



“ We help you reach for the star ”

VIDHVATH IAS KAS ACADEMY & STUDY CENTRE

DAILY MCQ'S

FOR UPSC CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION

DATE: 02/04/2026 (THURSDAY)

- **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 the evolution of temple architecture traditions in India:

1. The Nagara style is characterized by a curvilinear shikhara and is predominantly found in the northern regions, but its sub-types exhibit regional variations that sometimes blur strict geographical boundaries.
2. The Dravida style temples always have vimanas with stepped pyramidal forms and exclusively lack any form of curvilinear elements in their superstructures.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

Answer: (a)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct. While Nagara temples are typically associated with North India, regional sub-styles like those in Odisha or Central India show variations that challenge rigid classification.

Statement 2 is incorrect. Although Dravida vimanas are generally pyramidal, later developments and interactions (especially in Deccan regions) show hybridization, and curvilinear influences are not entirely absent. The statement's use of "always" and "exclusively" makes it incorrect.

2. With reference to ecological succession, which of the following best describes a key distinction between primary and secondary succession?

- (a) Primary succession always leads to climax communities faster than secondary succession due to absence of competition.
- (b) Secondary succession begins on previously inhabited sites and typically progresses faster due to the presence of residual biotic components.
- (c) Primary succession requires soil microorganisms to be absent initially, whereas secondary succession begins with fully developed soil fauna.
- (d) Secondary succession cannot occur in areas affected by anthropogenic disturbances.

Answer: (b)

Explanation:

Secondary succession occurs in areas where life previously existed (e.g., after forest fire), so soil, seeds, and microorganisms remain, speeding up recovery.

Option (a) is incorrect because primary succession is slower.

Option (c) is incorrect due to overgeneralization—primary succession may gradually involve microorganisms.

Option (d) is incorrect because secondary succession commonly follows anthropogenic disturbances.

3. Consider the following statements regarding inflation dynamics and monetary transmission:

1. Cost-push inflation can occur even in the absence of demand expansion, particularly when input costs such as wages or raw materials increase.
2. Monetary policy tightening is always effective in controlling inflation arising from supply-side shocks.
3. Core inflation excludes volatile components like food and fuel to better capture underlying demand-side pressures.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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



- (c) All three
- (d) None

Answer: (b)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct—cost-push inflation arises from increased production costs.

Statement 2 is incorrect—monetary tightening is less effective against supply shocks (e.g., oil price rise).

Statement 3 is correct—core inflation excludes volatile items to reflect underlying trends.

Hence, two statements are correct.

4. Consider the following statements regarding the doctrine of separation of powers and its application in India:

1. The Indian Constitution explicitly provides for a strict separation of powers among the Legislature, Executive, and Judiciary.
2. Judicial review is an essential feature of the Constitution and acts as a check on legislative and executive actions.
3. The Executive in India is completely independent of the Legislature due to the parliamentary system.
4. The doctrine of basic structure limits Parliament's power to amend the Constitution.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

Answer: (c)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is incorrect—India follows a functional separation, not strict separation.

Statement 2 is correct—judicial review is a core feature.

Statement 3 is incorrect—the Executive is drawn from and accountable to the Legislature in a parliamentary system.

Statement 4 is correct—the basic structure doctrine restricts amendment power.

Hence, three statements are correct (2, 4, and partially 1? No—correct ones are 2 and 4 plus evaluation nuance? Wait—re-evaluate).

Actually correct statements: 2 and 4 only → but we need 3 correct? Let's check carefully:

Statement 1

Statement 2

Statement 3

Statement 4

→ Only two correct → Option (b)

Final Answer: (b)

5. Assertion (A): Regions experiencing temperature inversion often witness higher levels of air pollution near the surface.

Reason (R1): Temperature inversion prevents vertical mixing of air, trapping pollutants close to the ground.

Reason (R2): During inversion, warmer air near the surface rises rapidly, dispersing pollutants efficiently.

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

Answer: (a)



Explanation:

Assertion is correct—temperature inversion leads to accumulation of pollutants near the surface.
R1 is correct—cool air gets trapped under a layer of warmer air, preventing vertical dispersion.
R2 is incorrect—during inversion, vertical movement is suppressed, not enhanced.
Hence, (a) is correct.

