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VIDHVATH IAS KAS ACADEMY & STUDY CENTRE

DAILY MCQ'S

FOR UPSC CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION

DATE: 17/08/2026 (MONDAY)

- **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 transformation of European society during the period of the Renaissance:

1. The emergence of humanism encouraged a greater emphasis on the study of classical Greek and Roman texts.
2. The Renaissance immediately replaced religious authority with a uniformly secular worldview across Europe.

Which one of the following is correct?

- (a) Both Statement 1 and Statement 2 are correct
- (b) Both Statement 1 and Statement 2 are incorrect
- (c) Statement 1 is correct, but Statement 2 is incorrect
- (d) Statement 1 is incorrect, but Statement 2 is correct

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Renaissance humanism encouraged the study of classical literature, philosophy and history and placed greater emphasis on human agency, individual abilities and worldly concerns. However, it did not produce an immediate or uniform rejection of religion. Renaissance thought often coexisted with strong Christian beliefs. Hence, Statement 1 is correct, while Statement 2 is incorrect. The important analytical distinction is between **humanism and secularism**: Renaissance humanism broadened intellectual horizons but did not simply eliminate religious authority.

2. Which one of the following best explains why the conservation of a keystone species can sometimes produce ecological effects extending far beyond the species itself?

- (a) Keystone species necessarily constitute the largest population in an ecosystem
- (b) Their ecological influence can be disproportionately large relative to their numerical abundance
- (c) Keystone species occupy only the lowest trophic level and therefore control primary productivity
- (d) Their conservation invariably increases species richness irrespective of habitat conditions

Answer: (b)

Explanation: A **keystone species** has an ecological effect disproportionately greater than what its abundance alone would suggest. Its removal or decline can trigger trophic cascades, alter community structure and affect habitat conditions. A keystone species need not be the most abundant species or occupy a particular trophic level. Therefore, conservation of such species can generate ecosystem-wide benefits, but the outcome depends on ecological relationships and habitat conditions.

3. Consider the following statements regarding the relationship between economic growth and structural transformation:

1. A sustained shift of labour from low-productivity agriculture towards higher-productivity manufacturing and services can contribute to productivity growth.
2. A rise in the share of services in national income necessarily indicates that an economy has completed its structural transformation.
3. Structural transformation can occur without a proportionate movement of workers across sectors when productivity differences arise within sectors.



How many of the above statements are correct?

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

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Statements 1 and 3 are correct. Structural transformation involves changes in the sectoral composition of output, employment and productivity. Movement of labour from low-productivity agriculture to more productive sectors can raise aggregate productivity. However, Statement 2 is incorrect because a larger services share alone does not prove completion of structural transformation; the nature and productivity of services, employment patterns and inter-sectoral productivity gaps also matter. Moreover, productivity improvements within existing sectors can contribute to transformation without equivalent labour movement.

4. Consider the following statements regarding the constitutional position of the Council of Ministers in the parliamentary system:

1. The President ordinarily exercises executive power on the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister.
2. The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha.
3. The Prime Minister is appointed by the President, while other Ministers are appointed by the President on the Prime Minister's advice.
4. The Constitution requires every decision of the Council of Ministers to be individually approved by the Lok Sabha before it can be implemented.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

Answer: (c)

Explanation: Statements 1, 2 and 3 are correct. Under **Article 74**, the President acts on the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister, subject to the constitutional framework. Under **Article 75**, the Prime Minister is appointed by the President and other Ministers are appointed by the President on the Prime Minister's advice. The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha. Statement 4 is incorrect because parliamentary government does not require every executive decision to receive prior individual approval from the Lok Sabha. The legislature exercises control through mechanisms such as questions, debates, financial control, motions and ultimately the confidence relationship.



5. Consider the following Assertion and Reasons:

Assertion (A): A river's drainage pattern cannot always be inferred solely from the present surface relief of the region.

Reason 1: Some rivers may retain their earlier courses even when subsequent geological or tectonic changes alter the surrounding relief.

Reason 2: The present drainage network of a region may reflect the combined influence of geological structure, rock resistance, tectonic movements and the historical evolution of the landscape.

Which one of the following is correct?

