



“ We help you reach for the star ”

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

# DAILY MCQ'S

**FOR UPSC CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION**

**DATE: 01/04/2026 (WEDNESDAY)**

- **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. Consider the following statements regarding temple architecture traditions in early medieval India:

1. The Nagara style temples are characterized by curvilinear shikhara and absence of elaborate gateway structures.
2. The Dravida style temples always have vimana taller than the gopuram in all historical phases.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

### 2. With reference to ecological succession in terrestrial ecosystems, consider the following:

Which of the following sequences correctly represents the process of primary succession?

- (a) Lichens → Mosses → Shrubs → Trees
- (b) Mosses → Lichens → Trees → Shrubs
- (c) Shrubs → Lichens → Mosses → Trees
- (d) Trees → Mosses → Lichens → Shrubs

### 3. Consider the following statements regarding inflation measurement in India:

1. The Consumer Price Index assigns higher weight to food items compared to the Wholesale Price Index.
2. The Reserve Bank of India uses CPI as the primary measure for monetary policy decisions.
3. WPI includes services in its basket to reflect overall inflation trends.

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 Constitution of India:

1. The doctrine of basic structure was first explicitly propounded in the Kesavananda Bharati case.
2. The Preamble is not enforceable in a court of law but is considered a part of the Constitution.
3. Fundamental Duties are enforceable by courts in the same manner as Fundamental Rights.
4. The Parliament can amend any part of the Constitution including the basic structure.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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



**5. Assertion (A): The Tropic of Cancer passes almost through the middle of India, leading to diverse climatic conditions.**

Reason (R1): Areas south of the Tropic of Cancer experience tropical climate with relatively less seasonal variation.

Reason (R2): Areas north of the Tropic of Cancer fall in the subtropical zone and experience greater seasonal contrasts.

Which one 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 incorrect, but both R1 and R2 are correct
- (d) A is correct, but neither R1 nor R2 explains A

## Answers

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

## Explanations

1. Statement 1 is correct: Nagara style temples have a beehive-shaped (curvilinear) shikhara and generally lack large entrance gateways like gopurams.

Statement 2 is incorrect: In Dravida temples, especially in later periods (e.g., Chola–Nayaka phases), gopurams often became taller than vimana. Hence, not “always.”

2. Primary succession begins on bare rock or newly formed land. Lichens are pioneer species, followed by mosses, then grasses/shrubs, and finally trees.

Other sequences violate ecological progression logic. Hence, (a) is correct.

3. Statement 1 is correct: CPI gives significant weight to food, reflecting consumer expenditure patterns.

Statement 2 is correct: RBI uses CPI (Combined) for inflation targeting under monetary policy.

Statement 3 is incorrect: WPI includes only goods, not services.

Thus, only two statements are correct.

4. Statement 1 is correct: Kesavananda Bharati case (1973) introduced the Basic Structure doctrine.

Statement 2 is correct: Preamble is part of the Constitution (as per later judgments) but non-justiciable.

Statement 3 is incorrect: Fundamental Duties are non-enforceable.

Statement 4 is incorrect: Parliament cannot amend the basic structure.

Thus, only two statements are correct.

5. Assertion is correct: The Tropic of Cancer divides India into tropical and subtropical parts, causing climatic diversity.

R1 is correct: Tropical regions have less variation.

R2 is correct: Subtropical regions show greater seasonal contrast.

Both reasons together explain why the assertion holds true.



## DAILY PRACTICE QUESTIONS FROM CURRENT AFFAIRS

### 1. Consider the following statements regarding the United States Commission on International Religious Freedom:

1. It is a statutory body established by the U.S. Congress to monitor religious freedom globally.
2. Its recommendations, including designation of “Countries of Particular Concern (CPC)”, are binding on the U.S. executive branch.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

### 2. With reference to the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan, consider the following:

Which of the following best describes its primary mandate?

- (a) Conducting military peace enforcement operations in Afghanistan
- (b) Supporting political processes, human rights monitoring, and humanitarian coordination
- (c) Supervising international trade routes through Afghanistan
- (d) Managing refugee resettlement exclusively outside Afghanistan

### 3. Consider the following statements regarding the Nagoya Protocol and India’s implementation:

1. The Nagoya Protocol deals with access to genetic resources and fair sharing of benefits arising from their utilization.
2. India’s first national report on its implementation indicates full compliance with Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) mechanisms across all states.
3. The protocol is legally binding only on developed countries and voluntary for developing countries.

