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VIDHVATH IAS KAS ACADEMY & STUDY CENTRE

DAILY MCQ'S

FOR UPSC CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION

DATE: 23/10/2026 (FRIDAY)

- **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 spread of nationalism in India during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, consider the following statements:

1. The Swadeshi Movement was the first all-India movement in which the Indian National Congress officially adopted complete independence as its declared objective.
2. The partition of Bengal stimulated both constitutional agitation and revolutionary nationalism, though the two streams differed in their methods.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) Neither 1 nor 2
(d) Cannot be determined from the given information

Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is incorrect.** Although the Swadeshi Movement (1905) marked a decisive phase in nationalist politics, the demand for **Purna Swaraj** was officially adopted by the Congress only at the Lahore Session (1929).
- **Statement 2 is correct.** The anti-partition agitation generated constitutional protests, boycott movements, and simultaneously encouraged revolutionary organizations in Bengal.

Hence, **only one statement is correct.**

2. Which one of the following best explains why wetlands are often regarded as "ecological buffers" in natural ecosystems?

(a) They permanently prevent biological invasions by alien species.
(b) They simultaneously moderate floods, recharge groundwater and retain nutrients before they reach downstream ecosystems.
(c) They maintain identical species composition throughout the year irrespective of climatic variation.
(d) They completely eliminate sediment transport from river systems.

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Answer: (b)

Explanation:

Wetlands perform multiple ecological functions:

- attenuate floods,
- recharge aquifers,
- trap sediments,
- recycle nutrients,
- improve water quality.

They neither permanently stop invasive species nor eliminate sediment transport, and species composition changes seasonally.

3. Consider the following statements regarding fiscal policy and public finance:

1. An increase in capital expenditure necessarily leads to an increase in the fiscal deficit in every financial year.
2. Revenue expenditure may contribute to long-term economic growth even though it does not directly create physical assets.
3. A decline in the fiscal deficit automatically implies a decline in the government's outstanding public debt.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is incorrect.** Capital expenditure may be financed through higher revenue collections, disinvestment or asset monetisation; therefore it does not necessarily increase the fiscal deficit.
- **Statement 2 is correct.** Spending on education, healthcare and skill development is classified as revenue expenditure but enhances human capital and long-term productivity.
- **Statement 3 is incorrect.** A lower fiscal deficit only indicates lower annual borrowing. Public debt may still increase, though at a slower pace.

Hence, **only one statement is correct.**

4. Consider the following statements:

1. Every Constitutional Amendment Bill requires ratification by at least one-half of the State Legislatures.
2. A Joint Sitting of Parliament can be convened for a Constitutional Amendment Bill if the two Houses disagree.
3. The President is constitutionally bound to give assent to a Constitutional Amendment Bill duly passed under Article 368.
4. Certain Constitutional Amendments require a special majority in Parliament as well as ratification by not less than one-half of the States.

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.** Only amendments affecting the federal structure require State ratification.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect.** There is **no provision** for a Joint Sitting on Constitutional Amendment Bills.
- **Statement 3 is correct.** After the Twenty-fourth Constitutional Amendment, the President must give assent.
- **Statement 4 is correct.** Amendments relating to federal provisions require both a special majority and State ratification.

Therefore, **two statements are correct.**

5. Assertion- Reason type:

Assertion (A): Regions located on the leeward side of major mountain ranges often receive substantially lower annual rainfall than nearby windward regions.

Reason (R1): Moist air loses much of its moisture while ascending the windward slope through orographic precipitation.

Reason (R2): Descending air on the leeward side undergoes adiabatic warming, reducing its relative humidity and suppressing cloud formation.

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

Answer: (a)

Explanation:

The rain-shadow effect results from two complementary processes:

- **R1:** Moist air rises on the windward slope, cools adiabatically and precipitates.
- **R2:** After crossing the crest, the air descends, warms adiabatically, relative humidity decreases and cloud formation is inhibited.

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Both processes together explain why leeward regions are significantly drier than windward slopes.