- (a) Both Assertion and Reason 1 are correct, and Reason 1 is the correct explanation of the Assertion; Reason 2 is also correct
- (b) Both Assertion and Reason 1 are correct, but Reason 1 is not the correct explanation of the Assertion; Reason 2 is incorrect
- (c) Assertion is correct, but both Reason 1 and Reason 2 are incorrect
- (d) Assertion is incorrect, but both Reason 1 and Reason 2 are correct

Answer: (a)

Explanation: The Assertion is correct because drainage evolution is a historical and geological process, and present relief alone may not explain the existing river course. **Reason 1** correctly explains this through the concept of antecedent drainage, where a river maintains its course despite uplift or deformation of the land.

Reason 2 is also correct because drainage patterns are influenced by geological structure, lithology, tectonics and landscape evolution. Thus, both reasons support the Assertion, with Reason 1 providing the more direct explanation.

DAILY PRACTICE QUESTIONS FROM CURRENT AFFAIRS

1. Consider the following statements regarding Glaw Lake, recently in news:

- 1. It is located within the Kamlang Wildlife Sanctuary/Tiger Reserve landscape of Arunachal Pradesh and is associated with the catchment of tributaries of the Lohit River.
- 2. Its recognition as a Ramsar Site makes it the first Ramsar-designated wetland of Arunachal Pradesh.

Which one of the following is correct?

- (a) Both Statement 1 and Statement 2 are correct, and Statement 2 is the correct explanation of Statement 1
- (b) Both Statement 1 and Statement 2 are correct, but Statement 2 is not the correct explanation of Statement 1
- (c) Statement 1 is correct, but Statement 2 is incorrect
- (d) Statement 1 is incorrect, but Statement 2 is correct

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Both statements are correct. Glaw Lake is situated in the Kamlang landscape of Arunachal Pradesh and is associated with the Kamlang, Lang and Lati river systems, which are tributaries of the Lohit. Its recent Ramsar designation made it **India's 101st Ramsar Site and Arunachal Pradesh's first Ramsar Site**. However, Statement 2 does not explain the geographical location or hydrological association



mentioned in Statement 1. The conceptual trap is to confuse a wetland's **Ramsar status** with its **river-basin location**.

2. With reference to the e-Pratyaropan digital platform, which one of the following best captures its distinctive significance?

- (a) It is primarily a digital platform for registering voluntary organ donors and does not participate in organ allocation.
- (b) It provides a digital ecosystem for organ and tissue transplantation, including an automated, rule-based mechanism for organ allocation.
- (c) It is an Aadhaar-based platform designed exclusively for verifying the identity of deceased organ donors.
- (d) It is a financial platform for reimbursing hospitals performing organ transplantation under publicly funded health insurance schemes.

Answer: (b)

Explanation: e-Pratyaropan is a national digital platform associated with the **National Organ and Tissue Transplant Organization (NOTTO)**. Its significance lies in digitising and integrating the transplantation ecosystem and supporting a transparent, rule-based organ-allocation process based on factors such as medical criteria and urgency. Thus, it is substantially broader than donor registration or identity verification alone.

3. Consider the following statements regarding Utkalmani Pandit Gopabandhu Das:

- 1. His public work combined nationalism with social service, education and the advancement of Odia identity.
- 2. He founded *The Samaja* as a weekly publication in 1919, which subsequently became associated with the Servants of the People Society.
- 3. His political and social outlook was confined primarily to the linguistic reorganisation of Odisha and did not extend to the wider Indian nationalist movement.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

Answer: (b)

Explanation: Statements 1 and 2 are correct. Gopabandhu Das was a freedom fighter, educationist, poet and social reformer who combined regional cultural consciousness with Indian nationalism. He started *The Samaja* in 1919 as a weekly and later associated it with the Servants of the People Society. Statement 3 is incorrect because his activities extended well beyond regional identity: he participated in the national movement, promoted education and social reform, and was associated with the Servants of the People Society founded by Lala Lajpat Rai. His legacy therefore illustrates the coexistence of **regional cultural assertion and broader Indian nationalism**.



4. Consider the following statements regarding the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (Amendment) Bill, 2026:

1. It seeks to provide the Central Government greater flexibility in determining MSME classification through investment and turnover criteria.
2. It proposes mandatory settlement of invoices of MSMEs by Central Public Sector Enterprises through the Trade Receivables Discounting System (TReDS).
3. It introduces specified timelines for mediation and arbitration in disputes involving micro and small enterprises.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

Answer: (c)

Explanation: All three statements are correct. The Bill seeks to replace the earlier rigid statutory thresholds with a framework allowing the Central Government to specify MSME classification based on **investment in plant and machinery/equipment and turnover**. It also requires CPSEs to settle MSME procurement invoices through **TReDS**, an RBI-regulated electronic platform that enables financing of trade receivables. Further, it introduces time limits for mediation and arbitration, including completion of mediation within 90 days from the first appearance and specified timelines for subsequent arbitration proceedings.

