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VIDHVATH IAS KAS ACADEMY & STUDY CENTRE

DAILY MCQ'S

FOR UPSC CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION

DATE: 17/10/2026 (SATURDAY)

- **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

Q1. Consider the following statements regarding temple architecture traditions in India:

1. In the Nagara style, the *Shikhara* is always curvilinear, but regional variations may alter its vertical segmentation.
2. The Vesara style represents a strict linear combination of Nagara and Dravida features without any independent innovations.

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. The Nagara style typically has a curvilinear shikhara, but its form varies regionally (e.g., Latina, Sekhari).
Statement 2 is incorrect. Vesara is not merely a mechanical fusion; it evolved uniquely in the Deccan with innovations (e.g., Chalukyan architecture). It reflects synthesis plus regional creativity, not a strict linear mix.

Q2. Which one of the following best explains the concept of "ecological succession" in a disturbed habitat?
(a) A reversible cyclic process restoring original species composition
(b) A unidirectional, predictable change in species composition over time
(c) A random fluctuation of species without any stable endpoint
(d) A process exclusively driven by abiotic factors

Answer: (b)

Explanation:
Ecological succession is a directional and somewhat predictable process where species composition changes over time, moving toward a climax community.
(a) is incorrect as succession is not reversible in the same pathway.
(c) is incorrect because it is not random; it follows stages.
(d) is incorrect since both biotic and abiotic factors influence succession.

Q3. Consider the following statements regarding national income accounting:

1. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at market prices includes indirect taxes but excludes subsidies.
2. Net National Product (NNP) at factor cost is always less than GDP at market prices.
3. Personal income excludes undistributed corporate profits but includes transfer payments.

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: GDP at market price includes indirect taxes and excludes subsidies.
Statement 2 is incorrect: NNP at factor cost may not always be less; relationship depends on depreciation, taxes, and subsidies.
Statement 3 is correct: Personal income includes transfer payments but excludes retained earnings.
Hence, two statements (1 and 3) are correct.

Q4. Consider the following statements regarding the Indian constitutional framework:

1. The doctrine of basic structure is explicitly mentioned in the Constitution of India.
2. Parliament's power to amend the Constitution under Article 368 includes the power to alter fundamental rights.
3. Judicial review in India is derived solely from Article 32.
4. The Preamble can be amended but is not enforceable in a court of law.

How many of the above statements are correct?
(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) Only three
(d) All four

Answer: (b)

Explanation:
Statement 1 is incorrect: Basic structure doctrine is a judicial interpretation (Kesavananda Bharati case), not explicitly written.
Statement 2 is correct: Parliament can amend Fundamental Rights, subject to basic structure limitation.
Statement 3 is incorrect: Judicial review flows from multiple articles (13, 32, 226).
Statement 4 is correct: Preamble is amendable (1976 amendment) but not enforceable.
Thus, only two statements (2 and 4) are correct.

Q5. Assertion (A): Tropical cyclones rarely form exactly on the equator.
Reason (R1): The Coriolis force is negligible at the equator.
Reason (R2): Sea surface temperatures at the equator are insufficient to support cyclone formation.

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

Answer: (c)

Explanation:
Assertion is correct: Cyclones do not form at the equator.
R1 is correct and explains A: Coriolis force is zero at the equator, so rotation cannot develop.
R2 is incorrect: Sea surface temperatures at the equator are actually high and favorable for cyclone formation.
Thus, only R1 is correct and it explains the assertion.

DAILY PRACTICE QUESTIONS FROM CURRENT AFFAIRS

Q1. Consider the following statements regarding the Liberties Clause (Deviation Clause) in maritime trade:

1. It allows a carrier to deviate from the agreed route without being considered in breach of contract, under specified circumstances.
2. It provides absolute immunity to the carrier from all liabilities arising during such deviation.

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. The Liberties (Deviation) Clause permits reasonable deviation (e.g., for safety, rescue, or unforeseen contingencies) without breach of contract.
Statement 2 is incorrect. It does not grant absolute immunity; unreasonable deviation can still attract liability. Courts assess "reasonableness" case by case.

