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VIDHVATH IAS KAS ACADEMY & STUDY CENTRE

DAILY MCQ'S

FOR UPSC CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION

DATE: 27/03/2026 (FRIDAY)

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



 **9972258970 & 9740702455**

**#317/A SKB Arcade, D. Subbaiah Road,
Ramaswamy Circle, Mysuru-570004**



DAILY PRACTICE QUESTIONS FROM STATIC PART

1. With reference to the later Vedic phase, consider the following statements:

1. The transition from tribal assemblies to hereditary monarchy led to the complete disappearance of *Sabha* and *Samiti* as political institutions.
2. The increasing importance of sacrificial rituals strengthened the position of the Brahmanas vis-à-vis the Kshatriyas.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Both
- (c) None
- (d) Neither, but both are contextually misleading

2. Which one of the following best explains the ecological significance of “keystone species” in an ecosystem?

- (a) They are always the most abundant species in a trophic level
- (b) Their removal disproportionately alters ecosystem structure and function
- (c) They are restricted only to forest ecosystems with high biodiversity
- (d) They primarily regulate abiotic components such as soil and climate

3. Consider the following statements regarding fiscal policy dynamics in a developing economy:

1. A persistent revenue deficit necessarily implies an increase in public debt even if the fiscal deficit remains constant.
2. Capital expenditure has a stronger multiplier effect compared to revenue expenditure in the long run.
3. Monetization of deficit by the central bank invariably leads to hyperinflation irrespective of output gap conditions.

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 constitutional framework:

1. The doctrine of basic structure restricts Parliament’s amending power even in matters not explicitly mentioned in the Constitution.
2. Judicial review is explicitly mentioned as a fundamental right under Part III of the Constitution.
3. The President is bound to act on the advice of the Council of Ministers even when such advice is reconsidered and returned.
4. The concept of federalism in India is rigid and does not allow asymmetric arrangements for different states.

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 generally weaken rapidly after making landfall.

Reason (R1):

They lose access to the primary energy source derived from latent heat of condensation over warm ocean waters.



Reason (R2):

Frictional forces over land disrupt the organized circulation and vertical structure of the cyclone.

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

Answers

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

Explanations

1. Answer & Explanation

Statement 1 is incorrect because *Sabha* and *Samiti* did not completely disappear; their importance declined but they continued in limited forms.

Statement 2 is correct as elaborate rituals enhanced the role of Brahmanas, though Kshatriyas still retained political power.

Hence, only one statement is correct.

2. Answer & Explanation

Keystone species are not necessarily abundant, but their impact is disproportionately large relative to their numbers. Their removal can drastically alter ecosystem balance (e.g., sea otters controlling sea urchins).

Hence, option (b) is correct.

3. Answer & Explanation

Statement 1 is incorrect: revenue deficit contributes to borrowing needs, but debt dynamics depend on total fiscal deficit, not revenue deficit alone.

Statement 2 is correct: capital expenditure creates assets and enhances productivity, leading to higher long-term multipliers.

Statement 3 is incorrect: monetization does not *invariably* lead to hyperinflation; it depends on output gap, velocity of money, and supply conditions.

Thus, only two statements are correct.

4. Answer & Explanation

Statement 1 is correct: basic structure doctrine limits Parliament even beyond explicit provisions.

Statement 2 is incorrect: judicial review is part of basic structure but not explicitly listed as a Fundamental Right.

Statement 3 is correct: after reconsideration, President must accept the advice.

Statement 4 is incorrect: Indian federalism allows asymmetry (e.g., special provisions for certain states).

Hence, only two statements are correct.

5. Answer & Explanation

Assertion is correct: cyclones weaken after landfall.

R1 is correct: warm ocean waters provide latent heat energy.

R2 is also correct: land friction disrupts structure.

Both reasons independently and collectively explain the assertion. Hence, option (a).



DAILY PRACTICE QUESTIONS FROM CURRENT AFFAIRS

1. With reference to the 'Kavach 4.0' system in Indian Railways, consider the following statements:

1. It is an indigenously developed Automatic Train Protection (ATP) system designed to prevent signal passing at danger and collisions.
2. It relies exclusively on satellite-based navigation systems and does not require trackside infrastructure.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Both
- (c) None
- (d) Both are partially correct but conceptually misleading

2. Which one of the following best describes the primary objective of the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM)?

- (a) Universal access to piped natural gas in rural households
- (b) Provision of assured potable tap water supply to every rural household
- (c) Irrigation infrastructure expansion through river interlinking
- (d) Groundwater recharge through compulsory rainwater harvesting

3. Consider the following statements regarding Nutrient Transporter Proteins in plants:

1. They facilitate both passive and active transport of essential ions across cell membranes.
2. Their activity is independent of environmental stress conditions such as salinity or drought.
3. Some transporter proteins exhibit specificity for particular nutrients like nitrogen, phosphorus, or potassium.