5. Consider the following statements:

1. The proposed UNESCO recognition for Puri Rath Yatra concerns the **Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity**, rather than the World Heritage List.
2. The annual construction of the three chariots by hereditary groups of specialised artisans forms part of the living cultural practices associated with the festival.
3. Inclusion in India's National Inventory of Intangible Cultural Heritage is relevant to the process of seeking inscription on UNESCO's Representative List.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

Answer: (c)

Explanation: All three statements are correct. The proposal concerns UNESCO's **Intangible Cultural Heritage** framework, not the World Heritage List, which primarily concerns cultural and natural sites. Puri Rath Yatra involves living traditions including ritual practices, music, craftsmanship and the annual construction of three chariots. The **Sangeet Natak Akademi** maintains India's National Inventory of Intangible Cultural Heritage, and inclusion in this national inventory is an important prerequisite in the nomination process for UNESCO's Representative List.

**6. Consider the following geographical characteristics of the Republic of Naoero (formerly Nauru):**

1. It is a Pacific island republic situated approximately 42 km south of the Equator.
2. It belongs to the Micronesian region of Oceania.
3. It is a single-island state with no outer islands.
4. Its economy historically developed around phosphate resources.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

Answer: (d)

Explanation: All four statements are correct. Naoero is a very small **Pacific island republic in Micronesia**, located about 42 km south of the Equator. It consists of a single principal island and has no outer islands. Its economy was historically heavily dependent on **phosphate mining**, although the depletion of high-grade phosphate reserves has pushed the country towards other revenue sources, including fisheries-related income and services. The recent adoption of **Republic of Naoero** as the country's official designation adds a contemporary geopolitical and cultural dimension to this map-based topic. (dfat.gov.au)

DAILY PRACTICE QUESTIONS FOR MAINS ANSWER WRITING PRACTICE

1. GS Paper-I | NCERT Class XII – *India: People and Economy* | Chapter 12: Geographical Perspective on Selected Issues and Problems

Q1. “Environmental problems in India are increasingly becoming problems of human geography, because their causes and consequences are closely linked with patterns of population, settlement, migration and economic activity.” Discuss with suitable examples. **(15 Marks, 250 Words)**

Sample Answer:

Environmental degradation in India cannot be understood merely as a physical or ecological phenomenon. It is deeply connected with the spatial distribution of population, urbanisation, industrialisation, migration, consumption patterns and inequalities in access to resources. Thus, environmental issues increasingly constitute a **human-geographical challenge**.

The NCERT framework on selected geographical issues highlights water pollution, air pollution, land degradation, urban waste disposal, rural-urban migration and slums as interconnected problems. Rapid population concentration in cities increases demand for housing, transport, water and sanitation. Where infrastructure fails to expand proportionately, environmental stress becomes inevitable.

Water pollution illustrates this interaction. Industrial clusters, urban sewage and agricultural runoff frequently contaminate rivers and groundwater. The problem is particularly acute downstream of large



urban-industrial centres. Pollution therefore reflects not merely natural processes but the spatial concentration of economic activities and settlements.

Similarly, **urban waste disposal** has become a major challenge because expanding cities generate enormous quantities of municipal and industrial waste. Inadequate segregation, treatment and scientific disposal can contaminate soil and groundwater and create public-health risks.

Migration and slum formation further demonstrate the relationship. Rural-urban migration is driven by both rural push factors and urban pull factors. Migrants often enter informal employment but face shortages of affordable housing and basic services. Consequently, informal settlements may emerge in environmentally vulnerable locations, where inadequate sanitation, drainage and waste disposal intensify health and ecological risks.

Land degradation also reflects the interaction between human needs and resource pressure. Deforestation, mining, excessive irrigation, overgrazing and inappropriate agricultural practices can reduce land productivity. Climate variability may aggravate these pressures but is not always the primary cause.

