assessment are essential.

In conclusion, Environmental Protection Funds are valuable instruments, but their success depends on governance quality and integration with broader environmental policy frameworks.

Q4. GS–IV (Ethics)

Public administration must balance efficiency with empathy. Discuss this statement with suitable ethical frameworks and examples.



Answer:

Public administration operates at the intersection of **rule-based efficiency** and **human-centred empathy**. While efficiency ensures optimal use of resources, empathy ensures ethical legitimacy and public trust.

From a **utilitarian perspective**, efficiency maximises collective welfare by delivering services swiftly and cost-effectively. Timely infrastructure projects, digital service delivery, and outcome-based governance exemplify this approach.

However, **deontological ethics** emphasise duty and dignity. Citizens are not mere beneficiaries but rights-holders. Rigid efficiency without compassion can lead to exclusion, injustice, and alienation—especially for vulnerable groups.

Empathy allows administrators to understand contextual realities. For instance, flexibility in documentation requirements during disasters reflects ethical sensitivity without undermining institutional goals. Similarly, street-level bureaucrats often adapt rules to serve justice rather than mere compliance.

Virtue ethics integrates both dimensions. An ethical administrator cultivates prudence, compassion, and integrity—balancing procedural efficiency with moral judgement.



Yet, unchecked empathy may risk arbitrariness or favoritism. Therefore, empathy must operate **within constitutional values and institutional safeguards**.

In essence, effective public administration is not a choice between efficiency and empathy but a synthesis of both. Ethical governance demands systems that are efficient in delivery and humane in spirit.

Q5. Current Affairs

Why does SIR (Special Intensive Revision) verification need to be completely digitised? Examine its significance for electoral integrity and governance.

Answer:

Special Intensive Revision (SIR) of electoral rolls is crucial for ensuring **free, fair, and credible elections**. In an era of large-scale mobility and digital governance, complete digitisation of SIR has become imperative.

First, digitisation enhances **accuracy and transparency**. Manual verification is prone to duplication, deletion errors, and local bias. Digital databases with Aadhaar-linked or document-verified records reduce ghost voters and wrongful exclusions.

Second, a digital SIR improves **administrative efficiency**. Real-time data updating, automated cross-verification, and GIS-based mapping enable faster and more reliable roll revision, reducing dependence on manpower-intensive processes.

Third, it strengthens **electoral integrity**. Allegations of partisan manipulation during roll revisions undermine democratic trust. A transparent, auditable digital trail enhances institutional credibility and public confidence.

Fourth, digitisation promotes **inclusion and accessibility**. Migrants, urban poor, and young voters can update records remotely, reducing disenfranchisement caused by physical constraints.

However, challenges must be addressed. Data privacy, cybersecurity risks, and digital exclusion require safeguards. A robust legal framework, encryption standards, and offline assistance mechanisms are essential.

In conclusion, complete digitisation of SIR is not merely a technological upgrade but a democratic necessity—balancing integrity, efficiency, and inclusiveness in India's electoral process.