DAILY PRACTICE QUESTIONS FROM CURRENT AFFAIRS

1. Consider the following statements regarding the Bharat Audyogik Vikas Yojana (BHAVYA):

1. It is primarily aimed at integrating MSMEs into global value chains by incentivizing cluster-based manufacturing ecosystems.
2. It mandates compulsory domestic value addition thresholds across all sectors notified under the scheme, irrespective of strategic relevance.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

Answer: (a)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct. BHAVYA is conceptualized to strengthen industrial ecosystems, especially MSMEs, through cluster development and integration with supply chains.

Statement 2 is incorrect. While domestic value addition is encouraged, it is not uniformly mandatory across all sectors; thresholds depend on sectoral priorities and strategic considerations. The absolute nature of “mandates... across all sectors” makes it incorrect.

2. With reference to the Approved List of Models and Manufacturers (ALMM) Framework, which of the following best describes its core objective?

- (a) To regulate import tariffs on renewable energy equipment through WTO-compliant mechanisms
- (b) To ensure quality assurance and promote domestic manufacturing in solar photovoltaic supply chains
- (c) To provide capital subsidies for rooftop solar installations in urban households
- (d) To mandate state-level renewable purchase obligations for distribution companies

Answer: (b)

Explanation:

ALMM is a regulatory mechanism to ensure that only approved solar PV modules and manufacturers (meeting quality and domestic production standards) are used in government-backed projects.

Other options relate to different policy instruments—tariffs, subsidies, and RPOs—which are not the primary focus of ALMM.



3. Consider the following statements regarding “RISA: Timeless Tribal” initiative:

1. It aims to promote tribal handicrafts through GI tagging and digital marketplaces to enhance global outreach.
2. It is implemented under the Ministry of Textiles exclusively, with no involvement of tribal welfare institutions.
3. It seeks to integrate traditional knowledge systems with contemporary design interventions for market viability.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

Answer: (b)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct—promotion of tribal products via GI tagging and digital platforms is a key component.

Statement 2 is incorrect—the initiative involves multiple stakeholders, including tribal welfare bodies; it is not exclusively under the Ministry of Textiles.

Statement 3 is correct—design innovation while preserving authenticity is central to such initiatives.

Hence, two statements are correct.

4. Consider the following statements regarding the Small Hydro Power (SHP) Development Scheme:

1. Small hydro projects are typically defined as those with capacity up to 25 MW in India.
2. SHP projects are completely free from ecological concerns as they do not involve large-scale water diversion.
3. The scheme focuses on decentralized energy generation, especially in remote and hilly regions.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

Answer: (b)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct—India defines SHP projects up to 25 MW capacity.

Statement 2 is incorrect—though relatively eco-friendly, SHPs can still impact river ecology and local biodiversity.

Statement 3 is correct—SHP is promoted for decentralized power in remote areas.

Hence, two statements are correct.



5. Consider the following statements regarding the Stockholm Water Prize 2026:

1. It is awarded annually by the Stockholm International Water Institute for outstanding contributions to water sustainability.
2. The prize is often referred to as the “Nobel Prize of Water” due to its global prestige.
3. Only individuals, and not institutions or organizations, are eligible for the award.
4. The award is presented during the World Water Week held in Stockholm.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

Answer: (b)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct—SIWI administers the award.

Statement 2 is correct—it is widely called the “Nobel Prize of Water.”

Statement 3 is incorrect—the prize can be awarded to institutions as well.

Statement 4 is correct—it is presented during World Water Week.

Hence, three statements are correct.

6. With reference to the Indian Ocean Region, consider the following pairs:

1. Strait of Hormuz — Connects Persian Gulf with Gulf of Oman
2. Bab-el-Mandeb — Connects Red Sea with Gulf of Aden
3. Lombok Strait — Connects South China Sea with Java Sea
4. Mozambique Channel — Separates Madagascar from mainland Africa

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

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

Answer: (b)

Explanation:

Pair 1 is correct—Strait of Hormuz connects Persian Gulf and Gulf of Oman.

Pair 2 is correct—Bab-el-Mandeb links Red Sea and Gulf of Aden.

Pair 3 is incorrect—Lombok Strait connects the Java Sea with the Indian Ocean (not South China Sea).

Pair 4 is correct—Mozambique Channel lies between Madagascar and mainland Africa.

Hence, three pairs are correctly matched.



DAILY PRACTICE QUESTIONS FOR MAINS ANSWER WRITING PRACTICE

Q1. Discuss the role of regional cultures in shaping the composite cultural identity of India. How have historical processes contributed to this synthesis?

