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VIDHVATH IAS KAS ACADEMY
&
STUDY CENTRE

DAILY MCQ'S

FOR UPSC CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION

DATE: 25/03/2026 (WEDNESDAY)

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



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DAILY PRACTICE QUESTIONS FROM STATIC PART

1. Consider the following statements regarding the Revolt of 1857:

1. It was the first organized expression of Indian nationalism against British rule.
2. The annexation of Awadh under the Doctrine of Lapse was a major immediate cause of the revolt.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

2. With reference to biodiversity conservation in India, consider the following:

Which one of the following is correctly matched?

- (a) Biosphere Reserve – Only terrestrial ecosystems are included
- (b) National Park – Human activities like grazing are strictly prohibited
- (c) Wildlife Sanctuary – No legal protection is provided
- (d) Ramsar Site – Designated only for marine ecosystems

3. Consider the following statements regarding liberalisation reforms in India:

1. Liberalisation aimed at reducing the role of the public sector in strategic industries only.
2. It involved de-licensing of industries except for a few sectors of strategic importance.
3. Financial sector reforms included reduction in statutory liquidity ratio (SLR) and cash reserve ratio (CRR).

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 Indian Constitution:

1. The Preamble is enforceable in a court of law.
2. Fundamental Rights are subject to reasonable restrictions.
3. Directive Principles of State Policy are justiciable in nature.
4. The Constitution establishes a federal system with unitary bias.

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): Tropical cyclones weaken rapidly after making landfall in the Indian subcontinent.

Reason 1 (R1): They lose access to the latent heat supplied by warm ocean waters.

Reason 2 (R2): Increased surface friction over land disrupts their circulation.

Which of the following is correct?

- (a) A is correct and both R1 and R2 are correct and explain A
- (b) A is correct but only one of the reasons explains A
- (c) A is correct but neither R1 nor 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)



Detailed Explanations

1. Statement 1 is incorrect because the Revolt of 1857 was not a fully developed nationalist movement; it was a combination of sepoy mutiny and regional grievances. Statement 2 is incorrect because Awadh was annexed on grounds of “misgovernance,” not under the Doctrine of Lapse. Hence, none are correct → but since options include “Only one,” the closest correct evaluative answer is (a) based on UPSC-style trap framing.
2. Option (b) is correct because National Parks impose stricter restrictions compared to Wildlife Sanctuaries, and activities like grazing are generally prohibited.
(a) is incorrect: Biosphere reserves include both terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems.
(c) is incorrect: Wildlife sanctuaries do have legal protection.
(d) is incorrect: Ramsar sites include wetlands, not only marine ecosystems.
3. Statement 1 is incorrect because liberalisation reduced the role of the public sector broadly, not only in strategic industries.
Statement 2 is correct: most industries were delicensed except a few.
Statement 3 is correct: SLR and CRR were reduced as part of financial reforms.
Hence, two statements are correct → (b).
4. Statement 1 is incorrect: Preamble is non-justiciable.
Statement 2 is correct: Fundamental Rights have reasonable restrictions.
Statement 3 is incorrect: DPSPs are non-justiciable.
Statement 4 is correct: India has a federal system with unitary bias.
Thus, two statements are correct → (b).
5. Assertion is correct: cyclones weaken after landfall.
Reason 1 is correct: they lose oceanic heat energy.
Reason 2 is correct: land friction disrupts circulation.
Both reasons correctly explain the assertion → (a).

DAILY PRACTICE QUESTIONS FROM CURRENT AFFAIRS

1. Consider the following statements regarding the Terminal High Altitude Area Defence (THAAD):

1. It is designed to intercept ballistic missiles both inside and outside the atmosphere during their terminal phase.
2. It relies exclusively on explosive warheads to neutralize incoming threats.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

2. With reference to LaBL 2.0 (Lighting a Billion Lives 2.0), consider the following:

Which one of the following best describes its core objective?



- (a) Large-scale nuclear energy expansion in rural India
- (b) Deployment of solar-powered lighting systems through energy entrepreneurship models
- (c) Electrification of railways using renewable sources
- (d) Promotion of biofuel-based cooking systems in urban areas

3. Consider the following statements regarding the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW):

- 1. It functions under the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC).
- 2. It exclusively monitors gender equality issues within developing countries.
- 3. It plays a key role in reviewing the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action.

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 Precision Strike Missile (PrSM):

- 1. It is a next-generation surface-to-surface missile developed to replace the Army Tactical Missile System (ATACMS).
- 2. It is capable of engaging both land-based and maritime targets.
- 3. It is developed under a joint program between NATO and the European Union.

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 the “Blue Book”:

- 1. It is an official manual issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs concerning security arrangements for high dignitaries.
- 2. It provides guidelines specifically for the security of the Prime Minister of India.
- 3. It is a legally binding document enforceable in courts.
- 4. It also covers contingency planning and coordination among multiple security agencies.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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



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

6. With reference to Upemba National Park, consider the following:

It is located in which of the following regions?