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 Speed Post services in India:

1. India Post launched Speed Post as a premium time-bound delivery service.
2. “24 Speed Post” refers to a guaranteed delivery within 24 hours across all locations in India irrespective of distance.
3. Speed Post services are governed under the universal postal obligations of India Post and not purely commercial considerations.



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 *Vela carli*:**

1. It is a recently identified species exhibiting bilateral gynandromorphism, meaning it shows both male and female characteristics.
2. Such dual-sex traits arise purely due to environmental factors and have no genetic basis.
3. This species was reported from coastal ecosystems of the Indian Ocean region.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

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

1. It is located at the confluence of the Gulf of Mexico, the Caribbean Sea, and the Atlantic Ocean.
2. It lies to the south of the United States and north of Jamaica.
3. The Tropic of Cancer passes through Cuba.
4. Havana is located on the eastern coast of Cuba.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

**Answers**

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

**Explanations**

**1.** Statement 1 is correct: USCIRF is an independent, bipartisan U.S. federal commission created by Congress.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Its recommendations (e.g., CPC designation) are advisory; final decisions rest with the U.S. State Department.

**2.** UNAMA is a political mission, not a military force. It supports peace processes, monitors human rights, and coordinates humanitarian efforts. Hence, (b) is correct.



3. Statement 1 is correct: The Nagoya Protocol ensures fair and equitable benefit-sharing.  
Statement 2 is incorrect: India's report highlights progress but not uniform or full compliance across all states.  
Statement 3 is incorrect: The protocol is legally binding on all parties that ratify it, irrespective of development status.
4. Statement 1 is correct: Speed Post is a premium service launched by India Post.  
Statement 2 is incorrect: "24 Speed Post" is not universally guaranteed across all distances; delivery depends on network feasibility.  
Statement 3 is correct: It operates under broader public service obligations, though with commercial elements.
5. Statement 1 is correct: Vela carli exhibits dual-sex (gynandromorphic) traits.  
Statement 2 is incorrect: Such traits are primarily genetic or developmental anomalies, not purely environmental.  
Statement 3 is incorrect: The species was not specifically reported from the Indian Ocean region in standard references.
6. Statement 1 is correct: Cuba lies at the junction of major water bodies.  
Statement 2 is correct: It is south of the U.S. (Florida) and north of Jamaica.  
Statement 3 is incorrect: Tropic of Cancer passes north of Cuba.  
Statement 4 is incorrect: Havana is on the northwestern coast, not eastern.

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## DAILY PRACTICE QUESTIONS FOR MAINS ANSWER WRITING PRACTICE

### 1. GS Paper 1

**Q1. Discuss the significance of the Bhakti Movement in shaping socio-cultural transformation in medieval India. Evaluate its limitations.**

**Answer:**

The Bhakti Movement, emerging around the early medieval period and continuing into later centuries, played a transformative role in reshaping Indian society, religion, and culture. It was characterized by devotion (bhakti) to a personal god, often bypassing rigid ritualism and priestly mediation. Saints like Kabir, Mirabai, and Tukaram emphasized personal devotion, equality, and spiritual democratization.

One of the most significant contributions of the Bhakti Movement was its challenge to caste hierarchies. By advocating that devotion, not birth, determined spiritual worth, it weakened orthodox Brahmanical dominance. Saints like Kabir openly criticized both Hindu and Islamic orthodoxy, promoting a syncretic tradition that fostered communal harmony. Similarly, regional languages gained prominence as saints composed devotional poetry in vernaculars, enhancing cultural integration and literacy.

The movement also facilitated the rise of regional identities and literature. The use of local languages such as Awadhi, Marathi, and Tamil enabled wider participation of the masses in religious discourse. Women



saints like Mirabai challenged gender norms, thereby opening limited spaces for female spiritual agency.

However, the movement had notable limitations. While it questioned caste, it did not fully dismantle it; caste identities persisted in social structures. Many Bhakti sects eventually became institutionalized, reintroducing hierarchy and orthodoxy. Additionally, its emphasis on personal devotion sometimes diverted attention from structural socio-economic inequalities.

