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# **VIDHVATH IAS KAS ACADEMY & STUDY CENTRE**

## **DAILY MCQ'S**

**FOR UPSC CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION**

**DATE: 23/03/2026 (MONDAY)**

- **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 constitutional developments and political negotiations in India during the late colonial period, consider the following statements:**

1. The Cabinet Mission Plan proposed a three-tier federal structure with compulsory grouping of provinces.
2. The Constituent Assembly was to be elected on the basis of universal adult franchise under the Cabinet Mission Plan.

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 explains the concept of “ecological succession” in the context of environmental stability?**

- (a) It refers to the gradual replacement of one community by another until a stable climax community is reached.
- (b) It refers to the immediate establishment of a stable ecosystem after a disturbance.
- (c) It refers to the loss of biodiversity due to anthropogenic pressures.
- (d) It refers to the artificial introduction of species into an ecosystem.

**3. Consider the following statements regarding inflation targeting in India:**

1. The inflation targeting framework in India is mandated through an amendment to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.
2. The Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) is legally bound to achieve only the upper tolerance limit of inflation.
3. The Government of India has the power to override the decisions of the MPC in exceptional circumstances.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

**4. Consider the following statements:**

1. The Preamble of the Constitution is enforceable in a court of law.
2. The Supreme Court has held that the Preamble is a part of the Constitution.
3. The Preamble can be amended under Article 368.
4. The ideals in the Preamble are borrowed entirely from the Objective Resolution.



How many of the above statements are correct?

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

**5. Assertion (A): The phenomenon of temperature inversion is more common in valleys during winter nights.**

Reason 1 (R1): Cold air being denser flows down the slopes and accumulates in low-lying areas.

Reason 2 (R2): Longwave radiation loss from the Earth's surface is higher under clear sky conditions.

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

**Answers**

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

**Detailed Explanations**

1.

Statement 1 is correct: The Cabinet Mission Plan (1946) proposed a three-tier structure—Union, Groups of Provinces, and Provinces—with compulsory grouping (though later contested).

Statement 2 is incorrect: The Constituent Assembly was elected indirectly by provincial legislatures, not through universal adult franchise.

2.

Ecological succession is a gradual and orderly process where one biological community replaces another, culminating in a stable climax community. The other options either describe incorrect or incomplete ecological processes.

3.

Statement 1 is correct: Inflation targeting was formalized through the RBI Act amendment in 2016.

Statement 2 is incorrect: MPC targets a fixed inflation rate ( $4\% \pm 2\%$ ), not just the upper limit.

Statement 3 is incorrect: MPC decisions are binding; the government cannot directly override them.

4.

Statement 1 is incorrect: The Preamble is not enforceable in court.

Statement 2 is correct: The Supreme Court (Kesavananda Bharati case) held it is part of the Constitution.

Statement 3 is correct: It can be amended under Article 368.

Statement 4 is correct: It is largely based on the Objective Resolution (though not “entirely” in strict sense, but UPSC treats it as derived).

5.

Assertion is correct: Temperature inversion commonly occurs in valleys during winter nights.

R1 is correct: Cold air flows downward and accumulates in valleys.



R2 is correct: Clear skies enhance radiational cooling, leading to inversion.  
Both reasons together explain the assertion comprehensively.

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## DAILY PRACTICE QUESTIONS FROM CURRENT AFFAIRS

### 1. With reference to the Raisina Dialogue 2026, consider the following statements:

1. The Raisina Dialogue is jointly organized by the Ministry of External Affairs and the Observer Research Foundation.
2. The Dialogue primarily focuses on domestic governance issues rather than global geopolitics.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

### 2. With reference to the recently launched mascots for the Census 2027 India, which one of the following statements is most appropriate?

- (a) They are designed solely for digital campaigns with no role in physical outreach.
- (b) They are intended to enhance public participation and awareness about census enumeration.
- (c) They are legally binding symbols under the Census Act, 1948.
- (d) They replace the role of enumerators in remote areas.

### 3. With reference to the appointment of Governors in India, consider the following statements:

1. The Governor is appointed by the President of India under Article 155 of the Constitution.
2. The Constitution mandates consultation with the Chief Minister of the concerned state before appointment.
3. The Governor holds office during the pleasure of the President.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

### 4. With reference to the Gravity Bomb, consider the following statements:

1. A gravity bomb relies solely on gravitational force for delivery without propulsion.
2. All gravity bombs are nuclear weapons.
3. Modern gravity bombs may incorporate guidance systems to improve accuracy.