Q2. With reference to the initiative "PRARAMBH 2026", which of the following statements is most appropriate?
(a) It is a multilateral naval exercise focused on Indo-Pacific maritime security.
(b) It is a national-level startup mentorship and innovation platform for school students.
(c) It is a defence procurement policy aimed at indigenisation.
(d) It is a climate financing mechanism under India's NDC commitments.

Answer: (b)

Explanation:
PRARAMBH is linked to innovation and entrepreneurial exposure for school students, aiming to foster startup culture early. It is not a defence exercise (a), nor procurement policy (c), nor climate finance initiative (d).

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Q3. Consider the following statements regarding the proposed National Dental Commission (NDC):

1. It seeks to replace the existing regulatory body governing dental education and profession in India.
2. It aims to introduce a common exit test for dental graduates.
3. It proposes complete centralisation of licensing powers, eliminating any role of State Dental Councils.

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: NDC is proposed to replace the Dental Council of India.
Statement 2 is correct: Reform proposals include standardised exit/licensing mechanisms.
Statement 3 is incorrect: While reforms aim at streamlining, complete elimination of state roles is neither practical nor proposed; cooperative federal structure remains.
Thus, two statements are correct.

Q4. Consider the following statements regarding Nd-Fe-B (Neodymium-Iron-Boron) rare earth permanent magnets:

1. They are among the strongest commercially available permanent magnets.
2. Their performance significantly depends on rare earth elements like neodymium and dysprosium.
3. They are extensively used in electric vehicles and wind turbines due to high magnetic strength.

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. Nd-Fe-B magnets are extremely powerful permanent magnets. Their efficiency is enhanced by rare earth elements, and they are critical for EV motors, wind turbines, and advanced electronics, making them strategically important.

Q5. Consider the following statements regarding sixth-generation fighter aircraft programmes (GCAP vs FCAS):

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1. GCAP is a collaborative programme involving the United Kingdom, Japan, and Italy.
2. FCAS is led by France, Germany, and Spain as a European defence initiative.
3. Both programmes aim to integrate advanced technologies such as AI-enabled combat systems and optionally manned aircraft concepts.

How many of the above statements are correct?
(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None

Answer: (c)

Explanation:
All statements are correct.
GCAP (Global Combat Air Programme) involves the UK, Japan, and Italy.
FCAS (Future Combat Air System) is led by France, Germany, and Spain.
Both aim at next-gen warfare capabilities including AI integration, network-centric warfare, and optionally manned/unmanned teaming.

Q6. With reference to the river Tigris River, consider the following statements:

1. It originates in the Taurus Mountains of Turkey.
2. It flows through Iraq and joins the Euphrates to form the Shatt al-Arab.
3. It drains into the Mediterranean Sea directly.
4. It was historically associated with the cradle of Mesopotamian civilization.

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: Originates in Turkey.
Statement 2 is correct: Joins Euphrates to form Shatt al-Arab.
Statement 3 is incorrect: It does not drain into the Mediterranean; it ultimately empties into the Persian Gulf via Shatt al-Arab.
Statement 4 is correct: It is central to Mesopotamian civilization.
Thus, three statements are correct.

DAILY PRACTICE QUESTIONS FOR MAINS ANSWER WRITING PRACTICE

Q1. Examine the role of cultural interactions in shaping the architecture and art traditions of medieval India. (GS–1)

Answer:
Medieval India witnessed intense cultural interactions due to invasions, trade, migration, and the establishment of new political regimes. These interactions profoundly influenced architecture and art, leading to syncretic traditions.

One of the most prominent outcomes was the emergence of **Indo-Islamic architecture**, which blended indigenous Hindu-Buddhist styles with Islamic elements. Features such as domes, arches, and minarets were introduced, replacing the traditional trabeate (beam-based) style with arcuate construction. Monuments like

the Qutub Minar complex illustrate early experimentation, while later Mughal architecture—exemplified by the Taj Mahal—achieved aesthetic perfection through symmetry, gardens, and pietra dura inlay work.

