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

# DAILY MCQ'S

**FOR UPSC CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION**

**DATE: 26/03/2026 (THURSDAY)**

- **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 with reference to nationalist politics in the aftermath of the Non-Cooperation Movement:**

1. The abrupt withdrawal of the movement led to a strategic shift towards constructive programmes and council entry debates within the Indian National Congress.
2. The emergence of Swarajists indicated a complete rejection of constitutional methods in favour of extra-constitutional agitation.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

**2. With reference to biodiversity conservation mechanisms, consider the following:**

Which one of the following correctly explains the concept of “edge effect” in ecology?

- (a) It refers to the gradual loss of biodiversity at the core of a forest ecosystem
- (b) It denotes increased species diversity and ecological interactions at the boundary between two ecosystems
- (c) It implies the artificial fragmentation of habitats by human intervention only
- (d) It is the uniform distribution of species across trophic levels in an ecosystem

**3. Consider the following statements regarding fiscal policy and public expenditure in a developing economy:**

1. Revenue expenditure necessarily leads to asset creation in the economy.
2. Fiscal deficit includes borrowings but excludes interest payments on past debt.
3. Capital expenditure has a higher multiplier effect compared to revenue expenditure in most cases.

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 constitutional framework:**

1. The Preamble is enforceable in a court of law in the same manner as Fundamental Rights.
2. The Directive Principles of State Policy can override Fundamental Rights during implementation.
3. Constitutional amendments made under Article 368 are not subject to judicial review.
4. The concept of Basic Structure limits the amending power of the Parliament.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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



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

**5. Assertion (A): Tropical cyclones weaken rapidly after making landfall over the Indian subcontinent.**

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

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

- (a) Both R1 and R2 are correct and both explain A
- (b) Both R1 and R2 are correct, but only one explains A
- (c) Only one of the reasons is correct
- (d) Neither R1 nor R2 is correct

**Answers**

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

**Explanations**

1. Statement 1 is correct: After withdrawal of the Non-Cooperation Movement, Congress witnessed internal debates—leading to the emergence of Swarajists who wanted council entry, while others emphasized constructive work.  
Statement 2 is incorrect: Swarajists did not reject constitutional methods; rather, they *used* legislative councils to obstruct colonial governance from within.
2. The “edge effect” refers to increased biodiversity at the boundary (ecotone) between two ecosystems due to the overlap of species from both regions and unique edge species. Hence, option (b) is correct.
3. Statement 1 is incorrect: Revenue expenditure (e.g., salaries, subsidies) does not necessarily create assets.  
Statement 2 is incorrect: Fiscal deficit includes borrowings and also accounts for interest payments.  
Statement 3 is correct: Capital expenditure typically has a stronger multiplier effect due to asset creation and productive capacity enhancement.  
Therefore, only one statement is correct.
4. Statement 1 is incorrect: The Preamble is non-justiciable.  
Statement 2 is incorrect: DPSPs cannot override Fundamental Rights.  
Statement 3 is incorrect: Amendments are subject to judicial review (Kesavananda Bharati case).  
Statement 4 is correct: Basic Structure doctrine limits Parliament’s amending power.  
Hence, only one statement is correct.
5. Assertion is correct.  
R1 is correct: Cyclones derive energy from warm ocean waters (latent heat).  
R2 is correct: Land friction weakens circulation.  
Both reasons independently and collectively explain the weakening of cyclones after landfall.



## DAILY PRACTICE QUESTIONS FROM CURRENT AFFAIRS

**1. Consider the following statements with reference to desalination technologies and their recent policy relevance in India:**

1. Reverse osmosis-based desalination plants necessarily require higher energy input than thermal desalination processes in all contexts.
2. Brine discharge from desalination plants can alter local marine salinity gradients, potentially affecting benthic ecosystems.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

**2. With reference to the recent “Cold Response Drill” conducted by the Indian Armed Forces, consider the following:**

Which one of the following best captures its primary objective?

- (a) Simulation of humanitarian assistance during glacial lake outburst floods
- (b) Testing troop endurance and logistics in extreme high-altitude, sub-zero environments
- (c) Naval preparedness for Arctic sea-lane contingencies
- (d) Air Force readiness for polar vortex disruptions

**3. Consider the following statements regarding Exercise Lamitiye 2026:**

1. It is a bilateral military exercise conducted exclusively between India and Seychelles focusing on maritime security.
2. The exercise includes components of joint amphibious operations and counter-piracy drills in the Western Indian Ocean region.
3. It is conducted under the aegis of a multilateral framework involving Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA).