DAILY PRACTICE QUESTIONS FROM CURRENT AFFAIRS

1. Consider the following statements regarding the recently launched BHAVYA Portal:

1. The portal is designed to integrate GIS-enabled information relating to industrial parks, logistics infrastructure and investment-ready land parcels on a single digital platform.
2. The portal functions as the statutory single-window clearance mechanism for granting environmental and forest clearances to industrial projects.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one

(b) Only two

(c) Neither 1 nor 2

(d) Both statements are incorrect because the portal is meant exclusively for SEZs.

Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct.** BHAVYA provides a unified digital interface containing information on investment-ready industrial parks, land banks and infrastructure, integrated with GIS and the National Single Window ecosystem.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect.** BHAVYA **does not grant statutory approvals**. It only facilitates investment discovery and transparency; environmental and forest clearances continue under their respective legal frameworks.

2. Which one of the following best explains the objective of the NZP Saathi App?

(a) It is a digital platform developed to facilitate citizen reporting of zoonotic disease outbreaks.

(b) It is a mobile application intended to assist visitors through navigation, interpretation and digital services in notified zoological parks.

(c) It is an integrated wildlife crime reporting platform for enforcement agencies only.

(d) It is an AI-based application for monitoring migratory birds across Ramsar Sites.

Answer: (b)

Explanation:

The **NZP Saathi App** has been developed to improve visitor experience in zoological parks through digital guidance, educational content and visitor-centric services. It is neither a wildlife crime reporting platform nor a disease surveillance application.

3. Consider the following statements regarding the Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan (PMSMA):

1. The programme provides assured antenatal care to pregnant women on a fixed day every month.
2. High-risk pregnancies identified under the programme are intended to be tracked for continued medical follow-up.

3. The scheme is implemented exclusively through private hospitals empanelled under the Ayushman Bharat Programme.

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.** PMSMA provides assured antenatal care on the **9th day of every month**.
- **Statement 2 is correct.** Identification and follow-up of high-risk pregnancies is one of its major objectives.
- **Statement 3 is incorrect.** PMSMA is implemented through Government health facilities with participation of volunteer private practitioners; it is **not exclusively** implemented through empanelled private hospitals.

4. Consider the following statements regarding Rajya Sabha Elections:

1. Elections are conducted through the system of proportional representation by means of the Single Transferable Vote.
2. Every elected MLA is required to cast only one first-preference vote and cannot indicate subsequent preferences.
3. If the number of validly nominated candidates equals the number of vacancies, polling is not conducted.
4. Failure of an MLA belonging to a recognised political party to show the marked ballot to the authorised party agent may render the ballot invalid.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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(a) Only one

(b) Only two

(c) Only three

(d) All four

Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct.**
- **Statement 2 is incorrect.** Under STV, MLAs **may indicate multiple preferences**.
- **Statement 3 is correct.** Such candidates are declared elected unopposed.

- **Statement 4 is correct.** Rajya Sabha elections follow the **open ballot** system for party MLAs.

5. Consider the following statements regarding the Land Port Management System (LPMS):

1. LPMS has been developed by the Land Ports Authority of India to digitise cargo, passenger and vehicle movement through land ports.
2. The system enables integration with customs-related digital infrastructure such as ICEGATE.
3. LPMS seeks to establish a unified electronic interface among multiple border management stakeholders.
4. The system has replaced all statutory powers exercised by Customs, Immigration and Border Security agencies at Integrated Check Posts.

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.** LPMS is a digital platform integrating cargo, passenger, vehicle processing and coordination with agencies including ICEGATE and others.
- **Statement 4 is incorrect.** LPMS **digitises workflows** but **does not replace the statutory authority** of Customs, Immigration, BSF or other agencies.

6. With reference to the Strait of Gibraltar, consider the following statements:

1. It connects the Atlantic Ocean with the Mediterranean Sea.
2. It separates Spain from Morocco.
3. It constitutes the only natural maritime outlet of the Mediterranean Sea to the Atlantic Ocean.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only

(b) 2 and 3 only

(c) 1 and 3 only

(d) 1, 2 and 3

Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- The **Strait of Gibraltar** forms the narrow maritime passage connecting the **Atlantic Ocean** and the **Mediterranean Sea**.