How many of the above statements are correct?

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

**5. With reference to the Striped Hyena, consider the following statements:**

1. It is classified as “Endangered” under the IUCN Red List.
2. It is primarily a scavenger but can also hunt small prey.
3. In India, it is protected under Schedule III of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.
4. It is found exclusively in grassland ecosystems and not in arid or semi-arid regions.

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 Zagros Mountains, consider the following statements:**

1. The Zagros Mountains are located primarily in southwestern Iran and extend into Iraq.
2. They form a natural barrier between the Iranian Plateau and Mesopotamia.
3. The range lies to the east of the Tigris River basin.
4. They are geologically associated with the Alpine-Himalayan orogenic belt.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

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**Answers**

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

**Detailed Explanations**

**1.**

Statement 1 is correct: Raisina Dialogue is jointly organized by MEA and Observer Research Foundation. Statement 2 is incorrect: It focuses on global geopolitics, geo-economics, and strategic affairs, not merely domestic governance.

**2.**

Mascots are primarily communication tools aimed at increasing awareness and public engagement in the census process. They neither replace enumerators nor have any legal status.



3.

Statement 1 is correct: Article 155 provides for appointment by the President.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Consultation with the Chief Minister is not constitutionally required (though recommended by commissions like Sarkaria).

Statement 3 is correct: Governor holds office during the pleasure of the President.

4.

Statement 1 is correct: Gravity bombs are free-fall weapons relying on gravity.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Not all gravity bombs are nuclear; conventional variants also exist.

Statement 3 is correct: Modern variants may include guidance kits (e.g., JDAM-like systems).

5.

Statement 1 is incorrect: Striped hyena is listed as “Near Threatened,” not Endangered.

Statement 2 is correct: It is mainly a scavenger but opportunistically hunts.

Statement 3 is incorrect: It is protected under Schedule I (not III).

Statement 4 is incorrect: It inhabits diverse habitats including arid and semi-arid regions.

6.

Statement 1 is correct: Located mainly in Iran, extending into Iraq.

Statement 2 is correct: Forms a barrier between Iranian Plateau and Mesopotamia.

Statement 3 is correct: Lies east of the Tigris basin.

Statement 4 is correct: Part of Alpine-Himalayan belt formed due to plate tectonics.

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## DAILY PRACTICE QUESTIONS FOR MAINS ANSWER WRITING PRACTICE

### All Questions

1. Examine the significance of peasant movements in shaping the nationalist struggle in India. How did these movements transform both colonial policies and the nature of Indian nationalism?
2. Discuss the role of pressure groups and informal institutions in strengthening or weakening Indian democracy. Illustrate with contemporary examples.
3. “Infrastructure development is both a driver and a constraint for India’s economic growth.” Critically analyze this statement with special reference to recent policy initiatives.
4. “Ethics in public administration is not merely about compliance but about cultivating moral responsibility.” Elaborate with suitable examples.
5. India has submitted its 7th National Report to the Convention on Biological Diversity. Analyze its significance in the context of global biodiversity governance and India’s environmental commitments.



## All Answers & Explanations

**1. Peasant movements played a crucial role in shaping the trajectory of India's nationalist struggle, especially during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. These movements were not merely agrarian protests but evolved into powerful expressions of anti-colonial resistance.**



Initially, peasant uprisings such as the Indigo Revolt and Deccan Riots were localized and focused on economic grievances like oppressive taxation, forced cultivation, and exploitative zamindari practices. However, with the advent of leaders like Mahatma Gandhi, these movements gained political direction. The Champaran and Kheda Satyagrahas marked a turning point where peasant issues were integrated into the broader nationalist agenda.

These movements transformed colonial policies by compelling the British to reconsider exploitative agrarian systems. For instance, the abolition of tinkathia system in Champaran and tax relief in Kheda demonstrated the effectiveness of organized resistance.

Moreover, peasant participation democratized the nationalist movement. It expanded the social base beyond urban elites, making it a mass movement. Organizations like the All India Kisan Sabha further institutionalized agrarian demands.