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 removal of the Chief Election Commissioner (CEC) in India:**

1. The Chief Election Commissioner can be removed only through a process similar to that of a Supreme Court judge.
2. Election Commissioners can be removed by the President only on the recommendation of the Chief Election Commissioner.
3. The Constitution explicitly provides for impeachment proceedings against the Chief Election Commissioner.
4. The removal process ensures complete parity between the Chief Election Commissioner and other Election Commissioners.



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 regarding the Proba-3 mission:**

1. It is a mission designed to study the Sun's corona using formation flying of two spacecraft.
2. The mission aims to create an artificial solar eclipse in space for continuous observation of the corona.
3. It is a joint mission between ISRO and NASA focusing on solar wind prediction.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

**6. With reference to Malawi, consider the following statements:**

1. It is a landlocked country bordered by Mozambique, Zambia and Tanzania.
2. Lake Malawi forms a significant part of its eastern boundary and is part of the East African Rift system.
3. The country lies entirely within the equatorial climatic zone.

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. (b) 5. (b) 6. (b)

**Explanations**

1. Statement 1 is incorrect: Reverse osmosis (RO) is generally more energy-efficient than thermal desalination in many modern contexts; the statement's absolute nature makes it incorrect. Statement 2 is correct: Brine discharge increases local salinity and can harm marine ecosystems, especially benthic organisms.
2. The Cold Response Drill primarily focuses on testing military preparedness, logistics, and survivability in extreme cold, high-altitude conditions—crucial for northern borders. Hence, (b) is correct.
3. Statement 1 is correct: Exercise Lamitiye is a bilateral India–Seychelles exercise focusing on maritime cooperation. Statement 2 is correct: It includes joint drills such as amphibious operations and anti-piracy



exercises.

Statement 3 is incorrect: It is not conducted under IORA; it is a bilateral exercise.

4. Statement 1 is correct: The CEC is removed like a Supreme Court judge (special majority of Parliament).  
Statement 2 is correct: Other Election Commissioners can be removed on the recommendation of the CEC.  
Statement 3 is incorrect: The Constitution does not explicitly use the term “impeachment” for CEC removal.  
Statement 4 is incorrect: There is no complete parity; the CEC enjoys higher protection.
5. Statement 1 is correct: Proba-3 uses two satellites flying in precise formation.  
Statement 2 is correct: It creates an artificial eclipse to observe the solar corona continuously.  
Statement 3 is incorrect: It is an ESA mission, not a joint ISRO-NASA mission.
6. Statement 1 is correct: Malawi is landlocked and bordered by Mozambique, Zambia, and Tanzania.  
Statement 2 is correct: Lake Malawi is part of the East African Rift system.  
Statement 3 is incorrect: Malawi lies in the tropical region but not entirely within the equatorial zone.

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## DAILY PRACTICE QUESTIONS FOR MAINS ANSWER WRITING PRACTICE

**1. Discuss the role of colonial urbanization in shaping social and spatial inequalities in Indian cities. Illustrate with suitable examples.**

**Answer:**

Colonial urbanization in India was not merely a process of city-building but a deliberate restructuring of space to serve imperial interests. It created enduring patterns of inequality that continue to shape Indian cities today.

Firstly, colonial cities such as Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras were developed as centers of administration, trade, and military control. The British introduced segregated urban planning, dividing cities into “White Towns” (European quarters) and “Black Towns” (native areas). This spatial segregation institutionalized racial and class hierarchies. For instance, in Bombay, the Fort area housed Europeans with superior infrastructure, while indigenous populations lived in overcrowded chawls.

Secondly, infrastructure development was highly selective. Modern amenities like sanitation, roads, and water supply were concentrated in European areas, whereas native settlements remained neglected. This led to public health crises, such as the plague outbreaks in Bombay, which further justified intrusive colonial interventions like forced evacuations.