- It separates **Spain (Europe)** from **Morocco (Africa)**.
- It serves as the **only natural connection** between the Mediterranean Sea and the Atlantic Ocean, making it one of the world's most strategic maritime chokepoints.

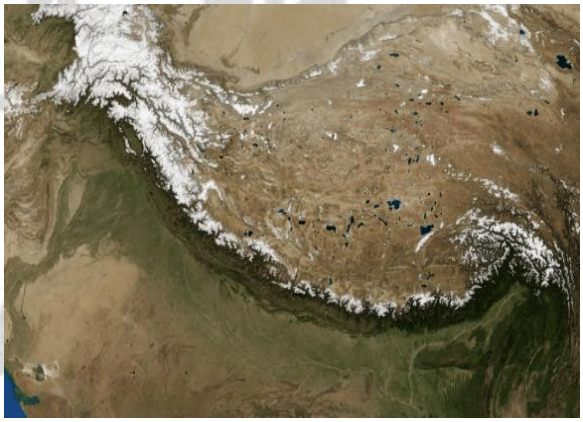
DAILY PRACTICE QUESTIONS FOR MAINS ANSWER WRITING PRACTICE

(GS Paper I | 15 Marks | 250 Words)

Q1. Drawing examples from the physical geography of India, explain how tectonic evolution has shaped India's physiographic diversity. Discuss how this geological evolution continues to influence India's disaster vulnerability.

Sample Answer:

The present physiography of India is the outcome of millions of years of tectonic evolution associated with the movement of the Indian Plate. The concepts discussed in **NCERT Class XI – Fundamentals of Physical Geography** and **India: Physical Environment** explain that the Indian landmass has undergone continental drift, ocean-floor spreading and plate convergence, resulting in diverse physiographic divisions.



The collision of the Indian Plate with the Eurasian Plate about 50 million years ago gave rise to the Himalayan mountain system. Since convergence continues even today, the Himalayas remain geologically young and unstable. This explains the occurrence of frequent earthquakes, landslides and Glacial Lake Outburst Floods (GLOFs) in the Himalayan region.

The Peninsular Plateau represents one of the oldest and most stable geological blocks. Formed primarily from Precambrian rocks, it has experienced comparatively limited tectonic disturbance. However, intra-plate seismicity, as witnessed in Latur (1993) and Bhuj (2001), demonstrates that even stable continental interiors are not entirely immune to tectonic activity.

The Indo-Gangetic Plain originated through prolonged deposition of sediments eroded from the Himalayas. While this has produced fertile agricultural lands supporting nearly half of India's population, unconsolidated alluvial deposits amplify earthquake waves and increase liquefaction risks.

India's coastal plains and islands are also products of long-term geological processes. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands lie near an active subduction zone, making them vulnerable to earthquakes and tsunamis, as witnessed during the 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami.

Geological evolution also influences river systems, groundwater occurrence, mineral distribution and biodiversity. The Deccan Traps, formed by extensive volcanic eruptions, support black cotton soils suitable for cotton cultivation, while the Himalayan rivers continue to modify landscapes through erosion and deposition.

Disaster management therefore requires integration of geological understanding into infrastructure planning. Hazard zonation mapping, earthquake-resistant construction, slope stabilization, glacier monitoring and scientific land-use planning are essential for sustainable development.

Thus, India's tectonic history is not merely a subject of geological curiosity; it remains a living process that shapes its economy, ecology, disasters and development trajectory.

(GS Paper II | 15 Marks | 250 Words)

Q2. "Democratic accountability requires institutions that are both independent and answerable." Examine this statement in the context of constitutional bodies in India.

Sample Answer:

The Constitution establishes several independent institutions to preserve constitutional governance while ensuring checks and balances. **NCERT Class XI – Indian Constitution at Work** explains that constitutional democracy depends not merely on elections but also on institutional accountability.