In conclusion, the Bhakti Movement was a powerful force of social reform and cultural synthesis, yet its transformative potential remained partial due to entrenched social realities.

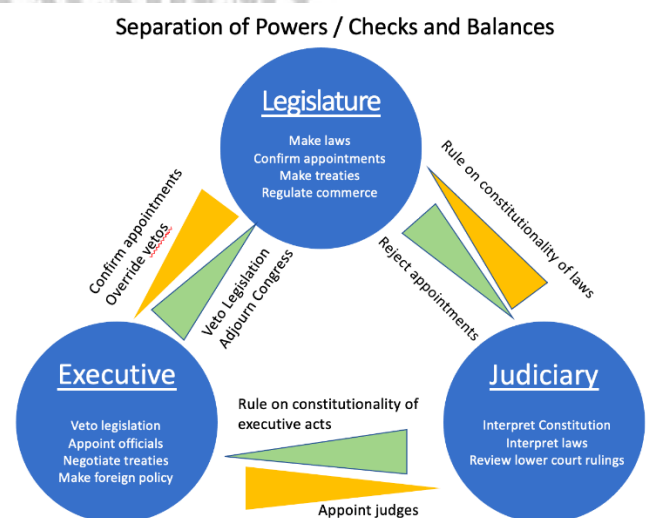
## 2. GS Paper 2

**Q2. Examine the role of constitutional bodies in maintaining checks and balances in India. Illustrate with examples.**

**Answer:**

The Indian constitutional framework establishes a system of checks and balances through various institutions to prevent concentration of power. Key constitutional bodies such as the Supreme Court of India, Election Commission of India, and Comptroller and Auditor General of India play pivotal roles.

The judiciary ensures constitutional supremacy through judicial review. Landmark judgments have curtailed arbitrary executive actions and safeguarded fundamental rights. The Supreme Court's interpretation of the Basic Structure doctrine restricts Parliament's amending powers, ensuring constitutional integrity.





The Election Commission guarantees free and fair elections, which are fundamental to democratic legitimacy. It regulates political parties, monitors election expenditure, and enforces the Model Code of Conduct. Its autonomy is crucial in preventing electoral malpractice.

The CAG acts as a financial watchdog by auditing government expenditures. Its reports highlight irregularities and ensure accountability in public finance, often triggering parliamentary scrutiny.

Despite these strengths, challenges persist. Increasing executive influence, delays in judicial processes, and concerns over institutional autonomy have raised questions about effectiveness. For example, debates over appointment processes (e.g., collegium system) and allegations of politicization affect institutional credibility.

Thus, while constitutional bodies are central to India's democratic resilience, continuous reforms are necessary to preserve their independence and efficiency.

### 3. GS Paper 3

**Q3. Analyze the role of biodiversity conservation frameworks in India in the context of sustainable development.**

**Answer:**

Biodiversity conservation is central to sustainable development, ensuring ecological balance while supporting livelihoods. India, being a megadiverse country, has adopted multiple frameworks aligned with global agreements such as the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Nagoya Protocol.

Domestically, the Biological Diversity Act, 2002 provides a legal framework for conservation, sustainable use, and equitable sharing of benefits. Institutions such as the National Biodiversity Authority regulate access to genetic resources and protect indigenous knowledge. India's recent efforts, including its national reports on Nagoya Protocol implementation, highlight progress in Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS).

Protected areas like national parks and biosphere reserves play a key role in habitat conservation. Community participation, through Joint Forest Management and biodiversity registers, integrates local stakeholders into conservation efforts.

However, challenges remain. Habitat fragmentation, climate change, and developmental pressures threaten biodiversity. Enforcement gaps and lack of awareness hinder effective implementation. Moreover, conflicts between conservation goals and local livelihoods persist.

Sustainable development requires balancing ecological preservation with economic growth. Integrating biodiversity into policy planning, enhancing community participation, and strengthening institutional mechanisms are essential steps forward.

### 4. GS Paper 4

**Q4. Discuss the importance of ethical governance in public administration. Suggest measures to strengthen ethical standards in India.**

**Answer:**

Ethical governance is the cornerstone of effective public administration, ensuring that power is exercised



responsibly and in public interest. It involves principles such as integrity, transparency, accountability, and impartiality.

