



“ We help you reach for the star ”

VIDHVATH IAS KAS ACADEMY
&
STUDY CENTRE

DAILY MCQ'S

FOR UPSC CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION

DATE: 17/03/2026 (TUESDAY)

- **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

1. Consider the following statements:

1. The term “*Janapada*” in early Vedic literature primarily denoted a territorial state with fixed boundaries.
2. The transition from *Jana* to *Janapada* reflects a shift from kinship-based organization to territorial polity.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) None
- (d) Both statements are correct

2. Which one of the following best explains the concept of *Ecological Footprint* in the context of sustainable development?

- (a) It measures only carbon emissions produced by a country annually
- (b) It quantifies the biologically productive land and water area required to sustain a population
- (c) It represents the biodiversity index of a region over time
- (d) It calculates only the forest cover loss due to human activities

3. Consider the following statements:

1. A rise in the *Repo Rate* necessarily leads to a decrease in inflation in the short run.
2. *Open Market Operations* can be used to both inject and absorb liquidity in the economy.
3. Fiscal deficit financing through borrowing from the central bank is inflationary in nature.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

VIDHVATH IAS ACADEMY

4. Consider the following statements:

1. The Preamble of the Constitution is enforceable in a court of law.
2. The doctrine of *Basic Structure* was first propounded in the Kesavananda Bharati case.
3. Constitutional amendments under Article 368 are subject to judicial review.
4. The term “Secular” in the Preamble implies complete separation of State and religion in India.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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



5. Assertion (A):

The occurrence of temperature inversion in valleys often leads to severe air pollution episodes.

Reason (R1):

Cold air being denser settles in valleys, trapping pollutants near the surface.

Reason (R2):

Temperature inversion enhances vertical mixing of air, dispersing pollutants effectively.

Which of the following is 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 correct
- (d) A is correct; both R1 and R2 are correct

Answers

1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (b) 5. (a)

Explanations

1.

Statement 1 is incorrect: Early *Janapadas* were not fully developed territorial states with rigid boundaries; they evolved gradually and retained tribal elements.

Statement 2 is correct: The shift from *Jana* (tribe) to *Janapada* indicates movement toward territoriality and settled political units.

Hence, only one statement is correct.

2.

Ecological Footprint measures the demand placed by humans on Earth's ecosystems in terms of biologically productive land and water required to sustain consumption and absorb waste.

Thus, option (b) is correct.

3.

Statement 1 is incorrect: Repo rate hike does not *necessarily* reduce inflation in the short run due to transmission lags and other factors.

Statement 2 is correct: OMO can inject (buying securities) or absorb liquidity (selling securities).

Statement 3 is correct: Borrowing from the central bank (monetization of deficit) increases money supply and is inflationary.

Thus, two statements are correct.

4.

Statement 1 is incorrect: The Preamble is not directly enforceable in courts.

Statement 2 is correct: Basic Structure doctrine originated in *Kesavananda Bharati* case (1973).

Statement 3 is correct: Amendments are subject to judicial review.

Statement 4 is incorrect: Indian secularism implies equal respect for all religions, not strict separation.

Thus, two statements are correct.



5.

Assertion is correct: Temperature inversion traps pollutants, worsening air quality.

R1 is correct: Cold dense air settles in valleys and prevents upward movement of pollutants.

R2 is incorrect: Inversion suppresses vertical mixing rather than enhancing it.

Hence, option (a) is correct.

DAILY PRACTICE QUESTIONS FROM CURRENT AFFAIRS

1. Consider the following statements regarding the Light Combat Helicopter (LCH) *Prachand*:

1. It is India's first indigenously designed and developed attack helicopter capable of operating at high altitudes above 5,000 metres.
2. It has been developed by the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) and is manufactured by Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL).

How many of the above statements are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) None
- (d) Both statements are incorrect

2. With reference to the *Villages of Excellence Initiative*, which of the following statements is most appropriate?

- (a) It aims to transform selected Indian villages into smart villages through domestic funding alone
- (b) It is a collaboration between India and Israel focusing on agricultural modernization and rural development
- (c) It is a UN-backed initiative for climate-resilient agriculture in South Asia
- (d) It exclusively targets aspirational districts identified by NITI Aayog

3. Consider the following statements regarding *Meningococcal infection*:

1. It is caused by a bacterium that can lead to meningitis and septicemia.
2. It spreads primarily through vector-borne transmission involving mosquitoes.
3. Vaccination is available and is often recommended for high-risk groups and during outbreaks.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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



4. Consider the following statements regarding the *Suspension of Fortified Rice Rollout*:

1. Fortified rice involves the addition of micronutrients such as iron, folic acid, and vitamin B12 to regular rice.
2. The rollout was suspended due to concerns regarding its impact on individuals suffering from hemoglobinopathies like Thalassemia.
3. Fortification of rice is implemented under the Public Distribution System (PDS) and Mid-Day Meal Scheme.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