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 Essential Commodities Act (ECA):

1. The Act empowers the government to regulate production, supply, and distribution of certain commodities in public interest.
2. Amendments to the Act have completely removed cereals, pulses, and oilseeds from the ambit of regulation under all circumstances.
3. The imposition of stock limits under the Act can be linked to extraordinary situations such as war, famine, or price rise.

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 phenomenon of “Black Rain”:

1. It occurs when rainwater contains high concentrations of soot, ash, or particulate matter from atmospheric pollution or volcanic activity.
2. It is exclusively associated with volcanic eruptions and cannot result from anthropogenic pollution.
3. It can have adverse impacts on soil chemistry and human health due to deposition of contaminants.
4. It is primarily caused by condensation of water vapor in the stratosphere.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

6. With reference to Devon Island, consider the following statements:

1. It is located in the Arctic region and is the largest uninhabited island on Earth.
2. It lies within the territory of Greenland.
3. The island is known for its polar desert environment and is used for Mars analog research.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

Answers

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

Explanations

1. Answers & Explanations:

Statement 1 is correct: Kavach 4.0 is an indigenous ATP system aimed at preventing collisions and ensuring safety.

Statement 2 is incorrect: It uses a combination of RFID tags, radio communication, and trackside equipment—not solely satellite systems.

2. Answers & Explanations:

Jal Jeevan Mission aims to provide Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTC) to every rural household with safe drinking water. Hence, (b) is correct.



3. Answers & Explanations:

Statement 1 is correct: Transporter proteins enable both passive (facilitated diffusion) and active transport.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Their activity is highly influenced by environmental stresses like drought and salinity.

Statement 3 is correct: Many transporters are nutrient-specific.

4. Answers & Explanations:

Statement 1 is correct: Core objective of ECA.

Statement 2 is incorrect: The amendment relaxed regulation but allows re-imposition under extraordinary conditions.

Statement 3 is correct: Stock limits can be imposed during crises like war, famine, or abnormal price rise.

5. Answers & Explanations:

Statement 1 is correct: Black rain contains pollutants like soot and ash.

Statement 2 is incorrect: It can result from industrial pollution, not just volcanoes.

Statement 3 is correct: It harms soil and health.

Statement 4 is incorrect: It occurs in the troposphere, not stratosphere.

6. Answers & Explanations:

Statement 1 is correct: Devon Island is the largest uninhabited island.

Statement 2 is incorrect: It belongs to Canada (Nunavut), not Greenland.

Statement 3 is correct: It is used for Mars simulation studies due to its harsh environment.

DAILY PRACTICE QUESTIONS FOR MAINS ANSWER WRITING PRACTICE

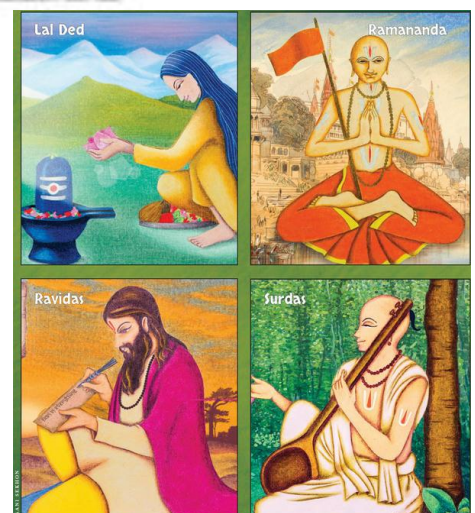
1. Discuss the role of Bhakti and Sufi movements in shaping a composite culture in medieval India. (GS-1)

Answer:

The Bhakti and Sufi movements played a transformative role in shaping the socio-cultural landscape of medieval India by fostering a spirit of inclusiveness, tolerance, and cultural synthesis.

The Bhakti movement emphasized personal devotion to God, transcending rigid caste hierarchies and ritualism. Saints like Kabir and Mirabai rejected orthodoxy and promoted equality, thereby weakening caste barriers. Similarly, Sufi saints such as Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti emphasized love, compassion, and unity of God, attracting followers from diverse communities.

Both movements used vernacular languages instead of Sanskrit or Persian, making spiritual ideas accessible to the masses. This led to the development of regional literature and enriched linguistic diversity.





Importantly, Bhakti and Sufi traditions encouraged interfaith dialogue. The syncretic practices seen in Sufi shrines (dargahs), where both Hindus and Muslims participated, symbolize this cultural blending. Music traditions like qawwali and devotional bhajans also reflect this fusion.

However, their impact was not uniform. While they challenged social inequalities, they did not entirely dismantle caste or gender hierarchies.

In conclusion, the Bhakti and Sufi movements significantly contributed to India's composite culture by promoting harmony, mutual respect, and spiritual democracy, the legacy of which continues in modern India's pluralistic ethos.