In a democratic setup like India, ethical governance builds public trust and legitimacy. Civil servants are expected to uphold constitutional values while delivering services efficiently. Ethical lapses, such as corruption or misuse of authority, erode public confidence and hinder development.

Institutions like vigilance commissions and anti-corruption agencies aim to enforce ethical standards. However, systemic challenges such as bureaucratic inertia, political interference, and lack of accountability often undermine these efforts.

Strengthening ethical governance requires multi-dimensional reforms. First, institutional mechanisms like Lokpal and vigilance bodies must be empowered and made independent. Second, training programs should inculcate ethical values among civil servants. Third, transparency measures such as RTI and digital governance can reduce discretion and corruption. Fourth, leadership by example is crucial; political and administrative leaders must demonstrate ethical conduct.

Additionally, fostering a culture of accountability through citizen participation and social audits can enhance governance outcomes. Ethical governance is not merely a regulatory requirement but a moral imperative for sustainable development.

**Anti-Corruption Awareness**

**SAY NO TO CORRUPTION**

**HOW TO STOP CORRUPTION : 5 KEY POINTS**

- End Impunity.
- Reform public administration and finance management.
- Promote transparency and access to management.
- Empower citizen.
- Close international loopholes.

"There is no medicine to cure corruption, its you who should prevent the spreading of this poisonous crime."

Name: CUJ Bhadra S  
Reg. No: TN/18/SWA/838505  
Unit: 5 (TN) Girls  
Battalion, Coimbatore

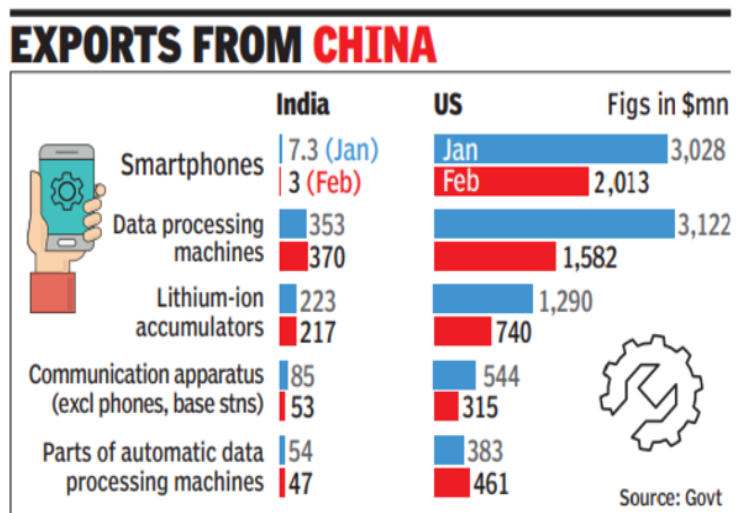
## 5. Current Affairs

**Q5. India’s trade deficit with China remains a persistent concern. Analyze its causes and suggest policy measures to address it.**

**Answer:**

India’s trade deficit with China has widened significantly over the years, reflecting structural imbalances in bilateral trade. India imports large volumes of manufactured goods such as electronics, machinery, and active pharmaceutical ingredients, while exports remain limited to raw materials and low-value goods.

One major cause is the lack of domestic manufacturing competitiveness. China’s economies of scale, advanced infrastructure, and integrated supply chains enable it to produce goods at lower costs. In contrast, India faces challenges such as high logistics costs, regulatory bottlenecks, and limited technological capabilities.





Another factor is dependence on Chinese intermediate goods. Indian industries, especially pharmaceuticals and electronics, rely heavily on Chinese inputs, making import substitution difficult. Trade policies and market access barriers further restrict India's exports to China.

To address the deficit, India must focus on strengthening domestic manufacturing through initiatives like "Make in India" and Production Linked Incentive (PLI) schemes. Diversifying import sources and promoting indigenous innovation are essential. Enhancing export competitiveness by improving quality standards and exploring new markets can also help.

Strategically, India should negotiate better market access and reduce non-tariff barriers. Building resilient supply chains and investing in infrastructure and skill development will be crucial in the long run.

In conclusion, reducing the trade deficit requires a comprehensive approach combining industrial policy, trade diplomacy, and structural reforms.