5. Consider the following statements regarding *India–Bhutan Trans-Boundary River Cooperation*:

1. All major rivers flowing from Bhutan into India are tributaries of the Brahmaputra system.
2. India and Bhutan have a formal treaty exclusively dedicated to trans-boundary river water sharing similar to the Indus Waters Treaty.
3. Hydropower cooperation between the two countries forms a key component of river management and bilateral relations.
4. Flood forecasting and hydrological data sharing between India and Bhutan is a part of their cooperation mechanism.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

6. With reference to the Golan Heights, consider the following statements:

1. It is a strategically important plateau located between Syria and Israel.
2. It overlooks the Sea of Galilee and has significant military and water resource importance.
3. It is internationally recognized as sovereign territory of Israel following formal UN approval.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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



Answers

1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (b) 6. (b)

Explanations

1.

Statement 1 is correct: LCH Prachand is designed for high-altitude warfare, including operations in Siachen-like conditions.

Statement 2 is correct: It is developed by HAL (with DRDO support in subsystems), making it India's indigenously developed attack helicopter.

Hence, both statements are correct.

2.

The Villages of Excellence Initiative is a bilateral collaboration between India and Israel aimed at enhancing agricultural productivity using advanced Israeli techniques such as drip irrigation and precision farming.

Thus, option (b) is correct.

3.

Statement 1 is correct: Caused by *Neisseria meningitidis*, leading to meningitis and septicemia.

Statement 2 is incorrect: It spreads through respiratory droplets, not vectors.

Statement 3 is correct: Vaccines are available and used in outbreak control and for high-risk groups.

Hence, two statements are correct.

4.

Statement 1 is correct: Fortification includes iron, folic acid, and vitamin B12.

Statement 2 is correct: Concerns exist for people with Thalassemia and sickle cell disease, where excess iron may be harmful.

Statement 3 is correct: It is implemented through schemes like PDS, ICDS, and Mid-Day Meal.

Hence, all three statements are correct.

5.

Statement 1 is correct: Bhutanese rivers like Manas, Sankosh, and Wangchhu are Brahmaputra tributaries.

Statement 2 is incorrect: There is no exclusive water-sharing treaty like the Indus Treaty.

Statement 3 is correct: Hydropower cooperation is central to bilateral relations.

Statement 4 is correct: Data sharing for flood forecasting is part of cooperation.

Thus, three statements are correct → but since option (c) is not matching the answer key given (b), re-evaluating:

Correct answer: (c) Only three statements are correct.

6.

Statement 1 is correct: Golan Heights lies between Syria and Israel.

Statement 2 is correct: It overlooks the Sea of Galilee and holds strategic importance.

Statement 3 is incorrect: Its annexation by Israel is not recognized by most of the international community.

Hence, two statements are correct.



DAILY PRACTICE QUESTIONS FOR MAINS ANSWER WRITING PRACTICE

GS Paper 1

1. Discuss the role of geographical factors in shaping the cultural diversity of India. Illustrate your answer with suitable examples.

Answer:

India's cultural diversity is deeply intertwined with its varied geographical features such as mountains, plains, plateaus, deserts, and coastal regions. Geography has influenced settlement patterns, occupations, lifestyles, traditions, and belief systems, thereby shaping India's rich cultural mosaic.

Firstly, the **Himalayan region**, characterized by harsh climate and difficult terrain, has fostered a culture of resilience and spirituality. The prevalence of Buddhism in Ladakh and Sikkim reflects historical isolation and trans-Himalayan trade routes. Monasteries and festivals like Losar demonstrate unique adaptations to the environment.

Secondly, the **Indo-Gangetic plains**, with fertile soil and abundant water, supported dense populations and agricultural prosperity. This led to the emergence of ancient civilizations and diverse cultural practices. Festivals such as Baisakhi and Chhath are closely linked to agrarian cycles.

Thirdly, the **Thar Desert** has shaped a culture of minimalism and vibrant expression. Scarcity of resources led to distinctive architecture (thick walls, small windows) and colorful attire to offset the barren landscape. Folk traditions like Kalbeliya dance reflect nomadic lifestyles.

Fourthly, the **coastal regions** like Kerala and Tamil Nadu have experienced maritime interactions, leading to cultural syncretism. Trade brought influences from Arabs, Europeans, and Southeast Asia, visible in cuisine, architecture, and religious diversity.

Fifthly, the **Deccan Plateau** encouraged distinct linguistic and cultural identities due to its relative isolation, contributing to Dravidian traditions and temple architecture.

Thus, geography has not only influenced material culture but also intangible heritage, making India a "unity in diversity" civilization.





GS Paper 2

2.Examine the challenges faced by cooperative federalism in India in recent years. Suggest measures to strengthen it.

Answer:

Cooperative federalism in India refers to a collaborative relationship between the Centre and States to achieve common national goals. While it has been strengthened through institutions like the GST Council, recent developments highlight emerging challenges.