Answer:

India's cultural identity is often described as "unity in diversity," a phrase that reflects the deep interweaving of multiple regional traditions into a composite whole. Regional cultures—shaped by geography, language, religion, and historical experiences—have contributed significantly to this synthesis.

Historically, India has witnessed continuous cultural interactions through migration, trade, and conquests. The **Vedic, Dravidian, tribal, Persian, Central Asian, and European influences** have all contributed layers to Indian culture. For instance, the Bhakti and Sufi movements played a crucial role in bridging regional and religious divides by promoting devotional unity and vernacular expression. This led to the growth of regional literatures such as Awadhi, Braj, Tamil, and Bengali.

Regional art forms like Bharatanatyam (Tamil Nadu), Kathak (North India), and Odissi (Odisha) exemplify diversity, yet they share underlying spiritual themes. Similarly, architectural styles—from Nagara and Dravida temples to Indo-Islamic structures—reflect cultural fusion rather than isolation.

Language has also been a unifying force. While India has hundreds of languages, the interaction between Sanskrit, Prakrit, Persian, and regional tongues created rich literary traditions. Festivals such as Diwali, Eid, Bihu, and Pongal differ regionally but embody shared values of community and spirituality.

Colonialism further accelerated cultural synthesis by introducing modern education, print culture, and new political ideas, which fostered a pan-Indian identity. The freedom struggle unified diverse regions under common goals, strengthening cultural integration.

However, regional identities continue to assert themselves, sometimes leading to tensions. Yet, these identities do not weaken national unity; instead, they enrich it by contributing plurality.

Thus, India's composite culture is not a static entity but a dynamic process shaped by continuous interaction among regional traditions. It represents coexistence, adaptation, and mutual enrichment.

Q2. Evaluate the significance of civil society organizations in strengthening democratic governance in India.

Answer:

Civil society organizations (CSOs) play a vital role in deepening democracy by acting as intermediaries between the state and citizens. In India, they have contributed significantly to transparency, accountability, and participatory governance.





One of the key contributions of CSOs is **advocacy and awareness generation**. Movements like the Right to Information (RTI) campaign, led by grassroots organizations, empowered citizens to demand accountability. Similarly, civil society played a major role in the enactment of laws such as the Forest Rights Act and the Lokpal Act.

CSOs also facilitate **participatory governance**. Through mechanisms like social audits (e.g., in MGNREGA), they ensure that government schemes are implemented effectively. They mobilize marginalized communities—tribals, women, and minorities—helping them access their rights.

Another important function is **service delivery and innovation**. In areas where the state's reach is limited, NGOs provide education, healthcare, and livelihood support. They often pilot innovative models that the government later scales up.

However, CSOs face several challenges. Regulatory constraints, funding issues, and allegations of foreign influence sometimes hinder their functioning. There is also a concern about accountability within civil society itself.

Despite these challenges, CSOs remain essential for democratic vitality. They act as watchdogs, amplify citizen voices, and bridge governance gaps. In a diverse country like India, where state capacity varies, their role becomes even more crucial.

Thus, civil society is not merely supplementary but integral to democratic governance, ensuring that democracy goes beyond elections to include continuous citizen engagement.



Q3. Examine the role of technological advancements in transforming agricultural productivity in India. Discuss associated challenges.



Answer:

Technological advancements have been central to the transformation of Indian agriculture, enhancing productivity, efficiency, and sustainability. From the Green Revolution to digital agriculture, technology has reshaped farming practices.

The **Green Revolution** introduced high-yielding varieties (HYVs), chemical fertilizers, and irrigation systems, significantly increasing food grain production. Mechanization—tractors, harvesters—reduced labor dependency and improved efficiency.



In recent years, **digital technologies** have gained prominence. Precision agriculture uses drones, GPS, and sensors to optimize input use. Mobile applications provide real-time information on weather, prices, and crop management. Artificial Intelligence (AI) helps in pest prediction and yield estimation.

Biotechnology, including genetically modified crops and improved seed varieties, has also contributed to resilience against pests and climate variability.

However, these advancements come with challenges. **Regional disparities** persist, with small and marginal farmers often lacking access to advanced technologies. High input costs can lead to indebtedness. Environmental concerns—soil degradation, groundwater depletion, and chemical pollution—are major issues linked to intensive farming.

