

ENGLISH FILE



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# DAILY PRACTICE QUESTIONS

**BEST FOR UPSC | UP PCS EXAM**

DATE : **JULY 6, 2026**



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## DAILY PRACTICE QUESTIONS FROM STATIC PART

**Q1.** With reference to the rise of nationalism in India during the late nineteenth century, consider the following statements:

1. The emergence of an educated middle class alone was sufficient to transform scattered regional political grievances into an all-India nationalist movement.
2. The expansion of railways, postal services, and the vernacular press contributed significantly to the development of a common political consciousness across different regions of India.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Both statements
- (c) Neither statement
- (d) Cannot be determined from the given information

**Answer: (a) Only one**

**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1 is incorrect.** Although the educated middle class provided ideological leadership, nationalism did not emerge solely because of this class. Economic exploitation under colonial rule, political unification, modern education, socio-religious reform movements, communication networks, and the press collectively contributed to the growth of nationalism.
- **Statement 2 is correct.** Railways, telegraphs, postal services, and especially the vernacular press facilitated political communication, dissemination of nationalist ideas, and integration of geographically dispersed regions.

**Q2.** Which one of the following ecosystem services primarily regulates atmospheric carbon concentration through long-term biological sequestration?

- (a) Coral reef formation
- (b) Mangrove forests
- (c) Alpine grasslands
- (d) Desert scrub vegetation

**Answer: (b) Mangrove forests**

**Explanation:**

- Mangrove ecosystems are among the world's most efficient **blue carbon** ecosystems.
- They store substantial quantities of carbon in biomass as well as deep, waterlogged soils where decomposition is extremely slow.
- Coral reefs mainly provide coastal protection and marine biodiversity rather than major carbon sequestration.
- Alpine grasslands and desert vegetation store comparatively much smaller quantities of carbon.

**Q3.** Consider the following statements regarding economic development:

1. An increase in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) necessarily implies an improvement in human development indicators.
2. Sustainable economic development requires that present growth should not compromise the productive capacity available to future generations.
3. Inclusive growth primarily emphasizes expanding opportunities and ensuring that the benefits of growth are shared across different sections of society.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

**Answer: (b) Only two**

**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1 is incorrect.** GDP growth alone does not guarantee improvements in literacy, health, nutrition, or gender equality. Human development depends on the quality and distribution of growth.
- **Statement 2 is correct.** Sustainable development emphasizes meeting present needs without reducing future generations' ability to meet theirs.
- **Statement 3 is correct.** Inclusive growth seeks broad-based participation in economic opportunities and equitable distribution of development benefits.

**Q4.** Consider the following statements regarding the functioning of the Indian Parliament:

1. Parliament exercises financial control over the Executive primarily through the budgetary process.
2. Parliamentary committees generally allow more detailed examination of legislative and financial matters than debates on the floor of the House.
3. Every parliamentary committee submits legally binding recommendations upon the Government.
4. Collective responsibility of the Council of Ministers is a constitutional mechanism ensuring executive accountability to the popularly elected House.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

**Answer: (c) Only three**

**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1 is correct.** Parliament controls public finance through discussions on the Budget, Demands for Grants, Appropriation Bills, etc.
- **Statement 2 is correct.** Parliamentary Committees conduct detailed scrutiny that is often not possible during House debates.
- **Statement 3 is incorrect.** Committee recommendations are persuasive and influential but **not legally binding** on the Government.
- **Statement 4 is correct.** Under Article 75(3), the Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha.

**Q5.** Consider the following statements:

**Assertion (A):** Human activities can significantly modify the natural drainage characteristics of a river basin.

**Reason I:** Urbanisation increases impervious surfaces, thereby reducing infiltration and increasing surface runoff.

**Reason II:** Construction of reservoirs, embankments, and inter-basin transfer canals can alter the timing and distribution of river discharge.

Which one of the following is correct?

- (a) Assertion is correct, and both Reason I and Reason II are correct and both correctly explain the Assertion.
- (b) Assertion is correct, Reason I is correct but Reason II is incorrect.
- (c) Assertion is incorrect, but both Reason I and Reason II are correct.
- (d) Assertion is correct, but neither Reason I nor Reason II explains the Assertion.