Regional kingdoms also contributed uniquely. The Vijayanagara Empire retained Dravidian temple traditions but incorporated Islamic elements like arches in secular structures. Similarly, Rajput architecture combined Mughal decorative styles with indigenous fort designs.

In painting, Persian influence led to the development of Mughal miniature paintings, characterized by realism, portraiture, and fine detailing. Over time, these techniques blended with local traditions, giving rise to Rajput and Pahari schools, which emphasized themes from epics and devotional literature.

Cultural interaction was not merely aesthetic but also symbolic of social accommodation. Art became a medium of political legitimacy and cultural dialogue. Thus, medieval Indian art and architecture represent a dynamic synthesis rather than a mere imposition of foreign styles.

Q2. Discuss the significance of pressure groups in strengthening democratic governance in India. (GS–2)

Answer:
Pressure groups are organized entities that seek to influence public policy without directly contesting elections. In India's democratic framework, they play a crucial intermediary role between citizens and the state.

Firstly, pressure groups enhance **participatory democracy**. By articulating the demands of specific sections—farmers, workers, industrialists—they ensure that diverse voices are represented in policymaking. For instance, farmer organizations have influenced agricultural policies and MSP debates.

Secondly, they act as **watchdogs of government actions**. Civil society organizations and NGOs highlight issues such as corruption, environmental degradation, and human rights violations. This promotes transparency and accountability.

Thirdly, pressure groups contribute to **policy formulation**. Expert groups, think tanks, and industry associations provide data, technical expertise, and feedback, improving the quality of governance. For example, business associations often contribute inputs on economic reforms.

However, challenges exist. Some pressure groups may promote narrow sectional interests, leading to policy distortion. Others may lack transparency or accountability.

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Despite these concerns, pressure groups are indispensable for a vibrant democracy. They bridge the gap between state and society, making governance more responsive and inclusive. Strengthening regulatory frameworks and ensuring transparency can further enhance their positive role.

Q3. Analyze the role of infrastructure development in achieving sustainable economic growth in India. (GS–3)

Answer:
Infrastructure forms the backbone of economic development, influencing productivity, investment, and overall growth. In India, its role is particularly critical due to developmental disparities and a large population base.

Firstly, infrastructure enhances **economic efficiency**. Efficient transport networks reduce logistics costs, improving competitiveness. Projects like Dedicated Freight Corridors and Bharatmala highways facilitate faster movement of goods.

Secondly, it promotes **inclusive growth**. Rural infrastructure—roads, electricity, digital connectivity—integrates remote areas into the national economy, improving access to markets, education, and healthcare.

Thirdly, infrastructure is central to **sustainability**. Investments in renewable energy, metro systems, and smart cities reduce carbon emissions and promote environmentally responsible growth. India's push towards solar and wind energy reflects this shift.

Moreover, infrastructure development generates **employment** and stimulates allied industries like cement, steel, and construction.

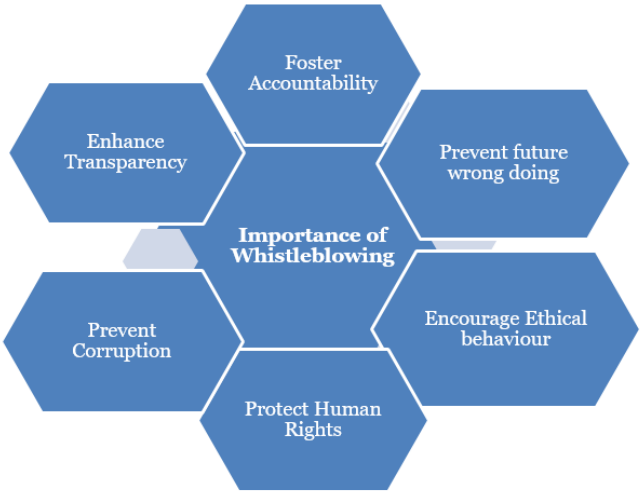
However, challenges include land acquisition issues, environmental concerns, and financing constraints. Poor planning can also lead to ecological damage.

