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VIDHVATH IAS KAS ACADEMY & STUDY CENTRE

DAILY MCQ'S

FOR UPSC CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION

DATE: 21/03/2026 (SATURDAY)

- **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 agrarian policies in late colonial India:

1. The commercialization of agriculture in the late 19th century was entirely driven by British revenue demands, leaving no role for indigenous market forces.
2. The Deccan Riots of 1875 reflected tensions arising from the penetration of moneylenders into rural credit structures.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

Q2. Which one of the following best explains the concept of “ecological succession” in a disturbed ecosystem?

- (a) A linear and irreversible replacement of species culminating in a stable climax community
- (b) A cyclical process of species replacement influenced by both biotic and abiotic factors
- (c) A process driven exclusively by climatic factors without species interaction
- (d) A sudden and unpredictable change in species composition without identifiable stages

Q3. Consider the following statements regarding monetary policy transmission in India:

1. A reduction in the policy repo rate necessarily leads to an immediate decline in lending rates across all commercial banks.
2. The presence of high non-performing assets (NPAs) can weaken the transmission of monetary policy.
3. The external benchmark lending rate system was introduced to improve transparency and speed of transmission.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

Q4. Consider the following statements regarding constitutional provisions and their interpretation:

1. The doctrine of basic structure is explicitly mentioned in the Constitution of India.
2. The Supreme Court can review constitutional amendments under its power of judicial review.
3. Fundamental Duties are enforceable by courts in the same manner as Fundamental Rights.
4. The Preamble has been held to be a part of the Constitution by the Supreme Court.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- (a) Only one



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

Q5. Assertion (A): Tropical cyclones weaken rapidly after making landfall.

Reason (R1): They lose access to the latent heat supplied by warm ocean waters.

Reason (R2): Increased surface friction over land disrupts the cyclone's circulation.

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, but only R1 explains A
- (c) A is correct, but only R2 explains A
- (d) A is incorrect, but both R1 and R2 are correct

Answers

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

Explanations

Q1.
Statement 1 is incorrect because commercialization of agriculture was not solely driven by British policies; indigenous traders, demand patterns, and global markets also played a role.
Statement 2 is correct as the Deccan Riots were largely due to exploitative moneylending practices and agrarian distress.
→ Only one statement is correct.

Q2.
Ecological succession is not strictly linear or irreversible; it involves dynamic interactions and can be influenced by disturbances.
Option (b) correctly captures its cyclical and multi-factor nature, unlike (a), which overemphasizes determinism.

Q3.
Statement 1 is incorrect because transmission is often delayed due to structural rigidities in banking.
Statement 2 is correct—high NPAs reduce banks' willingness to pass on rate cuts.
Statement 3 is correct—the external benchmark system (like linking to repo rate) was introduced to improve transmission.
→ Only two statements are correct.

Q4.
Statement 1 is incorrect—the basic structure doctrine is a judicial creation, not explicitly stated in the Constitution.
Statement 2 is correct—the Supreme Court can review amendments (Kesavananda Bharati case).
Statement 3 is incorrect—Fundamental Duties are non-justiciable.
Statement 4 is correct—the Preamble is part of the Constitution (Kesavananda Bharati).
→ Only two statements are correct.



Q5.

The assertion is correct—cyclones weaken over land.

R1 is correct because loss of warm ocean energy reduces cyclone intensity.

R2 is also correct as land friction disrupts circulation.

Both reasons independently and collectively explain the assertion.

DAILY PRACTICE QUESTIONS FROM CURRENT AFFAIRS

Q1. Consider the following statements regarding Bronze Art in India:

1. The lost-wax technique (cire perdue) used in ancient Indian bronze casting ensures that each sculpture produced is unique.
2. The Chola bronzes were primarily temple icons meant for ritual processions rather than static worship.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

Q2. With reference to the “Moonshot Projects” often discussed in technological and policy discourse, which one of the following best describes their essential characteristic?

- (a) Incremental innovations aimed at improving existing systems with minimal risk
- (b) High-risk, high-reward initiatives targeting breakthrough solutions to complex problems
- (c) Government-funded projects limited strictly to space exploration missions
- (d) Projects focused exclusively on commercial profitability in the short term

Q3. Consider the following statements regarding the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS):

1. UNCLOS defines the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) as extending up to 200 nautical miles from the baseline.
2. All member states of the United Nations are automatically parties to UNCLOS.
3. The International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (ITLOS) adjudicates disputes arising under UNCLOS.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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



Q4. Consider the following statements regarding Project HANUMAN:

1. It is associated with the development of indigenous high-performance computing or AI-based language models.
2. It aims to promote multilingual digital accessibility across Indian languages.
3. It is implemented under the Ministry of Defence with a focus on cybersecurity applications.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