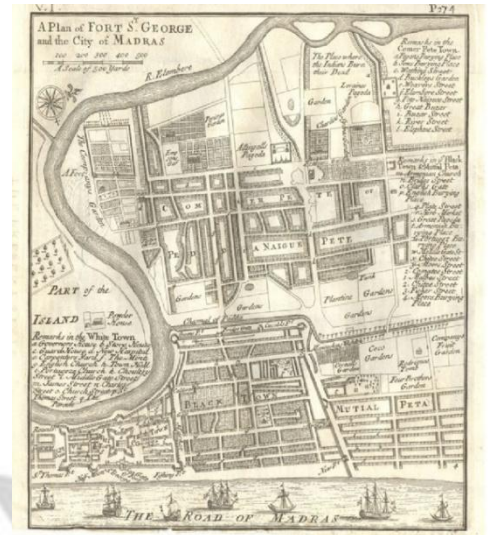
Thirdly, colonial urbanization facilitated commercialization of land. Traditional community-based landholding patterns were replaced by private property regimes. This resulted in displacement of marginalized communities and the emergence of slums—a feature that persists in contemporary urban India.



Moreover, colonial cities were designed as nodes in global trade networks rather than inclusive urban spaces. Port cities flourished economically but exhibited stark socio-economic disparities. Industrial labor migration further intensified congestion and inequality.

Importantly, these patterns have had a lasting legacy. Post-independence urban development has often reproduced colonial spatial divides, evident in the coexistence of elite enclaves and informal settlements.

In conclusion, colonial urbanization entrenched structural inequalities through spatial segregation, selective infrastructure, and commodification of land. Understanding this historical context is essential for addressing present-day urban challenges and promoting inclusive city planning.



## 2. Examine the significance of judicial review in maintaining the balance of power among organs of the state in India.

**Answer:**

Judicial review is a cornerstone of India's constitutional framework, ensuring that the legislature and executive function within constitutional limits. It is essential for maintaining the balance of power among the three organs of the state.

The concept of judicial review empowers courts, especially the Supreme Court of India and High Courts, to examine the constitutionality of laws and executive actions. This authority is derived from Articles 13, 32, and 226 of the Constitution.

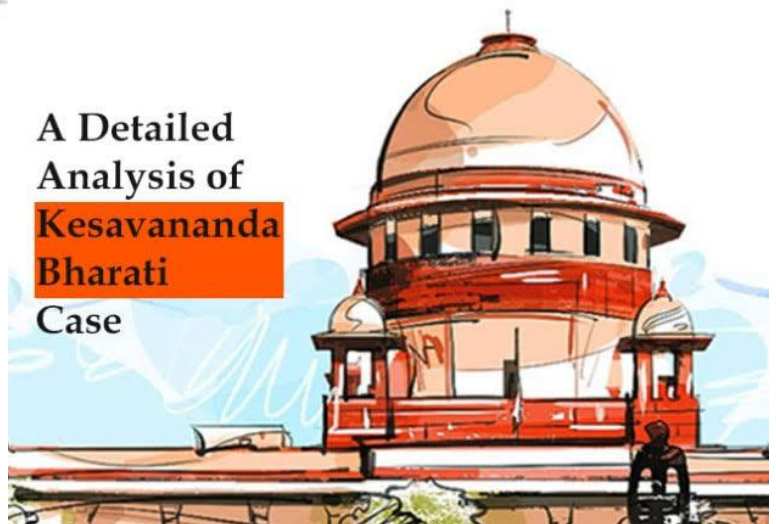
One of its primary functions is the protection of Fundamental Rights. If any law violates these rights, courts can declare it null and void. Landmark judgments like the Kesavananda Bharati case established the Basic Structure Doctrine, ensuring that even constitutional amendments cannot alter the core principles of the Constitution.

Judicial review also acts as a check on executive arbitrariness. Through Public Interest Litigations (PILs), courts have intervened in matters of environmental protection, governance, and social justice. This has strengthened accountability and transparency in administration.

However, judicial review has also raised concerns about judicial overreach. Critics argue that excessive intervention may encroach upon the domain of the legislature and executive, potentially disturbing the separation of powers.

Despite these debates, judicial review remains indispensable in a democratic polity like India.

### A Detailed Analysis of Kesavananda Bharati Case





It ensures constitutional supremacy and prevents the concentration of power. The judiciary, as the guardian of the Constitution, plays a crucial role in upholding rule of law and protecting citizens' rights.

In conclusion, judicial review is vital for maintaining institutional balance and safeguarding democratic values, though it must be exercised with restraint to preserve harmony among state organs.

### **3. Analyze the challenges and opportunities associated with India's energy transition towards sustainable sources.**

#### **Answer:**

India's energy transition towards sustainable sources is a critical component of its development strategy, driven by climate commitments, energy security concerns, and economic imperatives.