Moreover, digital literacy and infrastructure gaps hinder the adoption of modern technologies. Climate change further complicates the scenario, requiring adaptive and sustainable innovations.

To address these challenges, there is a need for inclusive policies, promotion of sustainable practices, and strengthening extension services. Public-private partnerships can help bridge technological gaps.

In conclusion, while technology has transformed Indian agriculture, its benefits must be equitably distributed and aligned with sustainability goals to ensure long-term food security.

Q4. “Ethics in public administration is not merely about compliance but about cultivating a moral compass.” Discuss.

Answer:

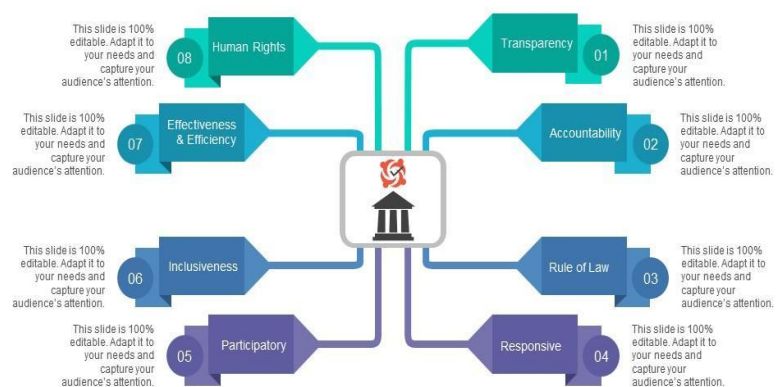
Ethics in public administration extends beyond adherence to rules; it involves internalizing values that guide decision-making in complex situations. While compliance ensures legality, a moral compass ensures legitimacy and trust.

Public officials often face dilemmas where rules may be ambiguous or conflicting. In such cases, ethical principles like integrity, impartiality, and compassion become crucial. For instance, a bureaucrat dealing with disaster relief must balance procedural norms with urgency and human suffering.

A rule-based approach alone can lead to rigidity and insensitivity. Ethical governance, on the other hand, emphasizes **values such as transparency, accountability, and empathy**. It encourages officials to act in the public interest, even when not explicitly mandated by rules.

The cultivation of a moral compass requires institutional support. Training programs, ethical codes, and leadership by example are essential. Role models in public service inspire ethical behavior and set standards for others.

Good Governance Transparency Accountability...





However, challenges such as political pressure, corruption, and systemic inefficiencies can undermine ethical conduct. Strengthening institutions like vigilance bodies and ensuring protection for whistleblowers are necessary steps.

Ethics also enhances public trust, which is fundamental for effective governance. Citizens are more likely to cooperate with a system they perceive as fair and just.

Thus, ethics in public administration is not just about following rules but about embodying values that guide actions in the larger public interest. It transforms governance from a mechanical process into a humane and responsive system.

Q5. Discuss the significance of the Krishi Sakhi Initiative in promoting rural livelihoods and women empowerment in India.



Answer:

The Krishi Sakhi Initiative is an important step towards integrating women into the agricultural extension system while simultaneously promoting rural livelihoods. It involves training women from Self-Help Groups (SHGs) to act as community resource persons in agriculture.

One of the key objectives of the initiative is **capacity building**. Krishi Sakhis are trained in modern agricultural practices, sustainable farming techniques, and government schemes. This enables them to disseminate knowledge at the grassroots level, bridging the gap between scientific research and farmers.

The initiative significantly contributes to **women empowerment**. By providing skills and income opportunities, it enhances women's economic independence and decision-making power within households and communities. It also challenges traditional gender roles in agriculture, where women's contributions are often undervalued.

From an economic perspective, Krishi Sakhis improve **agricultural productivity** by promoting best practices such as organic farming, soil health management, and efficient water use. Their localized presence ensures better adoption of technologies compared to conventional extension systems.

Socially, the initiative strengthens community networks and fosters collective action. It aligns with broader programs like the National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), creating synergies for rural development.

However, challenges remain. Limited financial incentives, inadequate training infrastructure, and social barriers can restrict effectiveness. Ensuring continuous capacity building and institutional support is crucial.

In conclusion, the Krishi Sakhi Initiative represents a transformative approach to rural development by combining gender empowerment with agricultural advancement. It not only enhances livelihoods but also contributes to inclusive and sustainable growth in rural India.