Q5. Consider the following statements regarding the Golestan Palace:

1. It is located in Tehran and is recognized as a UNESCO World Heritage Site.
2. It represents a synthesis of Persian architecture with significant European influences during the Qajar era.
3. It served as the administrative and ceremonial seat of power for multiple Persian dynasties including the Safavids.
4. The palace complex is entirely constructed using marble and lacks decorative tile work.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

Q6. With reference to Finland, consider the following statements:

1. It shares a land border with Russia to its east.
2. It lies entirely north of the Arctic Circle.
3. It is bordered by the Baltic Sea to its southwest.
4. Its capital Helsinki is located on the western coast of the country.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

Answers

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



Explanations

- Q1.**
Statement 1 is correct—the lost-wax technique creates a unique mold that is destroyed after casting, ensuring no two bronzes are identical.
Statement 2 is also correct—Chola bronzes were designed for mobility and ritual use in processions.
- Q2.**
Moonshot projects are characterized by ambitious, high-risk, high-reward innovation aimed at solving grand challenges (e.g., climate change, AI breakthroughs), not incremental or purely commercial goals.
- Q3.**
Statement 1 is correct—EEZ extends up to 200 nautical miles.
Statement 2 is incorrect—not all UN members have ratified UNCLOS (e.g., the USA).
Statement 3 is correct—ITLOS is a dispute resolution body under UNCLOS.
- Q4.**
Statement 1 is correct—Project HANUMAN is linked with advanced AI/language model initiatives.
Statement 2 is correct—it focuses on multilingual accessibility in Indian languages.
Statement 3 is incorrect—it is not a defence or cybersecurity-specific project.
- Q5.**
Statement 1 is correct—Golestan Palace is in Tehran and is a UNESCO site.
Statement 2 is correct—it reflects Persian-European architectural fusion of the Qajar period.
Statement 3 is incorrect—it is mainly associated with the Qajar dynasty, not multiple dynasties like Safavids in this context.
Statement 4 is incorrect—the palace is famous for intricate tile work, not absence of it.
- Q6.**
Statement 1 is correct—Finland shares a border with Russia.
Statement 2 is incorrect—only part of Finland lies north of the Arctic Circle.
Statement 3 is correct—it borders the Baltic Sea.
Statement 4 is incorrect—Helsinki is on the southern coast, not western.
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DAILY PRACTICE QUESTIONS FOR MAINS ANSWER WRITING PRACTICE

Q1. Examine the role of colonial urbanisation in reshaping the socio-economic structure of Indian cities. How did it differ from pre-colonial urbanisation patterns?

Answer:

Colonial urbanisation in India marked a decisive shift from the organic and culturally embedded urban forms of the pre-colonial period to a more segmented, function-driven, and globally integrated urban system. Pre-colonial cities such as Mughal Delhi or Vijayanagara were primarily political, religious, and artisanal centres, evolving gradually with local economies and social hierarchies. In contrast, colonial urbanisation was shaped by the imperatives of imperial control, trade, and resource extraction.

Firstly, colonial cities like Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras were developed as port cities integrated into the global capitalist economy. Their growth was externally oriented, serving British commercial interests rather than indigenous needs. This marked a clear departure from pre-colonial cities, which were largely inward-looking and regionally connected.

Secondly, colonial urbanisation introduced spatial segregation. The emergence of “White Towns” and “Black Towns” reflected racial hierarchies. Civil Lines, cantonments, and hill stations were designed exclusively for Europeans, whereas indigenous populations were confined to overcrowded native quarters. Such rigid segregation was absent in pre-colonial urban centres.

Thirdly, infrastructure development under colonial rule—railways, telegraphs, and ports—facilitated resource extraction rather than balanced urban growth. These developments reoriented urban economies toward export-led growth, often at the cost of traditional industries.

However, colonial urbanisation also led to the rise of new social classes, including a Western-educated middle class, which later played a crucial role in nationalist movements.

In conclusion, colonial urbanisation was fundamentally different in its intent, structure, and outcomes. While pre-colonial cities evolved organically, colonial cities were imposed constructs serving imperial interests, leaving a lasting imprint on India’s urban landscape.

Q2. Discuss the significance of pressure groups in Indian democracy. Evaluate their role in shaping public policy.

Answer:

Pressure groups are non-governmental organisations that seek to influence public policy without directly seeking political power. In a diverse democracy like India, they serve as vital intermediaries between citizens and the state.

Their significance lies in enhancing participatory democracy. By articulating specific interests—such as farmers, workers, environmentalists, or industry groups—they ensure that diverse voices are represented in policymaking. For instance, farmers’ unions have played a critical role in influencing agricultural policies, as seen during recent farm law debates.



