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VIDHVATH IAS KAS ACADEMY
&
STUDY CENTRE

DAILY MCQ'S

FOR UPSC CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION

DATE: 19/03/2026 (THURSDAY)

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



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DAILY PRACTICE QUESTIONS FROM STATIC PART

1. With reference to the nationalist movement in India, consider the following statements:

1. The Non-Cooperation Movement was formally withdrawn immediately after the Chauri Chaura incident without consulting the Congress Working Committee.
2. The Swaraj Party was formed primarily to contest elections under the Government of India Act, 1919 and obstruct colonial governance from within legislative councils.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Both
- (c) None
- (d) Cannot be determined

2. Which one of the following best describes the concept of “edge effect” in ecology?

- (a) Increase in species diversity at the boundary between two ecosystems
- (b) Gradual disappearance of species due to habitat fragmentation
- (c) Uniform distribution of species across a homogeneous habitat
- (d) Reduction in biodiversity due to invasive species dominance

3. With reference to national income accounting in India, consider the following statements:

1. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at market prices includes indirect taxes but excludes subsidies.
2. Net National Product (NNP) at factor cost is always lower than GDP at market prices.
3. Personal income includes transfer payments but excludes undistributed corporate profits.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

4. With reference to the Indian Constitution, consider the following statements:

1. The Preamble is not enforceable in a court of law but can be used as an aid in constitutional interpretation.
2. Fundamental Duties are enforceable by courts through writ jurisdiction.



3. The concept of “Procedure Established by Law” was adopted from the Constitution of the United States.
4. The Directive Principles of State Policy are non-justiciable but fundamental in the governance of the country.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

5. Consider the following statements:

Assertion (A): Regions near the equator experience low annual temperature range.

Reason 1 (R1): The angle of incidence of solar radiation remains nearly constant throughout the year.

Reason 2 (R2): The duration of day and night does not vary significantly across seasons.

Which one of the following is correct?

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

Answers

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

Explanations

1.

Statement 1 is incorrect. Although Mahatma Gandhi took the decision to withdraw the Non-Cooperation Movement after the Chauri Chaura incident (1922), it was not done arbitrarily; it was ratified by the Congress leadership, though controversial.

Statement 2 is correct. The Swaraj Party (C.R. Das, Motilal Nehru) aimed to enter legislative councils to obstruct British policies from within.

→ Hence, only one statement is correct.



2.

The “edge effect” refers to increased biodiversity at the boundary (ecotone) between two ecosystems, such as forest and grassland. These areas support species from both ecosystems plus unique edge species.

→ Correct answer is (a).

3.

Statement 1 is correct: $GDP \text{ at market price} = GDP \text{ at factor cost} + \text{indirect taxes} - \text{subsidies}$.

Statement 2 is incorrect: NNP at factor cost may not always be lower; relation depends on taxes, subsidies, and depreciation. The statement is absolute, hence wrong.

Statement 3 is correct: Personal income includes transfer payments and excludes undistributed profits.

→ Hence, only two statements are correct.

4.

Statement 1 is correct: Preamble is non-justiciable but aids interpretation (Kesavananda Bharati case).

Statement 2 is incorrect: Fundamental Duties are non-enforceable.

Statement 3 is incorrect: “Procedure Established by Law” is borrowed from Japan, not the USA.

Statement 4 is correct: DPSPs are non-justiciable but fundamental in governance.

→ Hence, only two statements are correct.

5.

Assertion is correct: Equatorial regions have minimal temperature variation annually.

R1 is correct: Sun’s rays are nearly vertical throughout the year.

R2 is also correct: Day and night duration remains nearly equal year-round.

Both reasons independently and collectively explain the assertion.

→ Correct answer is (a).

DAILY PRACTICE QUESTIONS FROM CURRENT AFFAIRS

1. With reference to the recently reported **Shtil missile system**, consider the following statements:

1. It is a naval surface-to-air missile system designed to provide area air defence against multiple aerial threats.
2. It is jointly developed by India and Israel as a derivative of the Barak missile system.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Both



- (c) None
- (d) Cannot be determined

2. Consider the following:

The **Dusky Eagle-Owl** is best described as:

- (a) A nocturnal raptor endemic to Southeast Asia forests
- (b) A migratory bird species found in Arctic tundra regions
- (c) A diurnal scavenger commonly found in African savannas
- (d) A marine bird adapted to coastal ecosystems

3. With reference to **Megalithic Rock-Cut Chambers** in India, consider the following statements:

- 1. These are funerary structures associated with Iron Age societies and are often found in peninsular India.
- 2. They were exclusively constructed using dressed stone masonry above the ground surface.
- 3. Grave goods such as pottery, iron tools, and ornaments are commonly associated with these chambers.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

4. With reference to **Operation Sankalp**, consider the following statements:

- 1. It was launched by India to ensure the security of its maritime trade routes in the Persian Gulf and adjoining regions.
- 2. The operation involves escorting Indian-flagged vessels through high-risk maritime zones.
- 3. It is conducted under a United Nations mandate for anti-piracy operations.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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



5. With reference to the **WTO's 14th Ministerial Conference (MC14)**, consider the following statements:

1. Ministerial Conferences are the highest decision-making bodies of the WTO and are held biennially.
2. Decisions in WTO Ministerial Conferences are generally taken by a simple majority voting system.
3. Issues related to fisheries subsidies and dispute settlement reforms have been central to recent Ministerial Conferences.
4. All WTO members are required to ratify Ministerial decisions through their domestic legislatures before implementation.

