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VIDHVATH IAS KAS ACADEMY & STUDY CENTRE

DAILY MCQ'S

FOR UPSC CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION

DATE: 10/10/2026 (SATURDAY)

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



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DAILY PRACTICE QUESTIONS FROM STATIC PART

1. With reference to the nature of early nationalist politics in India, consider the following statements:

1. The early leadership of the Indian National Congress primarily relied on constitutional agitation and petitions rather than mass mobilization.
2. The Moderates believed that British rule in India was entirely exploitative and therefore rejected all forms of cooperation with the colonial administration.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

Answer: (a)

Explanation:
Statement 1 is correct: Early Congress leaders (Moderates) followed constitutional methods such as petitions, resolutions, and discussions.
Statement 2 is incorrect: Moderates did criticize economic exploitation but did not reject cooperation; rather, they believed in reforms within the British framework.

2. Which one of the following best describes the concept of "ecological niche"?

(a) The physical space occupied by a species in an ecosystem
(b) The functional role and position of a species within an ecosystem
(c) The trophic level of a species in a food chain
(d) The geographical distribution range of a species

Answer: (b)

Explanation:
The concept of ecological niche refers not just to habitat but to the role a species plays—its interactions, behavior, and contribution to energy flow and nutrient cycling. Options (a), (c), and (d) describe partial or different ecological aspects, but not the complete idea of a niche.

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3. With reference to inflation and monetary policy in India, consider the following statements:

1. Cost-push inflation may arise even when aggregate demand remains constant.
2. Increasing repo rate by the Reserve Bank of India always leads to an immediate reduction in inflation.
3. Core inflation excludes volatile components such as food and fuel to better capture underlying price trends.

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 due to increased costs (e.g., wages, raw materials).
Statement 2 is incorrect: Repo rate hikes may reduce inflation over time, but not immediately or always.
Statement 3 is correct: Core inflation removes volatile items to show persistent trends.

4. With reference to the Indian Constitution, consider the following statements:

1. The Doctrine of Basic Structure restricts Parliament's power to amend the Constitution.
2. The power of judicial review is explicitly mentioned only in Article 32 and not elsewhere.
3. Fundamental Duties are enforceable by courts in the same manner as Fundamental Rights.
4. The Preamble is not a part of the Constitution and hence cannot be used in constitutional interpretation.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

Answer: (a)

Explanation:
Statement 1 is correct: Basic Structure doctrine limits Parliament's amending power.
Statement 2 is incorrect: Judicial review is inferred from multiple articles (13, 32, 226).
Statement 3 is incorrect: Fundamental Duties are non-justiciable.
Statement 4 is incorrect: The Preamble is part of the Constitution (Kesavananda Bharati case) and aids interpretation.

5. Consider the following statements:

Assertion (A): Regions located on the leeward side of mountains often experience arid conditions.

Reasons:

1. Moist air loses most of its moisture on the windward side due to orographic rainfall.
2. Descending air on the leeward side becomes warmer and drier, reducing relative humidity.

Which one of the following is correct?

(a) Both A and both Reasons are correct, and Reasons correctly explain A
(b) A is correct, but only one Reason is correct
(c) A is incorrect, but both Reasons are correct
(d) A is correct, but Reasons do not explain A

Answer: (a)

Explanation:
The assertion is correct: Leeward sides (rain-shadow regions) are dry.
Reason 1 explains moisture loss due to orographic uplift.

Reason 2 explains warming and drying of descending air.
Together, both reasons comprehensively explain the phenomenon.

DAILY PRACTICE QUESTIONS FROM CURRENT AFFAIRS

Q1. With reference to the recent notification of two key institutions as repositories by the Government of India, consider the following statements:

1. These repositories are mandated to preserve both digital public records and classified archival material relating to governance.
2. The notified institutions derive their statutory authority primarily from the Information Technology Act, 2000.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

Answer: (a)

Explanation:
Statement 1 is correct as repositories are intended for preservation of public records, increasingly including digital records. Statement 2 is incorrect because such repositories are typically backed by archival/legal frameworks like the Public Records Act, not the IT Act, 2000.

Q2. The International Election Visitors' Programme (IEVP), 2026 is primarily intended to:

(a) Train Indian officials in comparative electoral systems
(b) Showcase India's electoral practices to international participants
(c) Develop a framework for cross-border voting rights
(d) Provide grants to emerging democracies

Answer: (b)

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Explanation:
The programme is organized to demonstrate India's electoral processes and institutional robustness to visiting delegates, enhancing democratic outreach and credibility.

Q3. With reference to mangrove ecosystems, consider the following statements:

1. Mangrove species commonly exhibit vivipary.
2. Mangroves are confined strictly to tropical climatic regions.
3. Mangroves play a significant role in carbon sequestration.