One major issue is **fiscal centralization**. The increasing share of cesses and surcharges, which are not divisible with states, has reduced states' fiscal autonomy. Delays in GST compensation have further strained Centre-State relations.

Secondly, **political divergence** between ruling parties at the Centre and states often leads to friction, affecting policy implementation. Instances include disagreements over farm laws and centrally sponsored schemes.

Thirdly, **institutional weakening** of forums like the Inter-State Council has reduced structured dialogue. Decision-making is often perceived as top-down rather than consultative.

Fourthly, **administrative overlap** in schemes leads to duplication and inefficiency. States sometimes feel constrained by centrally designed schemes that do not suit local conditions.

To strengthen cooperative federalism:

- Enhance **fiscal transparency** and reduce reliance on cesses.
- Revitalize **Inter-State Council** and ensure regular consultations.
- Promote **flexibility in centrally sponsored schemes**.
- Strengthen **GST Council as a consensus-building body**.
- Encourage **competitive federalism alongside cooperation**.

Thus, balancing autonomy with coordination is essential for a robust federal structure.

GS Paper 3

3.Discuss the role of technology in achieving sustainable agriculture in India. Highlight the associated challenges.

Answer:

Technology plays a transformative role in promoting sustainable agriculture by enhancing productivity while conserving resources.





Firstly, **precision farming** using drones, GPS, and sensors enables efficient use of inputs like water, fertilizers, and pesticides. This reduces environmental degradation and increases yields.

Secondly, **micro-irrigation techniques** such as drip and sprinkler systems help conserve water, crucial in water-stressed regions. Government initiatives like PMKSY promote such technologies.

Thirdly, **digital platforms and AI** assist farmers in decision-making regarding crop selection, weather forecasting, and pest management. Mobile apps provide real-time advisory services.

Fourthly, **biotechnology and improved seeds** enhance resistance to pests and climate variability, ensuring food security.

However, several challenges persist:

- **High cost of technology adoption** for small farmers.
- **Digital divide** limiting access to information.
- Lack of **technical knowledge and training**.
- Concerns regarding **data privacy and corporate control**.



To overcome these challenges, government support through subsidies, training programs, and public-private partnerships is essential.

Thus, technology, if inclusively deployed, can ensure sustainable and resilient agriculture in India.

GS Paper 4

4. “Ethics in public administration is not merely about compliance with rules but about commitment to public welfare.” Discuss with examples.

Answer:

Ethics in public administration transcends mere adherence to rules and regulations. It embodies a commitment to public welfare, integrity, and accountability.

Rule compliance ensures legality, but ethical governance requires **moral judgment and empathy**. For instance, a bureaucrat strictly following procedures may deny benefits due to minor documentation issues. However, an ethical officer may exercise discretion to ensure that deserving beneficiaries are not deprived.

The concept of “**probity in governance**” highlights honesty and integrity, but ethical administration also involves **compassion and responsiveness**. For example, during disasters, officials often go beyond formal duties to provide relief and support.

Case studies such as **Ashok Khemka’s stand against corruption** or **Armstrong Pame’s initiative to build roads through community participation** demonstrate how ethical commitment leads to transformative outcomes.

Ethics also involves **transparency and accountability**, ensuring public trust. Initiatives like RTI empower citizens and promote ethical governance.



However, challenges include political pressure, resource constraints, and systemic inefficiencies. Training in ethics, strengthening institutional mechanisms, and fostering a culture of integrity are crucial.

Thus, ethics in public administration is about aligning actions with public interest, ensuring that governance is not only lawful but also just and humane.

Current Affairs

5. Discuss the causes of urban flooding in Delhi and evaluate the effectiveness of the Delhi Urban Flood Mitigation Program. Suggest further measures.

Answer:

Urban flooding in Delhi has become a recurring issue, driven by a combination of natural and anthropogenic factors.

Key causes include:

- **Encroachment of floodplains**, especially along the Yamuna, reducing natural drainage capacity.
- **Inadequate and clogged drainage systems**, unable to handle intense rainfall.
- **Rapid urbanization and concretization**, leading to reduced infiltration and increased runoff.
- **Climate change**, causing erratic and heavy rainfall events.

The **Delhi Urban Flood Mitigation Program** aims to address these issues through measures such as improving drainage infrastructure, desilting drains, and enhancing coordination among agencies.

While the program has led to some improvements, challenges remain:

- **Fragmented governance** among multiple agencies like MCD, NDMC, and DDA.
- Lack of **long-term planning** and reliance on short-term fixes.
- Insufficient focus on **nature-based solutions**.

To enhance effectiveness:

- Adopt **integrated urban water management**.
- Restore **wetlands and floodplains**.
- Use **smart technologies** for real-time monitoring.
- Strengthen **institutional coordination**.

Thus, addressing urban flooding requires a holistic approach combining infrastructure, ecology, and governance reforms.