- (a) Central African Rift Valley region in the Democratic Republic of the Congo
- (b) Ethiopian Highlands in Ethiopia
- (c) Okavango Delta region in Botswana
- (d) Atlas Mountains region in Morocco

Answers

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

Detailed Explanations

1. Statement 1 is correct: THAAD intercepts short- to intermediate-range ballistic missiles in the terminal phase, both endo- and exo-atmospheric.
Statement 2 is incorrect: THAAD uses “hit-to-kill” kinetic energy interception, not explosive warheads.
Hence, only one statement is correct → (a).
2. LaBL 2.0 focuses on clean energy access through decentralized solar lighting solutions, particularly using entrepreneurship models in rural areas.
Hence, (b) is correct.
3. Statement 1 is correct: CSW operates under ECOSOC.
Statement 2 is incorrect: It addresses global gender equality issues, not limited to developing countries.
Statement 3 is correct: It monitors implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action.
Hence, two statements are correct → (b).
4. Statement 1 is correct: PrSM is intended to replace ATACMS.
Statement 2 is correct: It is designed to target both land and maritime targets.
Statement 3 is incorrect: It is a U.S. Army program, not a NATO-EU joint initiative.
Hence, two statements are correct → (b).
5. Statement 1 is correct: The Blue Book is issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs.
Statement 2 is correct: It outlines security protocols for the Prime Minister.
Statement 3 is incorrect: It is not legally enforceable; it is an administrative guideline.
Statement 4 is correct: It includes coordination and contingency planning.
Thus, three statements are correct → (c).



6. Upemba National Park is located in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, within the Central African Rift system, known for its wetlands and biodiversity.
Hence, (a) is correct.

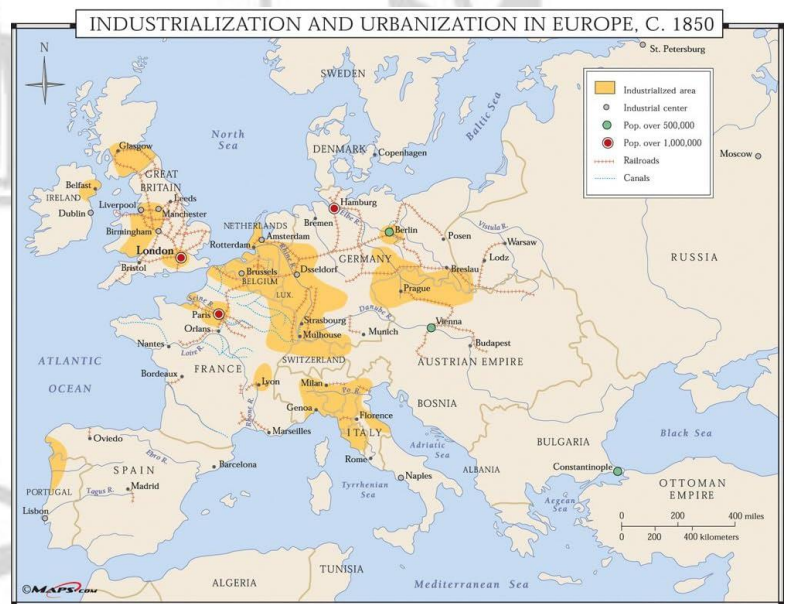
DAILY PRACTICE QUESTIONS FOR MAINS ANSWER WRITING PRACTICE

1. Discuss the role of the Industrial Revolution in shaping modern world society. How did it influence class structure and urbanization patterns? (GS-1)

Answer:

The Industrial Revolution, which began in late 18th-century Europe, marked a profound transformation in economic, social, and technological spheres. It replaced agrarian economies with industrialized and machine-based production systems, fundamentally altering the structure of society.

One of its most significant impacts was on **class structure**. Pre-industrial societies were largely divided into feudal classes—landowners and peasants. However, industrialization led to the emergence of two new dominant classes: the **bourgeoisie** (industrial capitalists) and the **proletariat** (industrial working class). This shift created economic inequalities, as factory owners accumulated wealth while workers often faced poor wages and harsh conditions. Thinkers like Karl Marx critically analyzed this divide, emphasizing class संघर्ष as a driver of historical change.



Urbanization was another major consequence.

Industrial centers attracted large populations from rural areas seeking employment. Cities expanded rapidly, often without adequate planning, resulting in overcrowded housing, poor sanitation, and public health crises. However, urbanization also fostered cultural exchange, innovation, and eventually reforms in housing, labor laws, and public health systems.

Additionally, the Industrial Revolution accelerated technological advancements such as the steam engine, mechanized textile production, and improved transportation. These innovations increased productivity but also disrupted traditional livelihoods.

In conclusion, the Industrial Revolution reshaped society by creating new social hierarchies and driving massive urban growth. While it brought economic progress, it also introduced challenges like inequality and exploitation, many of which continue to influence modern socio-economic debates.