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 as vivipary is a key adaptation. Statement 2 is incorrect because mangroves extend into subtropical regions as well. Statement 3 is correct as mangroves are important "blue carbon" ecosystems.

Q4. With reference to Mission MITRA, consider the following statements:

1. It focuses on digital tracking of beneficiaries related to maternal and child welfare.
2. It incorporates data-driven or AI-based mechanisms for identifying vulnerable groups.
3. It is implemented exclusively under the Ministry of Women and Child Development without inter-ministerial convergence.

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 as the mission emphasizes digital monitoring and data-based targeting. Statement 3 is incorrect because such missions typically involve convergence across multiple ministries and schemes.

Q5. With reference to the United Nations Security Council, consider the following statements:

1. Its resolutions are binding on all member states of the United Nations.
2. The veto power of permanent members applies to both substantive and procedural matters.
3. Non-permanent members are elected for two-year terms.
4. The presidency rotates monthly among members in alphabetical order.

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 correct as UNSC resolutions are binding. Statement 2 is incorrect because veto applies only to substantive matters. Statements 3 and 4 are correct regarding tenure and rotational presidency.

Q6. Assertion -Reason type -

Assertion (A): India's participation in initiatives like the International Election Visitors' Programme enhances its global democratic influence.

Reason (R1): India conducts elections through an independent constitutional authority ensuring credibility.

Reason (R2): India is obligated to provide financial assistance to all participating countries under such programmes.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

(a) A is correct, R1 is correct, R2 is correct; and both R1 and R2 explain A
(b) A is correct, R1 is correct, R2 is incorrect; and R1 explains A
(c) A is correct, R1 is incorrect, R2 is correct
(d) A is incorrect, but both R1 and R2 are correct

Answer: (b)

Explanation:
Assertion is correct as such programmes enhance India's soft power. R1 is correct and explains the assertion. R2 is incorrect since there is no obligation to provide financial aid.

Q7. Mount Semeru is located in:

(a) Northern Luzon
(b) Central Java
(c) Eastern Java
(d) Sulawesi

Answer: (c)

Explanation:
Mount Semeru is located in East Java, Indonesia, and is the highest active volcano on the island, forming part of the Pacific Ring of Fire.



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DAILY PRACTICE QUESTIONS FOR MAINS ANSWER WRITING PRACTICE

(GS Paper 1 – Society)

Q1. Discuss the nature of social change in India with special reference to the role of modernization and globalization. How have these processes created both opportunities and inequalities?

Answer:

Social change in India has been multidimensional, shaped significantly by modernization and globalization. Modernization refers to the transition from traditional to more rational, scientific, and industrial modes of life, while globalization involves increasing interconnectedness of economies, cultures, and societies.

Modernization in India has been driven by industrialization, urbanization, expansion of education, and technological advancements. It has led to the weakening of rigid social structures such as caste hierarchies and increased social mobility. For instance, access to education and employment in urban areas has enabled individuals from marginalized communities to improve their socio-economic status. Moreover, the spread of democratic values has strengthened individual rights and gender equality.

Globalization, especially post-1991 economic reforms, has accelerated these changes. It has expanded markets, increased foreign investment, and created new employment opportunities, particularly in sectors like IT and services. Exposure to global cultures has also influenced lifestyles, consumption patterns, and aspirations.

However, these processes have also deepened inequalities. Economic growth has been uneven, benefiting urban and skilled populations more than rural and unskilled groups. The digital divide and unequal access to quality education have widened disparities. Additionally, globalization has sometimes eroded local cultures and traditional livelihoods, especially in agriculture and handicrafts.

Thus, while modernization and globalization have been engines of progress, they have also generated new forms of exclusion. A balanced approach emphasizing inclusive growth, social justice, and sustainable development is essential to ensure equitable social transformation.

(GS Paper 2 – Polity & Governance)

Q2. Examine the role of the legislature in ensuring accountability of the executive in India. What are the limitations of parliamentary control?

Answer:

The legislature plays a crucial role in ensuring executive accountability in a parliamentary democracy like India. The Parliament, comprising the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, exercises control over the executive through various mechanisms.

One of the most important tools is the Question Hour, where Members of Parliament (MPs) can question ministers about government policies and actions. This ensures transparency and compels the executive to justify its decisions. Similarly, Zero Hour allows MPs to raise urgent public issues without prior notice.

Financial control is another significant mechanism. The executive cannot spend public money without parliamentary approval. The passage of the budget, discussions on demands for grants, and scrutiny by committees like the Public Accounts Committee ensure financial accountability.