However, tensions existed. Congress often balanced peasant radicalism with broader political goals, sometimes limiting the revolutionary potential of these movements.

In conclusion, peasant movements were instrumental in transforming Indian nationalism from an elite discourse into a mass-based struggle, while simultaneously forcing colonial policy adjustments.

**2. Pressure groups and informal institutions play a vital role in shaping democratic processes in India. They act as intermediaries between the state and citizens, influencing policy decisions and governance outcomes.**

Pressure groups such as trade unions, business associations, farmers' organizations, and NGOs articulate specific interests. For example, farmers' protests have influenced agricultural policy debates, while industry bodies shape economic reforms.

These groups strengthen democracy by enhancing participation, promoting accountability, and ensuring representation of diverse interests. Civil society





movements like RTI activism have deepened transparency and governance.

However, they can also weaken democracy. Some pressure groups resort to disruptive tactics or represent narrow interests, leading to policy paralysis. Corporate lobbying may skew policies in favor of elite interests, undermining equity.

Informal institutions, such as caste networks and community organizations, also influence democratic outcomes. While they provide social support and mobilization, they may reinforce identity politics and exclusion.

Thus, pressure groups are double-edged swords. Their impact depends on their methods, inclusivity, and alignment with democratic values.

In conclusion, while pressure groups are essential for participatory democracy, their functioning must be regulated to ensure transparency and accountability.

### 3. Infrastructure is a critical determinant of economic growth, acting both as an enabler and a constraint in India's development trajectory.

On one hand, robust infrastructure enhances productivity, reduces transaction costs, and attracts investment. Initiatives like Bharatmala, Sagarmala, and the National Infrastructure Pipeline aim to boost connectivity and logistics efficiency.

Improved infrastructure supports industrialization, urbanization, and regional development. For example, better road networks facilitate market access for farmers and industries alike.

On the other hand, inadequate infrastructure remains a major constraint. Issues such as power shortages, congested transport networks, and urban infrastructure deficits hinder growth. Delays in project implementation, land acquisition challenges, and regulatory bottlenecks exacerbate the problem.

Moreover, infrastructure development raises concerns about environmental sustainability and displacement.

Recent policy initiatives emphasize public-private partnerships, digital infrastructure, and green energy transitions. However, effective implementation remains key.

In conclusion, while infrastructure is a powerful growth driver, addressing structural and governance challenges is essential to unlock its full potential.

### 4. Ethics in public administration extends beyond rule-following to embody moral responsibility and integrity in governance.

Compliance with laws ensures minimum standards of conduct, but ethical governance requires going beyond legality to uphold values like fairness, empathy, and accountability.





For instance, a civil servant ensuring timely delivery of welfare schemes demonstrates not just efficiency but moral commitment to public service. Ethical decision-making involves balancing competing interests and prioritizing public good.

Challenges include political pressure, corruption, and bureaucratic inertia. In such contexts, moral courage becomes crucial.

Institutional mechanisms like codes of conduct, transparency laws, and citizen charters promote ethical behavior. However, personal integrity and value-based training are equally important.

Ethics also enhances trust in government, which is essential for effective governance.

In conclusion, ethics in public administration is about internalizing values and exercising moral judgment, thereby transforming governance from mere administration to public service.

### **5. India's submission of its 7th National Report to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) reflects its commitment to global biodiversity conservation and sustainable development.**

The report assesses progress towards national biodiversity targets aligned with global frameworks like the Aichi Targets and the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework.

India has made notable progress in expanding protected areas, conserving flagship species, and promoting community participation. Initiatives like Project Tiger and afforestation programs highlight conservation efforts.

However, challenges persist. Habitat loss, climate change, invasive species, and human-wildlife conflict threaten biodiversity. The report underscores the need for integrated approaches combining conservation with livelihoods.

Globally, the report contributes to collective monitoring and accountability under the CBD framework. It also highlights India's role as a biodiversity-rich country with significant ecological responsibility.

The report emphasizes sustainable use, ecosystem restoration, and mainstreaming biodiversity into development planning.

In conclusion, India's 7th National Report is both a reflection of achievements and a roadmap for future action, reinforcing its commitment to balancing development with ecological sustainability.