2. Evaluate the role of pressure groups in strengthening or weakening democratic governance in India. (GS-2)

Answer:

Pressure groups are organized entities that seek to influence public policy without directly contesting elections. In India, they range from trade unions and business associations to civil society organizations and issue-based movements.

On the positive side, pressure groups deepen democracy by enhancing participation. They articulate diverse interests, especially of marginalized sections, and bring grassroots issues to policy attention. For instance, farmer groups have influenced agricultural policies, while NGOs have shaped environmental legislation.

They also act as watchdogs, ensuring accountability and transparency. Civil society interventions have strengthened institutions like the Right to Information regime.

However, pressure groups can also distort democratic processes. Powerful corporate lobbies may exert disproportionate influence on policymaking, leading to elite capture. Similarly, identity-based groups may promote narrow interests, sometimes leading to social tensions.

Another concern is the lack of transparency in their functioning, especially regarding funding and accountability.

Thus, while pressure groups are indispensable for participatory democracy, their role must be regulated to ensure they serve public interest rather than sectional gains. Strengthening legal frameworks and promoting transparency can help harness their positive potential.

3. Discuss the challenges of inclusive growth in India in the context of economic development. (GS-3)

Answer:

Inclusive growth refers to economic growth that is equitable and benefits all sections of society. Despite significant GDP growth, India faces persistent challenges in achieving inclusivity.





One major challenge is income inequality. Economic gains have been unevenly distributed, with urban areas and skilled sectors benefiting more than rural and unorganized sectors. This has widened socio-economic disparities.

Employment generation is another critical issue. Growth has often been “jobless,” with insufficient opportunities in manufacturing and formal sectors. A large workforce remains trapped in low-productivity informal employment.

Regional disparities further complicate inclusivity. States like Bihar and Odisha lag behind in development indicators compared to more advanced states.

Access to education, healthcare, and digital infrastructure remains unequal. The digital divide became particularly evident during the COVID-19 pandemic, affecting education and livelihoods.

Social barriers such as caste, gender, and ethnicity continue to limit access to opportunities. Women’s labor force participation remains low.

To address these challenges, policies must focus on human capital development, skill enhancement, rural development, and social protection. Initiatives like digital inclusion and financial inclusion (e.g., Jan Dhan Yojana) are steps in the right direction.

In conclusion, inclusive growth requires a multidimensional approach that combines economic expansion with social justice and equitable access to opportunities.

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

Answer:

Ethics in public administration encompasses both adherence to rules and the internalization of values such as integrity, accountability, empathy, and fairness.

While rules provide a formal framework for decision-making, they cannot address every situation. Values guide administrators in complex and ambiguous scenarios. For instance, a civil servant may follow procedural rules, yet fail to deliver justice if empathy and fairness are absent.

Integrity ensures that public officials act in the public interest rather than personal gain. Accountability promotes responsibility toward citizens. Transparency builds trust in governance.

Real-life examples illustrate this distinction. An अधिकारी strictly following rules may deny welfare benefits due to minor documentation issues. However, a value-driven approach would seek solutions within the framework to ensure justice.

Similarly, during disasters, ethical administrators often go beyond formal duties to ensure relief and rehabilitation, reflecting compassion and commitment.

However, ethical dilemmas are common. Balancing political pressures with public interest requires moral courage.





Thus, ethics in public administration is not merely compliance with rules but the embodiment of core values that ensure good governance. Training, institutional support, and ethical leadership are crucial in fostering such values.

5. Discuss the significance of Bug Bounty Programmes in enhancing cybersecurity. What challenges do they pose? (Current Affairs)

Answer:

Bug Bounty Programmes are initiatives where organizations invite ethical hackers to identify and report vulnerabilities in their systems in exchange for rewards. Companies like Google and Microsoft have institutionalized such programmes.

Their significance lies in proactive security enhancement. Instead of relying solely on internal teams, organizations leverage a global pool of cybersecurity experts. This crowdsourced model increases the chances of detecting complex vulnerabilities before malicious actors exploit them.

Bug bounty programmes also promote ethical hacking and create a structured pathway for cybersecurity talent. They are cost-effective compared to potential losses from data breaches.

Moreover, they foster a culture of transparency and continuous improvement in digital infrastructure, which is crucial in an era of increasing cyber threats.

However, these programmes face several challenges. There is a risk of sensitive information exposure if vulnerabilities are mishandled. Not all reported bugs are genuine, leading to resource strain in verification.

Legal ambiguities can arise regarding the scope of authorized testing. Additionally, disparities in reward systems may discourage participation.

Another concern is the potential misuse by unethical actors who may exploit vulnerabilities before reporting them.

To address these issues, clear policies, robust legal frameworks, and proper vetting mechanisms are essential.

In conclusion, Bug Bounty Programmes are a vital tool in modern cybersecurity strategy, but their effectiveness depends on careful implementation and governance.