**Answer: (a) Assertion is correct, and both Reason I and Reason II are correct and both correctly explain the Assertion.**

**Explanation:**

- The **Assertion is correct.** Human intervention has become a major geomorphic and hydrological force influencing river systems.
- **Reason I is correct.** Urbanisation replaces permeable land with roads and buildings, increasing runoff, reducing groundwater recharge, and raising flood peaks.
- **Reason II is correct.** Reservoirs regulate river flow, embankments constrain natural floodplains, and inter-basin transfers redistribute water across drainage systems.
- Together, both reasons comprehensively explain how anthropogenic activities modify the hydrological behaviour of river basins, making **option (a)** the most appropriate answer.

## DAILY PRACTICE QUESTIONS FROM CURRENT AFFAIRS

**Q1. With reference to the Anti-Defection Law in India, consider the following statements:**

1. A nominated member of a House becomes liable for disqualification under the Tenth Schedule immediately upon joining any political party after taking his or her seat.
2. The Speaker's decision under the Tenth Schedule is subject to judicial review only after the decision has been made and not at the stage when proceedings are pending.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Both statements
- (c) Neither statement
- (d) Cannot be determined from the given information

**Answer: (a) Only one**

**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1 is incorrect.** A nominated member may join a political party **within six months** of taking his/her seat without attracting disqualification. Joining after this period invites action under the Tenth Schedule.
- **Statement 2 is correct.** Following *Kihoto Hollohan v. Zachillhu (1992)*, the Speaker's final decision is subject to judicial review. Courts generally do not interfere while proceedings are pending except in exceptional cases involving jurisdictional errors or constitutional violations.
- UPSC often tests the distinction between "proceedings" and "final decision," making Statement 2 analytically significant.

**Q2. Which one of the following statements best explains the strategic significance of the recently discussed Air Cushion Vehicles (ACVs) for India?**

- (a) They operate only over shallow inland water bodies and cannot move over land.
- (b) They are capable of travelling over water, marshes, mudflats and land with minimal dependence on conventional infrastructure.
- (c) They are primarily underwater autonomous vehicles used for anti-submarine warfare.
- (d) They are specialised aircraft designed exclusively for high-altitude logistics.

**Answer: (b)**

**Explanation:**

- Air Cushion Vehicles (Hovercrafts) ride on a cushion of compressed air.
- They can operate across **water, beaches, marshes, mudflats, wetlands and firm land**, making them highly useful for:
  - coastal security,
  - disaster response,

- island logistics,
- amphibious military operations.
- Their multi-terrain capability distinguishes them from conventional boats or amphibious vehicles.

**Q3. With reference to Sickle Cell Disease (SCD), consider the following statements:**

1. It is an inherited genetic disorder caused by mutation affecting the haemoglobin molecule.
2. A person carrying only one defective gene invariably develops severe clinical manifestations of the disease.
3. Early screening programmes aim to reduce disease burden through timely diagnosis, counselling and management.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

**Answer: (b) Only two**

**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1 is correct.** Sickle Cell Disease results from a mutation in the **HBB gene**, producing abnormal haemoglobin (HbS).
- **Statement 2 is incorrect.** Individuals with **Sickle Cell Trait** (one defective gene) are usually asymptomatic or experience only mild symptoms under extreme conditions.
- **Statement 3 is correct.** India's National Sickle Cell Anaemia Elimination Mission focuses on early screening, counselling and treatment.
- UPSC frequently distinguishes between **Sickle Cell Disease** and **Sickle Cell Trait**.

**Q4. Consider the following statements regarding the Coal-to-Ammonium Nitrate Project:**

1. The project aims to reduce import dependence by converting domestic coal into value-added industrial chemicals.
2. Ammonium nitrate produced under the project has applications only in agriculture and not in mining or infrastructure.
3. Coal gasification forms an important intermediate stage in the production chain envisaged under the project.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

(d) None

**Answer: (b) Only two**

**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1 is correct.** The project seeks import substitution by converting indigenous coal into downstream chemical products.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect.** Ammonium nitrate has wide applications including **fertilisers, mining explosives, civil engineering and infrastructure activities**, subject to regulatory controls.
- **Statement 3 is correct.** Coal is first converted into synthesis gas (syngas) through **coal gasification**, which is then processed into ammonia and ammonium nitrate.
- UPSC may test understanding of industrial value chains rather than mere factual recall.