On the opportunity side, India has significant renewable energy potential, particularly in solar and wind sectors. Initiatives like the International Solar Alliance and ambitious targets for renewable capacity demonstrate India's leadership in global climate action. Renewable energy can reduce dependence on imported fossil fuels, enhancing energy security and reducing the current account deficit.

Moreover, the transition creates economic opportunities in terms of job creation, innovation, and green technology development. The expansion of electric mobility and green hydrogen further strengthens India's sustainable growth trajectory.

However, the transition also faces substantial challenges. A major issue is the continued dependence on coal, which accounts for a significant share of electricity generation. Phasing out coal without disrupting economic growth and employment is a complex task.

Another challenge is the intermittency of renewable energy sources. Solar and wind power are variable, requiring robust storage solutions and grid modernization. Infrastructure constraints, such as transmission bottlenecks, further complicate integration.

Financial constraints also play a role. Renewable projects require significant upfront investment, and distribution companies (DISCOMs) often face financial stress, affecting power purchase agreements.



Additionally, land acquisition and environmental concerns can delay projects. Balancing ecological sustainability with developmental needs remains a key policy dilemma.

In conclusion, India's energy transition presents immense opportunities for sustainable development but requires careful management of economic, technological, and institutional challenges. A balanced approach involving policy support, technological innovation, and stakeholder engagement is essential for a successful transition.



**4. “Ethical governance requires not only adherence to rules but also cultivation of moral integrity.” Discuss with examples.**

**Answer:**

Ethical governance goes beyond mere compliance with rules; it involves internalizing values such as integrity, honesty, and accountability. While rules provide a framework for conduct, moral integrity ensures that decisions are guided by ethical considerations even in ambiguous situations.

Adherence to rules is necessary to maintain order and consistency in administration. Laws, regulations, and codes of conduct define acceptable behavior and provide mechanisms for accountability. However, rules alone are insufficient, as they cannot anticipate every possible scenario.

Moral integrity fills this gap by guiding individuals to act in the public interest. For instance, a civil servant may face a situation where a legal loophole allows a questionable decision. While technically permissible, such action may violate ethical principles. A person with integrity would choose the ethically right course, even at personal cost.

Examples from Indian administration highlight this distinction. Whistleblowers who expose corruption often act beyond formal obligations, driven by moral courage. Similarly, initiatives promoting transparency and citizen-centric governance reflect ethical commitment rather than mere rule-following.

Ethical governance also enhances public trust. Citizens are more likely to cooperate with institutions perceived as fair and just. Conversely, lack of integrity erodes legitimacy and leads to governance failures.

However, cultivating moral integrity requires systemic support, including ethical training, leadership by example, and institutional safeguards. Ethical dilemmas are inherent in governance, and officials must be equipped to navigate them.

In conclusion, while rules are essential, ethical governance ultimately depends on the character and values of individuals. A combination of strong institutions and moral integrity is necessary for effective and just governance.



**5. Evaluate the significance of initiatives like “#SheLeadsBharat – Shakti Walk Initiative” in promoting gender-inclusive public spaces in India.**

**Answer:**

The #SheLeadsBharat – Shakti Walk Initiative represents a significant step towards creating gender-inclusive public spaces in India. Such initiatives aim to reclaim urban spaces for women and challenge deeply entrenched social norms that restrict their mobility.

One of the primary contributions of this initiative is its symbolic value. Organized walks by women in public spaces, especially during odd hours, challenge the perception that streets are unsafe or inappropriate for women. This helps in normalizing women’s presence in public spaces and breaking stereotypes.



Secondly, the initiative fosters community participation and awareness. By involving citizens, civil society organizations, and local authorities, it promotes a collective responsibility towards women's safety. This participatory approach is crucial for sustainable change.

Moreover, such initiatives highlight infrastructural deficiencies in urban areas, such as poor lighting, lack of surveillance, and inadequate public transport. By drawing attention to these issues, they encourage policy interventions and urban planning reforms.

However, the effectiveness of such initiatives depends on their integration with broader systemic measures. Legal frameworks, policing reforms, and education are essential to address the root causes of gender-based violence. Without these, symbolic actions may have limited long-term impact.

Additionally, intersectionality must be considered. Women from marginalized communities face compounded vulnerabilities, and initiatives must be inclusive of diverse experiences.

In conclusion, the #SheLeadsBharat – Shakti Walk Initiative is an important step towards gender-inclusive urban spaces. While it raises awareness and empowers women, its success depends on complementary structural reforms and sustained societal change.