The solution therefore requires an integrated geographical approach: **compact and planned urbanisation, circular economy principles, wastewater treatment, decentralised waste management, sustainable agriculture, watershed management, public transport and participatory planning.**

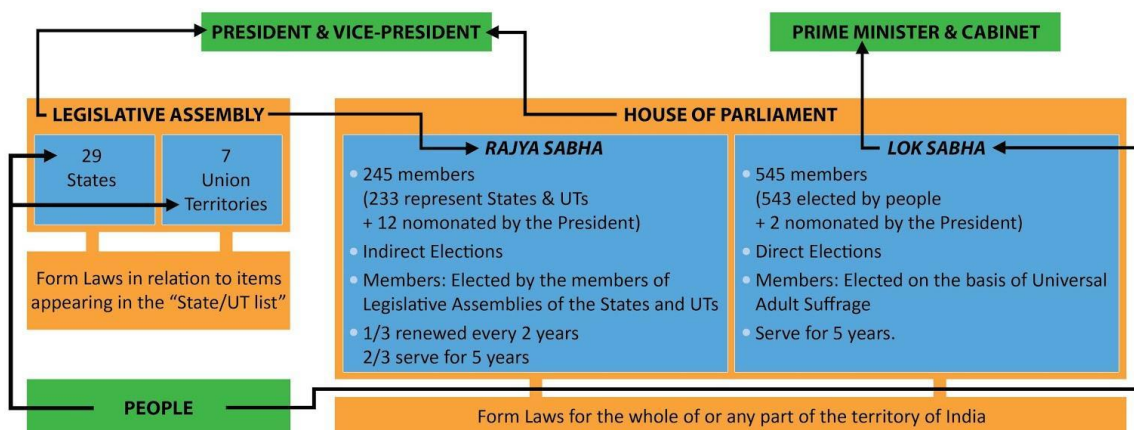
The **Nasha Mukh Yuva** campaign, for instance, also demonstrates how social geography and public health intersect: vulnerability is shaped by neighbourhoods, migration, employment opportunities, social networks and access to healthcare.

Conclusion: Environmental sustainability requires moving from sector-specific interventions towards **place-based and people-centred planning**. India needs development strategies that recognise that ecological degradation and social vulnerability often occupy the same geographical spaces.

UPSC Value Addition: Link with **SDG 6, SDG 11, SDG 12 and SDG 13**, urban resilience, environmental justice and the concept of sustainable human settlements.

GS Paper-II | NCERT Class XII – *Politics in India Since Independence* | Chapter 13: Recent Developments in Indian Politics

Q2. “The evolution of coalition and regional politics has simultaneously strengthened India's federal character and complicated national policy-making.” Examine.



**Sample Answer:**

Indian politics since the late twentieth century witnessed a significant transition from prolonged single-party dominance towards a more competitive political system characterised by coalition governments, regional parties and greater political mobilisation of socially and geographically diverse groups. This transformation has had a dual impact on Indian federalism.

The rise of **regional parties** strengthened federalism by bringing State-specific concerns into national policymaking. Issues such as language, regional development, fiscal transfers, special assistance, resource allocation and State autonomy gained greater political visibility. Regional parties also acted as important intermediaries between local aspirations and the Union government.

Coalition politics created incentives for **negotiation and consensus-building**. Since governments often depended upon support from multiple political formations, unilateral policymaking became relatively difficult. This encouraged consultation with States and regional political actors. In this sense, coalition politics contributed to what may be termed **political federalisation of national governance**.

However, coalition politics also created complications. Governments dependent upon diverse partners could face difficulties in maintaining policy consistency. Regional interests could sometimes dominate national priorities. Political bargaining over ministerial portfolios, financial assistance or development projects could create perceptions of unequal treatment.

The evolution of regional politics has nevertheless demonstrated that Indian federalism is not merely a constitutional arrangement but also a **political process**. Even during periods of single-party majority governments, the electoral strength of regional parties continues to influence national politics because States remain crucial arenas of political mobilisation.

Another important dimension is the rise of **subaltern and identity-based political mobilisation**. The emergence of parties representing OBCs, Dalits and regional social groups expanded political participation and challenged earlier patterns of elite-dominated politics. However, identity mobilisation can become problematic when electoral competition reinforces social fragmentation rather than promoting substantive development.

The challenge, therefore, is not to eliminate regional political aspirations but to institutionalise them within cooperative federal mechanisms. Bodies such as the **GST Council, Inter-State Council, Zonal Councils and NITI Aayog's cooperative federalism mechanisms** can provide structured platforms for negotiation.

Conclusion: Regional and coalition politics have made Indian democracy more representative of its social and geographical diversity. The objective should be to convert political bargaining into **institutionalised cooperative federalism**, ensuring that regional aspirations strengthen rather than weaken national integration.