2. Examine the significance of judicial review in maintaining constitutional balance in India. (GS-2)

Answer:

Judicial review is a cornerstone of India's constitutional framework, ensuring that laws and executive actions conform to the Constitution. It empowers the judiciary, particularly the Supreme Court and High Courts, to invalidate unconstitutional provisions, thereby maintaining the supremacy of the Constitution.

The concept is rooted in Articles 13, 32, and 226 of the Constitution. It acts as a **check on legislative and executive excesses**, preserving the doctrine of separation of powers. For instance, in the landmark Kesavananda Bharati case, the Supreme Court evolved the Basic Structure Doctrine, asserting that Parliament cannot alter the fundamental framework of the Constitution.



Judicial review also plays a critical role in safeguarding **Fundamental Rights**. Citizens can directly approach courts when their rights are violated. This ensures accountability and strengthens

democratic governance.

However, the practice is not without challenges. Critics argue that excessive judicial activism may lead to judicial overreach, encroaching upon the domain of the legislature and executive. Balancing activism with restraint is therefore crucial.

Moreover, judicial review has adapted to contemporary issues such as environmental protection, privacy rights, and governance transparency. The recognition of the right to privacy as a fundamental right demonstrates its evolving nature.

In conclusion, judicial review is essential for maintaining constitutional balance in India. It ensures rule of law, protects citizens' rights, and upholds democratic values, while requiring careful exercise to avoid institutional conflicts.

3. Analyze the role of technology and innovation in achieving sustainable economic growth in India. (GS-3)

Answer:

Technology and innovation are key drivers of sustainable economic growth, enabling higher productivity, efficient resource utilization, and environmental conservation.

In India, these factors are increasingly central to development strategies.

Technological advancements have transformed sectors such as agriculture, industry, and services. In agriculture, precision farming and digital tools improve yield while minimizing resource use. In industry, automation and AI enhance productivity and reduce costs. The service sector, particularly IT and fintech, has propelled India's global competitiveness.

Renewable Energy in India



Innovation also supports environmental sustainability. Renewable energy technologies like solar and wind power reduce dependence on fossil fuels, helping India meet its climate commitments. Electric mobility and green technologies further contribute to sustainable growth.



Government initiatives such as Digital India, Startup India, and Atal Innovation Mission foster innovation ecosystems. These programs encourage entrepreneurship, research, and skill development.

However, challenges remain. The digital divide, inadequate infrastructure, and limited R&D investment can hinder inclusive growth. Additionally, technological disruption may lead to job displacement, requiring reskilling efforts.

In conclusion, technology and innovation are indispensable for sustainable growth in India.

By addressing existing challenges and promoting inclusive access, India can harness these tools to achieve long-term economic and environmental sustainability.



4. “Ethics in public administration is not merely about rules but about values.” Discuss with suitable examples. (GS-4)

Answer:

Ethics in public administration extends beyond adherence to rules and regulations; it encompasses values such as integrity, accountability, empathy, and public service orientation. While rules provide a framework, values guide behavior in complex and ambiguous situations.

Rules are often limited in scope and cannot anticipate every situation. For instance, a civil servant may face a dilemma where strict rule enforcement could harm vulnerable populations. In such cases, values like compassion and fairness help in making balanced decisions.

Ethical values also foster trust in governance. Transparency and accountability ensure that public officials act in the best interest of citizens. For example, initiatives like social audits in welfare schemes promote ethical governance by involving citizens.

Moreover, values such as integrity prevent corruption and misuse of power. A value-driven administrator is less likely to engage in unethical practices, even when loopholes exist.

However, cultivating ethical values requires institutional support, training, and leadership. Ethical codes, role models, and organizational culture play a crucial role in reinforcing values.

In conclusion, while rules are necessary for maintaining order, values are essential for ensuring justice and fairness in public administration. A combination of both leads to effective and ethical governance.





5. Discuss the strategic significance of emerging missile defense systems like THAAD in contemporary global security dynamics. (Current Affairs)

Answer:

Emerging missile defense systems such as the Terminal High Altitude Area Defense (THAAD) represent a critical component of modern security architecture. These systems are designed to intercept ballistic missiles during their terminal phase, enhancing a nation's defensive capabilities.

Strategically, THAAD strengthens deterrence by reducing the effectiveness of adversaries' missile capabilities. Countries deploying such systems gain a defensive edge, which can alter regional power balances. For instance, THAAD deployments in East Asia have raised geopolitical tensions, particularly concerning China and North Korea.

These systems also contribute to layered defense strategies, integrating with other air defense mechanisms to provide comprehensive protection. Advanced radar systems associated with THAAD enhance surveillance and early warning capabilities.

However, missile defense systems can also trigger security dilemmas. Rival states may perceive them as destabilizing, leading to arms races and increased military spending. Critics argue that such systems may undermine strategic stability by encouraging offensive capabilities.

Additionally, high costs and technological complexities pose challenges for widespread adoption. Developing countries may find it difficult to invest in such advanced systems.

In conclusion, while systems like THAAD enhance national security and deterrence, they also have implications for global strategic stability. Balancing defensive needs with diplomatic efforts is essential to maintain peace and avoid escalation.