Parliamentary committees further strengthen oversight by examining bills, policies, and expenditures in detail. They provide a forum for in-depth discussion beyond the often politicized floor debates.

However, parliamentary control has limitations. Frequent disruptions and declining number of sittings reduce effective deliberation. The dominance of the ruling party and the anti-defection law often limit independent functioning of MPs. Additionally, technical complexity of policies and lack of research support weaken legislative scrutiny.

Thus, while the legislature remains a vital pillar of accountability, its effectiveness depends on institutional reforms, strengthening of committees, and ensuring meaningful debate.

(GS Paper 3 – Economy)

Q3. Critically analyze the impact of economic reforms of 1991 on India's growth trajectory. Has liberalization ensured inclusive development?

Answer:

The economic reforms of 1991 marked a paradigm shift in India's development strategy, introducing liberalization, privatization, and globalization (LPG). These reforms aimed to overcome the balance of payments crisis and integrate India into the global economy.

Liberalization reduced government controls, dismantled the license-permit raj, and encouraged private sector participation. Privatization aimed at improving efficiency by reducing the role of public sector enterprises. Globalization opened Indian markets to foreign trade and investment.

These reforms significantly boosted economic growth. India witnessed higher GDP growth rates, expansion of the service sector, and emergence as a global IT hub. Foreign direct investment increased, and exports diversified. The middle class expanded, and consumer choices widened.

However, the benefits of growth have not been evenly distributed. Regional disparities have widened, with certain states progressing faster than others. The agricultural sector has lagged behind, leading to rural distress. Employment generation has not kept pace with growth, leading to jobless growth concerns.

Moreover, inequality has increased, as gains have been concentrated among skilled and urban populations. Environmental degradation and informalization of labor are additional challenges.

Therefore, while liberalization has accelerated growth, it has not fully ensured inclusive development. Policy focus must shift towards strengthening agriculture, improving education and healthcare, and promoting equitable opportunities.

(GS Paper 4 – Ethics, Integrity and Aptitude)

Q4. "Ethics in public administration is not merely about compliance with rules but about commitment to public service." Discuss with examples.

Answer:

Ethics in public administration goes beyond adherence to rules and regulations; it involves a deeper commitment to public welfare, integrity, and accountability. While rules provide a framework for governance, ethical values guide decision-making in complex situations where rules may be inadequate.

A rule-based approach ensures uniformity and prevents arbitrariness. However, rigid adherence without considering context can lead to injustice. For instance, denying welfare benefits due to minor procedural lapses may be legally correct but ethically questionable.

Ethical public servants prioritize public interest, empathy, and fairness. They demonstrate integrity by resisting corruption and transparency by ensuring openness in decision-making. For example, an अधिकारी facilitating access to government schemes for marginalized communities reflects ethical commitment beyond mere compliance.

Moreover, ethical governance builds trust between citizens and the state. It enhances legitimacy and improves effectiveness of policies. Initiatives like citizen charters, social audits, and e-governance promote accountability and ethical conduct.

However, challenges such as political pressure, lack of institutional support, and systemic corruption can hinder ethical behavior. Therefore, strengthening ethical training, promoting leadership by example, and ensuring institutional safeguards are essential.

In conclusion, ethics in public administration requires a balance between rules and values, where commitment to public service remains the guiding principle.

(Current Affairs – Groundwater Pollution)

Q5. Groundwater pollution has emerged as a silent crisis in India. Analyze its causes, impacts, and suggest effective mitigation strategies.

Answer:

Groundwater pollution in India is a growing environmental and public health concern. As groundwater is a major source of drinking water, its contamination poses serious risks.

The causes of groundwater pollution are both natural and anthropogenic. Natural causes include geogenic contaminants like arsenic and fluoride. Anthropogenic factors include excessive use of fertilizers and pesticides in agriculture, industrial effluents, improper waste disposal, and sewage leakage. Over-extraction of groundwater also concentrates pollutants.

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The impacts are severe. Contaminated water leads to health issues such as fluorosis, arsenicosis, and other chronic diseases. It affects agricultural productivity and food safety. Economically, it increases healthcare costs and reduces livelihoods. Environmentally, it degrades ecosystems.

Mitigation requires a multi-pronged approach. Strengthening regulation of industrial discharge and promoting sustainable agricultural practices are essential. Rainwater harvesting and groundwater recharge can dilute pollutants. Regular monitoring and mapping of groundwater quality are necessary.

Public awareness and community participation play a crucial role. Technologies like water purification and decentralized treatment systems can provide immediate relief. Policy initiatives such as Atal Bhujal Yojana and Jal Jeevan Mission are steps in the right direction.

In conclusion, addressing groundwater pollution requires integrated efforts involving policy, technology, and community engagement to ensure sustainable water security.