Way Forward: Strengthen fiscal federalism, institutional consultation, transparent inter-governmental transfers, State participation in policymaking and mechanisms for resolving Centre-State disputes.

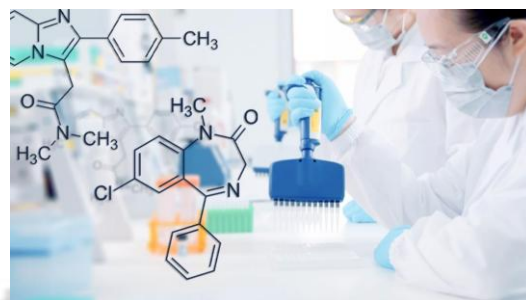
**GS Paper-III | NCERT Class XII – Chemistry, Part II | Chapter 13: Amines**

Q3. “The chemistry of psychoactive substances demonstrates why the fight against drug abuse requires both scientific understanding and effective public policy.” Discuss the significance of chemistry in addressing substance abuse.

Sample Answer:

Drug abuse is generally discussed as a social, health or law-and-order issue, but it also has an important **scientific and technological dimension**. Understanding the chemical structure, biological activity, metabolism and detection of psychoactive substances is essential for prevention, treatment, forensic investigation and effective regulation.

The NCERT study of **amines** provides a foundational understanding because nitrogen-containing functional groups occur widely in biologically active compounds, including several pharmaceuticals and naturally occurring compounds. The presence and arrangement of functional groups influence properties such as solubility, reactivity, biological interaction and metabolism.



From a public-health perspective, psychoactive substances interact with receptors and biochemical pathways in the nervous system. Repeated exposure can produce tolerance, dependence and withdrawal symptoms. Therefore, addiction cannot simply be reduced to a question of individual morality; it involves **neurobiology, behavioural conditioning and social determinants**.

Chemistry is also central to **forensic science**. Modern analytical techniques can identify controlled substances in biological samples and seized materials. Techniques such as chromatography and mass spectrometry enable laboratories to distinguish substances with similar physical appearances but different chemical compositions. This strengthens evidence-based enforcement.

Another challenge is the emergence of **new psychoactive substances**, which may be chemically modified versions of existing substances. Their rapid appearance can create regulatory gaps because conventional legal schedules may not immediately capture every newly synthesised compound. Hence, regulatory systems require scientific capacity for identification and risk assessment.

The recent **Nasha Mukta Yuva for Viksit Bharat Sankalp Abhiyan** adds a demand-reduction dimension to this scientific challenge. The campaign emphasises prevention, youth engagement, open communication and treatment rather than treating addiction purely as a criminal issue.

A comprehensive strategy should therefore combine **scientific surveillance, forensic capacity, pharmaceutical regulation, school-based prevention, counselling, rehabilitation and enforcement against trafficking**. Research institutions, medical professionals, forensic laboratories and law-enforcement agencies must work together.

Conclusion: Chemistry provides the tools to identify and understand substances, but science alone cannot solve addiction. The most effective strategy combines **scientific evidence with public health, behavioural interventions, rehabilitation and proportionate enforcement**.

Way Forward: Develop advanced toxicology laboratories, strengthen forensic networks, monitor emerging substances, improve addiction-treatment capacity and promote scientific literacy among young people.



GS Paper-IV | Ethics, Integrity and Aptitude

Q4. A district magistrate discovers that a large number of young people in economically vulnerable communities are increasingly affected by substance abuse. Local political representatives demand immediate police action, while health officials argue that excessive criminalisation may discourage affected persons from seeking treatment. As District Magistrate, how would you resolve the ethical dilemma? Discuss the values involved and the course of action you would adopt.

Sample Answer:

The situation presents a conflict between **public order, individual welfare, compassion, accountability and administrative effectiveness**. Substance abuse can generate crime and social disorder, but addiction itself may also be a health condition requiring treatment. Therefore, an ethically sound response must avoid both excessive criminalisation and administrative passivity.

The primary values involved are **compassion, empathy, justice, impartiality, responsibility, public interest, rule of law and human dignity**.

The first principle would be to distinguish between **users requiring treatment and organised traffickers involved in commercial supply**. Traffickers should face firm legal action because their activities exploit vulnerable populations and threaten public health. At the same time, individuals suffering from dependence should have access to counselling, medical care and rehabilitation.

My first step would be to establish a **district-level multi-sectoral task force** involving health authorities, police, education officials, social-welfare departments, NGOs, counsellors, schools and community representatives. This would ensure that the problem is not approached exclusively through the law-and-order lens.