Institutions such as the Election Commission, Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG), Union Public Service Commission (UPSC), Finance Commission and the higher judiciary perform specialised constitutional functions. Their independence protects them from executive interference and enhances public confidence.

Institutional independence is ensured through security of tenure, fixed service conditions, difficult removal procedures and financial autonomy. For example, the CAG audits government expenditure independently, while the Election Commission supervises free and fair elections.

However, independence cannot imply absence of accountability. Constitutional bodies remain accountable through multiple mechanisms. Parliamentary committees examine audit reports. Judicial review ensures constitutional compliance. RTI, media scrutiny and civil society oversight enhance transparency. Annual reports submitted to Parliament further strengthen democratic accountability.

Contemporary governance presents new challenges. Increasing administrative complexity, coalition politics, digital governance and expanding regulatory functions require institutions to balance autonomy with responsiveness. Delays in appointments, allegations of politicisation and resource constraints occasionally raise concerns regarding institutional credibility.

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Strengthening accountability requires transparent appointment procedures, fixed timelines for vacancies, adequate financial resources, technological modernization and greater public disclosure. Institutional reforms must preserve constitutional independence without compromising operational efficiency.

Ultimately, constitutional bodies are guardians of democratic values rather than competitors of elected governments. Their legitimacy derives from constitutional morality, professional integrity and public trust.

A mature democracy therefore requires institutions that are simultaneously independent enough to resist improper influence and accountable enough to remain faithful to constitutional principles.

(GS Paper III | 15 Marks | 250 Words)

Q3. India's transition towards a green economy requires balancing economic growth, energy security and environmental sustainability. Discuss.

Sample Answer:

Economic development and environmental sustainability have often been viewed as competing objectives. However, contemporary development policy increasingly recognizes that long-term economic prosperity depends upon ecological sustainability. Concepts introduced in **NCERT Class XII – Introductory Macroeconomics** and environmental geography provide this integrated perspective.

India's growing economy requires reliable and affordable energy. Coal continues to dominate electricity generation, providing energy security and employment. At the same time, fossil fuel dependence contributes to greenhouse gas emissions and air pollution.

The green economy seeks to reconcile these competing objectives. Expansion of renewable energy, green hydrogen, electric mobility, sustainable agriculture, circular economy practices and energy-efficient industries represent important policy initiatives.



Green growth also creates new opportunities. Renewable energy attracts investment, generates employment, reduces import dependence and strengthens climate resilience. India's rapidly expanding solar and wind capacities demonstrate this transition.

Nevertheless, significant challenges remain. Renewable energy intermittency requires storage technologies and modern transmission infrastructure. Critical minerals needed for batteries introduce new strategic dependencies. Financing the transition demands large-scale public and private investment. Workers dependent on conventional energy sectors require reskilling through a just transition.

Climate adaptation is equally important. Increasing frequency of floods, droughts, heatwaves and cyclones threatens agricultural productivity and infrastructure. Investments in resilient infrastructure, climate-smart agriculture and ecosystem restoration therefore complement mitigation efforts.

Policy coherence remains essential. Carbon markets, green finance, technological innovation, research and development, fiscal incentives and effective environmental regulation must work together.

India's developmental pathway cannot replicate historical carbon-intensive growth models followed by industrialized countries. Instead, it must pursue inclusive, technology-driven and resource-efficient development that simultaneously enhances competitiveness and environmental security.

Thus, green growth is not merely an environmental agenda but a comprehensive economic transformation that integrates energy security, industrial competitiveness, employment generation and ecological sustainability.

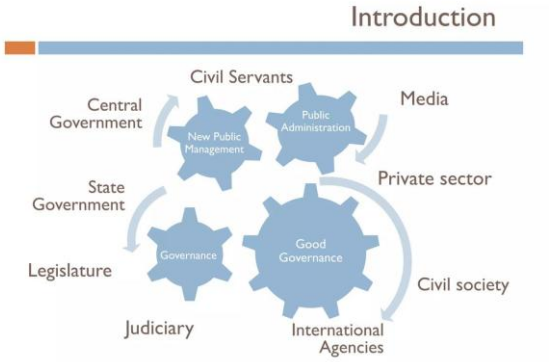
(GS Paper IV | 15 Marks | 250 Words)

Q4. Integrity in public life is sustained more by ethical leadership than by legal regulation. Critically examine.