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 **Strait of Hormuz**, consider the following statements:

1. It connects the Persian Gulf with the Gulf of Oman and further to the Arabian Sea.
2. It lies entirely within the territorial waters of Iran.
3. It is one of the world's most critical chokepoints for global oil trade.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

Answers

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



Explanations

1.

Statement 1 is correct: Shtil is a naval surface-to-air missile system used for fleet air defence.

Statement 2 is incorrect: It is of Russian origin (derivative of Buk system), not Indo-Israeli (Barak is separate).

→ Only one correct.

2.

Dusky Eagle-Owl is a nocturnal raptor found in dense forests of Southeast Asia, known for its large size and distinctive calls.

→ Correct answer is (a).

3.

Statement 1 is correct: Megalithic rock-cut chambers are burial structures linked with Iron Age cultures, especially in South India.

Statement 2 is incorrect: They are often subterranean or rock-cut, not exclusively above-ground masonry.

Statement 3 is correct: Grave goods like pottery and iron implements are typical.

→ Only two correct.

4.

Statement 1 is correct: Operation Sankalp ensures safe passage of Indian shipping in Gulf region.

Statement 2 is correct: Escort missions are a key component.

Statement 3 is incorrect: It is an independent Indian naval operation, not under UN mandate.

→ Only two correct.

5.

Statement 1 is correct: MC is the top decision-making body, usually held every two years.

Statement 2 is incorrect: WTO decisions are generally by consensus, not simple majority.

Statement 3 is correct: Fisheries subsidies and dispute settlement are key issues.

Statement 4 is incorrect: Not all decisions require domestic ratification in all members.

→ Only two correct.

6.

Statement 1 is correct: It connects Persian Gulf to Gulf of Oman.

Statement 2 is incorrect: It is bordered by Iran and Oman (not entirely Iran).

Statement 3 is correct: It is a crucial global oil chokepoint.

→ Only two correct.



DAILY PRACTICE QUESTIONS FOR MAINS ANSWER WRITING PRACTICE

All Questions

1. “The rise of nationalism in India was not merely a political movement but also a social and cultural awakening.”

Discuss in the context of early nationalist phase.

2. “Parliamentary sovereignty in India is balanced by constitutional supremacy.”

Examine the statement with suitable examples.

3. “Inclusive growth in India requires a balance between economic development and environmental sustainability.”

Analyse with reference to recent policy initiatives.

4. “Ethical governance is not only about adherence to rules but also about moral responsibility towards society.”

Discuss with suitable examples.

5. India’s emerging framework for cloud computing, data centres, and ethical AI reflects a shift towards digital sovereignty and responsible innovation.

Critically examine.

All Answers

1.



THE FIRST INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS, 1885.



The rise of nationalism in India during the late 19th and early 20th centuries cannot be understood merely as a political resistance against colonial rule; it was deeply intertwined with social reform and cultural revival.

In the early nationalist phase (Moderate phase, 1885–1905), leaders such as Dadabhai Naoroji, Gopal Krishna Gokhale, and Surendranath Banerjee emphasized constitutional methods. However, their efforts also laid the foundation for a broader awakening. Social reform movements led by figures like Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar challenged orthodox practices, thereby fostering rational thinking and modern consciousness.

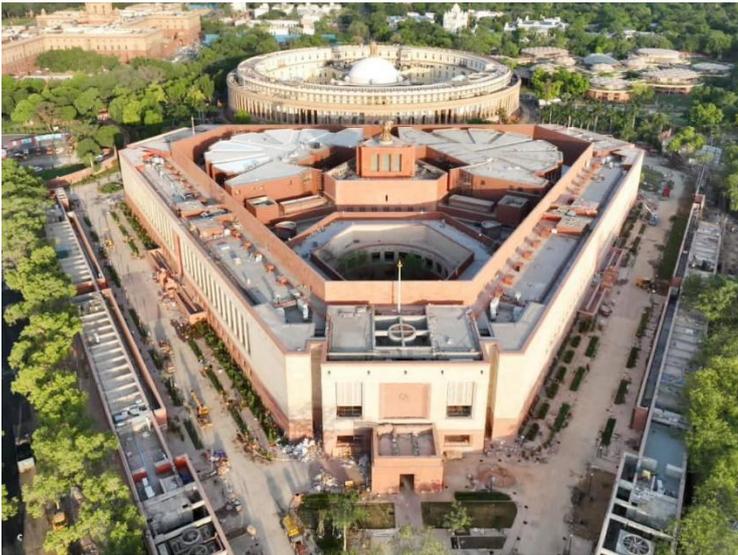
Culturally, nationalism found expression through literature, art, and symbolism. Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay's "Vande Mataram" became a unifying force. The rediscovery of India's ancient heritage instilled pride among people. This cultural assertion was crucial in countering colonial narratives of Indian inferiority.