To achieve sustainable growth, India must adopt a balanced approach—combining economic expansion with environmental conservation and social equity. Public-private partnerships, green financing, and technological innovation can play key roles in this transformation.

Q4. "Ethical governance requires not only laws but also moral commitment among public servants." Discuss. (GS–4)

Answer:

Ethical governance is the cornerstone of a just and effective administrative system. While laws and regulations provide the structural framework, moral commitment ensures their meaningful implementation.



Laws define acceptable behavior and prescribe penalties for violations. Mechanisms such as anti-corruption laws, vigilance commissions, and audit systems are essential for maintaining accountability. However, legal frameworks alone cannot guarantee ethical conduct.

Moral commitment among public servants plays a decisive role. Values such as integrity, impartiality, empathy, and dedication to public welfare guide decision-making in complex situations where laws may be ambiguous. For instance, a civil servant handling disaster relief must act with compassion and urgency, beyond mere procedural compliance.

Ethical governance also requires **internalization of values** through training, leadership, and organizational culture. Role models in administration inspire ethical behavior across institutions.

However, challenges such as political pressure, corruption, and bureaucratic inertia can undermine ethical standards. Strengthening institutional safeguards, promoting transparency, and protecting whistleblowers are crucial.

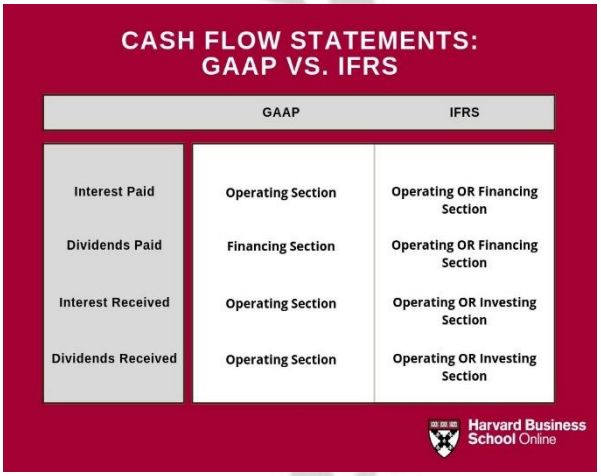
Ultimately, ethical governance is a blend of **legal enforcement and moral responsibility**. Without ethical commitment, laws remain ineffective; without laws, morality lacks enforceability. A harmonious integration of both is essential for good governance.

Q5. Should India align its accounting education and standards fully with global GAAP? Critically examine. (Current Affairs)

Answer:
The debate on aligning India's accounting framework with global GAAP (Generally Accepted Accounting Principles), particularly IFRS, is significant in the context of globalization and economic integration.

On the positive side, alignment enhances **comparability and transparency**. Indian companies operating globally benefit from standardized reporting, attracting foreign investment. It also facilitates cross-border mergers and acquisitions by reducing informational asymmetry.





Secondly, it improves **professional mobility**.
Accounting professionals trained in globally accepted standards can work across jurisdictions, enhancing India's human capital competitiveness.

However, full alignment poses challenges. India's economic environment, regulatory structure, and business practices differ from developed economies. Blind adoption may ignore local realities, especially for MSMEs. Compliance costs could increase, burdening smaller firms.

Moreover, accounting education must adapt gradually. Sudden shifts may create gaps in teaching capacity, curriculum design, and professional training.

India has adopted a **converged approach (Ind AS)** rather than full adoption of IFRS, balancing global integration with domestic needs. This approach ensures flexibility while maintaining international credibility.

In conclusion, while alignment with global GAAP is desirable, it should be **context-sensitive and phased**, preserving national priorities while embracing global best practices.