Second, I would undertake evidence-based mapping of vulnerable locations and groups. Instead of indiscriminate policing, interventions would be targeted towards trafficking networks, high-risk locations and vulnerable populations.

Third, I would expand access to **de-addiction and rehabilitation services**. Mobile counselling units, school and college counselling, referral mechanisms and community-based rehabilitation could be introduced where institutional facilities are inadequate.

Fourth, confidentiality and dignity should be protected. Families often conceal addiction because of social stigma. A punitive administrative atmosphere may worsen this problem. Public communication should therefore emphasise that seeking treatment is a sign of responsibility rather than shame.

Fifth, preventive interventions should involve **sports, vocational training, youth clubs, psychological counselling and meaningful employment opportunities**. Addiction prevention becomes more sustainable when young people have social support and constructive avenues for achievement.

The political demand for immediate police action should not be dismissed, but the administration must explain that enforcement will be **focused and intelligence-led rather than indiscriminate**. This approach simultaneously addresses public order and public health.

The ethical framework can be understood through different theories. **Utilitarianism** supports measures producing the greatest overall social benefit. **Deontological ethics** requires adherence to law and dignity irrespective of political pressure. **Virtue ethics** demands compassion, courage, impartiality and prudence from the administrator.



Conclusion: An ethical administrator should neither romanticise addiction nor stigmatise addicts. The appropriate approach is **firm against exploitation, compassionate towards victims and preventive towards potential users.**

Current Affairs | Nasha Mukh Yuva for Viksit Bharat Sankalp Abhiyan

Q5. "India's fight against substance abuse must move from a predominantly enforcement-oriented framework towards a comprehensive model combining prevention, treatment, rehabilitation and social reintegration." Discuss in the context of the Nasha Mukh Yuva for Viksit Bharat Sankalp Abhiyan.

Sample Answer:

Substance abuse represents a multidimensional challenge involving **public health, human capital, social stability, crime, family welfare and national security.** The launch of the **Nasha Mukh Yuva for Viksit Bharat Sankalp Abhiyan** in August 2026 brings renewed attention to the need for a youth-centred and prevention-oriented approach. The campaign emphasises open communication, awareness, treatment, rehabilitation and community participation rather than allowing addiction to remain hidden because of social stigma.

India's anti-drug architecture broadly involves three complementary dimensions.

First, supply reduction focuses on preventing trafficking and illegal availability of narcotic and psychotropic substances. The **Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985** provides the principal legal framework, while enforcement agencies work against organised trafficking networks.

Second, demand reduction seeks to prevent initiation and reduce dependence through awareness, counselling, treatment and rehabilitation. The **National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction** and the **Nasha Mukh Bharat Abhiyaan** are important components of this approach.

Third, harm reduction and rehabilitation recognise that people already affected by dependence require medical and psychological support. Without rehabilitation and social reintegration, relapse can occur and the individual may remain trapped in a cycle of dependency, unemployment and social exclusion.

A youth-centred strategy is particularly important because adolescence and early adulthood are critical stages of psychological, social and educational development. Substance abuse during these years can damage educational attainment, employability, family relationships and long-term human capital.

Consequently, drug prevention should be integrated with **school counselling, sports, mental-health support, vocational education and youth participation.**

The campaign's emphasis on open communication is particularly significant. **Stigma is itself a policy barrier** because families may hide addiction rather than seek treatment. Changing social attitudes can therefore increase early intervention.

However, awareness campaigns alone are insufficient. Their effectiveness depends upon the availability of trained counsellors, affordable treatment, rehabilitation facilities, follow-up services and community-based support. District-level implementation must therefore be strengthened.





India should adopt a **whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach** involving the Ministries of Social Justice and Empowerment, Health, Home Affairs, Education and Youth Affairs, along with States, local governments, schools, families, civil society and healthcare institutions.

Conclusion: A Nasha Mukta Bharat cannot be achieved solely through seizures and arrests. The long-term objective should be to **prevent initiation, identify dependence early, provide treatment, rehabilitate affected persons and reintegrate them into productive social and economic life**. Protecting young people from addiction is ultimately an investment in India's demographic dividend and the broader goal of Viksit Bharat.

Way Forward: Strengthen district-level de-addiction infrastructure, introduce systematic counselling in educational institutions, expand youth-led awareness programmes, improve rehabilitation and employment support, use evidence-based prevention strategies and integrate addiction services with the broader public-health system.