The Swadeshi Movement (1905) further demonstrated how economic nationalism blended with social mobilization. Boycott of foreign goods was not just economic resistance but also a social movement that involved women, students, and rural populations.

Thus, nationalism evolved as a multidimensional phenomenon—political, social, and cultural—creating a collective identity that transcended regional and communal divisions. It prepared the ground for mass movements in later phases.



2.



India adopts a unique constitutional framework where parliamentary sovereignty coexists with constitutional supremacy.

Unlike the British system, where Parliament is supreme, India follows a written Constitution which is the supreme law of the land. Parliament derives its authority from the Constitution and must operate within its limits.

This balance is ensured through judicial review. The Supreme Court and High Courts can invalidate laws that violate constitutional provisions. The landmark Kesavananda Bharati case (1973) introduced the “Basic Structure Doctrine,” which restricts Parliament’s power to amend essential features of the Constitution such as democracy, secularism, and federalism.

At the same time, Parliament enjoys significant powers. It can amend the Constitution under Article 368, legislate on Union and Concurrent subjects, and exercise control over the executive. For instance, amendments like the 42nd and 44th Amendments show Parliament’s dynamic role.



Thus, India does not follow absolute parliamentary sovereignty but a system of limited sovereignty under constitutional supremacy. This ensures a system of checks and balances, preventing authoritarianism while enabling governance flexibility.

3.



Largest Solar Power Plant in India



Inclusive growth in India aims to ensure that the benefits of economic development reach all sections of society while preserving environmental sustainability.

Rapid industrialization and urbanization have contributed to economic growth but have also led to environmental degradation, including air pollution, deforestation, and water scarcity. Therefore, balancing growth with sustainability is essential.

Government initiatives such as the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC), promotion of renewable energy (especially solar energy), and schemes like PM-KUSUM for farmers reflect efforts to integrate sustainability with development.



Similarly, policies promoting electric vehicles (EVs), waste management, and green infrastructure indicate a shift towards environmentally conscious growth. Programs like MGNREGA also contribute by creating rural assets while providing employment.

However, challenges remain. Development projects often lead to displacement of marginalized communities, and environmental regulations are sometimes diluted for economic gains.

Thus, inclusive growth requires a holistic approach that integrates economic, social, and environmental dimensions. Sustainable development is not a constraint but a prerequisite for long-term prosperity.

4.

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Where transparency is not upheld as a value of public decision-making, citizens are at a disadvantage.

In August, IFF filed 64 RTI applications with various public authorities across India.



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Ethical governance goes beyond mere compliance with laws; it involves a commitment to moral values such as integrity, empathy, accountability, and public welfare.

Rules and regulations provide a framework for governance, but they cannot cover every situation. Ethical dilemmas often arise where legal provisions may be insufficient. In such cases, moral responsibility guides decision-making.

For example, a civil servant implementing welfare schemes must ensure not only procedural correctness but also fairness and compassion towards beneficiaries. Similarly, during crises like natural disasters, ethical governance demands prioritizing human lives over bureaucratic procedures.

Transparency initiatives like the Right to Information (RTI) Act promote accountability, but their effectiveness depends on the ethical conduct of officials. Corruption, even if technically legal loopholes are exploited, violates ethical standards.

Ethical governance also fosters public trust. When citizens perceive fairness and integrity in administration, it strengthens democratic legitimacy.

Thus, ethical governance integrates legal compliance with moral responsibility, ensuring that governance is not only efficient but also just and humane.

5.





India's new standards for cloud computing, data centres, and ethical AI signify a strategic shift towards digital sovereignty and responsible technological development.

With increasing digitization, data has become a critical resource. The establishment of domestic data centres and cloud infrastructure aims to reduce dependence on foreign entities and enhance data security. Policies promoting data localization ensure that sensitive data remains within national jurisdiction.

In the field of Artificial Intelligence, India is emphasizing ethical frameworks to address concerns such as bias, privacy, and accountability. Initiatives align with global principles like transparency, fairness, and inclusivity.

Moreover, standards for data centres focus on energy efficiency and sustainability, addressing environmental concerns associated with large-scale digital infrastructure.

However, challenges persist. Strict data localization may increase costs for businesses and affect innovation. Balancing regulation with technological growth is crucial.

India's approach reflects an attempt to harmonize technological advancement with ethical considerations and national interests. By promoting responsible AI and secure digital infrastructure, India is positioning itself as a leader in the global digital economy.

Thus, these standards represent not only regulatory measures but also a vision for a secure, ethical, and self-reliant digital future.

All Explanations (Approach Guidance)

1. Focus on multidimensional nationalism—political + social + cultural.
2. Use comparison (UK vs India) + case laws.
3. Balance answer: growth vs environment + schemes.
4. Use examples to show ethics beyond law.
5. Link current affairs with concepts like sovereignty, AI ethics, and governance.