Sample Answer :

Integrity represents consistency between values, decisions and actions. While legal frameworks establish minimum standards of conduct, ethical leadership inspires voluntary adherence to higher standards of public service.

Laws prescribe permissible behaviour through rules, penalties and institutional oversight. Anti-corruption legislation, vigilance mechanisms and transparency laws reduce opportunities for misconduct. However, legislation alone cannot eliminate unethical conduct if individuals intentionally seek loopholes.



Ethical leadership complements legal regulation by shaping organizational culture. Leaders demonstrating honesty, impartiality, accountability and compassion encourage similar behaviour throughout institutions. Public trust develops when citizens observe consistency between official promises and administrative conduct.

Ethical leadership also improves decision-making during situations where legal provisions may be inadequate or ambiguous. Public administrators frequently encounter conflicts between efficiency, equity, legality and compassion. Ethical reasoning enables balanced decisions consistent with constitutional values.

Several ethical principles support integrity:

- Accountability
- Objectivity
- Transparency
- Empathy
- Courage
- Commitment to public welfare

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Institutional ethics can be strengthened through ethics training, leadership development, protection for whistle-blowers, transparent recruitment, performance evaluation based on integrity and citizen participation.

However, ethical leadership alone cannot substitute legal safeguards. Good governance requires strong institutions, independent oversight, effective audits and enforceable accountability mechanisms. Ethical values flourish best within robust institutional frameworks.

Therefore, integrity in public administration emerges from the interaction of ethical leadership and effective legal regulation. Laws establish the boundaries of acceptable conduct, whereas ethical leadership elevates public service from rule compliance to genuine commitment towards constitutional morality and citizen welfare.

(Current Affairs | GS III / Environment)

Q5. The Bonn Climate Conference 2026 highlighted both the opportunities and limitations of multilateral climate negotiations. Discuss its significance for developing countries, particularly India.

Sample Answer :

The **Bonn Climate Conference 2026**, held under the **UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)** process, served as an important preparatory meeting ahead of the next Conference of Parties (COP). Although Bonn does not generally produce legally binding agreements, it plays a crucial role in building negotiating consensus on climate finance, adaptation, mitigation and implementation.

For developing countries, including India, climate negotiations increasingly focus on implementation rather than merely ambition. A central concern remains the availability of predictable and adequate climate finance. Developing economies argue that ambitious mitigation commitments cannot be achieved without corresponding financial and technological support from developed countries.

Another important issue concerns adaptation. Countries highly vulnerable to climate change emphasize resilience-building through investments in agriculture, water resources, disaster risk reduction and climate-resilient infrastructure. Bonn discussions reinforced the need to strengthen adaptation planning alongside emission reduction.



India continues to advocate the principle of **Common but Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities (CBDR-RC)**. It argues that historical emitters bear greater responsibility for providing finance, technology transfer and capacity building while allowing sufficient developmental space for emerging economies.

The conference also highlighted challenges associated with carbon markets, transparency mechanisms and monitoring frameworks. Developing countries seek simplified reporting requirements that acknowledge differences in institutional capacity.

For India, Bonn reinforces several strategic priorities:

- Accelerating renewable energy expansion.
- Promoting green hydrogen and sustainable industries.
- Securing international climate finance.
- Protecting energy security during the transition.
- Advocating climate justice and equity.

Despite progress, negotiations continue to face disagreements over finance, loss and damage, adaptation indicators and implementation timelines. These differences illustrate the complexity of balancing developmental aspirations with global climate commitments.

The Bonn Conference therefore represents an essential stage in multilateral climate diplomacy. Its success ultimately depends not only on negotiated texts but also on translating commitments into measurable financial support, technological cooperation and equitable implementation, particularly for developing nations that face the dual challenge of accelerating economic growth while addressing climate change.