Secondly, pressure groups contribute to policy formulation by providing expertise and data. NGOs working in areas like health, education, and environment often assist the government with ground-level insights, improving policy effectiveness.

Thirdly, they act as watchdogs, ensuring accountability and transparency. Civil society organisations have been instrumental in exposing corruption and advocating for rights-based legislation such as the Right to Information Act.

However, their role is not without challenges. Some pressure groups may resort to disruptive methods like strikes or protests, affecting public order. Additionally, corporate lobbying can sometimes lead to policy capture, prioritising elite interests over the public good.

Despite these limitations, pressure groups strengthen democratic governance by promoting inclusiveness and responsiveness. Their role in shaping public policy is indispensable, provided their activities remain transparent and accountable.

Q3. Analyse the role of technology in enhancing agricultural productivity in India. Highlight the challenges associated with its adoption.

Answer:

Technology has emerged as a key driver in transforming Indian agriculture from subsistence-based practices to more efficient and productive systems. With increasing population pressure and limited land resources, technological interventions are essential for ensuring food security.

Modern technologies such as high-yielding variety (HYV) seeds, precision farming, and mechanisation have significantly enhanced productivity. The Green Revolution is a classic example where improved seeds, irrigation, and fertilisers led to substantial increases in crop yields.

Recent advancements include the use of drones for crop monitoring, satellite-based weather forecasting, and digital platforms providing market information to farmers. Soil Health Cards and mobile-based advisory services have enabled better decision-making at the farm level.

However, the adoption of technology faces several challenges. Firstly, small and marginal farmers, who constitute the majority, often lack the financial resources to invest in advanced technologies. Secondly, there is a digital divide, with limited access to internet and technical knowledge in rural areas.

Additionally, over-reliance on certain technologies, such as chemical fertilisers, has led to environmental degradation, including soil depletion and water pollution. Climate change further complicates the situation, requiring adaptive and sustainable technological solutions.

In conclusion, while technology holds immense potential to enhance agricultural productivity, its benefits can only be fully realised through inclusive policies, capacity building, and sustainable practices.



Q4. “Ethics in public administration is not merely about compliance with rules but about fostering a culture of integrity.” Discuss.

Answer:

Ethics in public administration goes beyond mere adherence to rules and regulations; it encompasses values, principles, and a commitment to public service. While rules provide a framework for conduct, they cannot address every situation, making ethical judgment crucial.

Firstly, compliance-based approaches often lead to a mechanical execution of duties, where officials focus on avoiding violations rather than achieving public welfare. In contrast, a culture of integrity encourages proactive decision-making guided by fairness, accountability, and transparency.

Secondly, ethical governance builds public trust. Citizens are more likely to cooperate with authorities when they perceive them as honest and impartial. This trust is essential for effective policy implementation.

Thirdly, integrity helps in addressing grey areas where rules may be ambiguous or conflicting. Ethical administrators rely on core values such as justice and empathy to make balanced decisions.

However, fostering such a culture requires institutional support, including training, leadership commitment, and robust accountability mechanisms. Whistleblower protection and transparent processes also play a crucial role.

In conclusion, while rules are necessary, they are insufficient on their own. Ethical public administration requires a deeper commitment to integrity, ensuring that governance is not only lawful but also just and equitable.

Q5. Examine the causes and implications of the sliding value of the Indian Rupee in recent times. Suggest measures to address this issue.

Answer:

The depreciation of the Indian Rupee against major currencies, particularly the US Dollar, has been a significant macroeconomic concern in recent years. This trend is influenced by both global and domestic factors.

One of the primary causes is the strengthening of the US Dollar due to aggressive monetary tightening by the US Federal Reserve. Higher interest rates in the US attract global capital, leading to capital outflows from emerging economies like India.

Secondly, India's high dependence on imports, especially crude oil, exerts pressure on the rupee. Rising global oil prices increase the import bill, widening the current account deficit and weakening the currency.

Domestic factors such as inflation, fiscal deficits, and lower export competitiveness also contribute to rupee depreciation. Additionally, geopolitical uncertainties and global economic slowdowns further exacerbate currency volatility.

The implications are mixed. On the positive side, a weaker rupee can boost exports by making Indian goods cheaper in international markets. However, it also increases the cost of imports, leading to inflation and higher input costs for industries.



To address this issue, the government and the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) can adopt multiple measures. These include diversifying export markets, reducing import dependence, especially on oil, and maintaining adequate foreign exchange reserves to stabilise the currency.

Monetary policies aimed at controlling inflation and fiscal discipline are also crucial. Promoting domestic manufacturing under initiatives like “Make in India” can enhance export competitiveness.

In conclusion, while rupee depreciation is influenced by global dynamics, sound domestic policies and structural reforms can mitigate its adverse effects and ensure economic stability.