**Q5. Consider the following statements regarding The Return Regulation:**

1. The regulation primarily seeks to establish a common legal framework for returning persons who do not possess the legal right to remain in the concerned jurisdiction.
2. The regulation completely abolishes the possibility of voluntary return before enforcement measures are initiated.
3. It also seeks greater coordination among member authorities for implementing return decisions more effectively.
4. The regulation is intended to harmonise return procedures rather than replace immigration control exercised by individual states altogether.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

**Answer: (c) Only three**

**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1 is correct.** The proposed Return Regulation aims to create a more effective and uniform return system.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect.** Voluntary return remains an important component because it is often more humane and cost-effective than forced return.
- **Statement 3 is correct.** Better coordination and mutual recognition of return decisions are key objectives.
- **Statement 4 is correct.** Immigration remains largely within the competence of states, although procedures are harmonised through common regulations.

**(Map Based)**

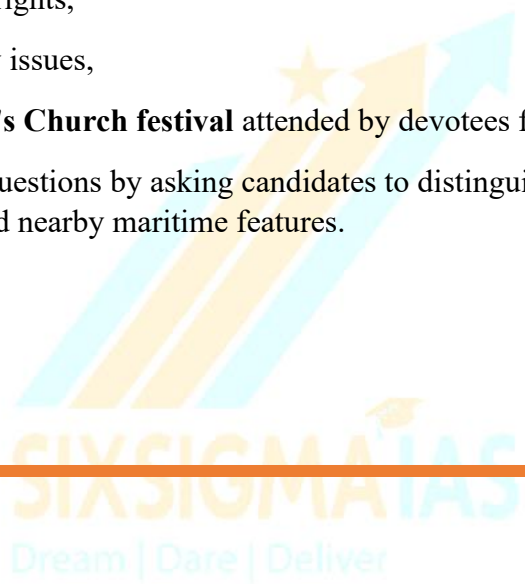
**Q6. Katchatheevu Island**, frequently seen in the news, is situated in which one of the following water bodies?

- (a) Gulf of Mannar
- (b) Palk Strait
- (c) Gulf of Kutch
- (d) Andaman Sea

**Answer: (b) Palk Strait**

**Explanation:**

- **Katchatheevu** is a small, uninhabited island located in the **Palk Strait**, between **Tamil Nadu (India)** and **Northern Sri Lanka**.
- It was transferred to Sri Lanka under the **1974 India–Sri Lanka Maritime Boundary Agreement**.
- The island has no permanent population but is important because of:
  - traditional fishing rights,
  - maritime boundary issues,
  - annual **St. Antony's Church festival** attended by devotees from both India and Sri Lanka.
- UPSC often frames map questions by asking candidates to distinguish between the **Palk Strait**, **Gulf of Mannar**, **Palk Bay**, and nearby maritime features.



## DAILY PRACTICE QUESTIONS FOR MAINS ANSWER WRITING PRACTICE

**(GS Paper–1 | History)**

**Q. *The Revolt of 1857 was neither merely a sepoy mutiny nor the first fully developed national movement. Critically examine the nature of the Revolt of 1857. (15 Marks | 250 Words)***

**Model Answer**

**Introduction**

The Revolt of 1857 marked the first large-scale armed challenge to British colonial rule in India. Triggered by the introduction of the Enfield rifle cartridges, it quickly transformed into a wider political and social uprising involving soldiers, dispossessed rulers, peasants, artisans and sections of the landed elite. While

British historians termed it merely a "Sepoy Mutiny," nationalist historians described it as the "First War of Independence." A balanced assessment suggests that it possessed characteristics of both a military rebellion and a broad anti-colonial movement, though it fell short of modern nationalism.

### Nature of the Revolt

The uprising began as a military mutiny but gradually assumed multiple dimensions.

### Military Character

- Started among sepoys stationed at Meerut.
- Immediate cause was the Enfield rifle cartridge controversy.
- Long-standing grievances included discrimination in salaries, promotion and overseas service rules.

### Political Character

The revolt was supported by several displaced rulers whose political interests had been adversely affected by British expansionist policies.

- Annexation of Awadh generated widespread resentment.
- The Doctrine of Lapse alienated several princely states.
- Leaders such as **Rani Lakshmibai**, **Nana Sahib**, **Begum Hazrat Mahal** and **Kunwar Singh** emerged as prominent figures.



### Economic Character

Colonial economic policies had caused deep agrarian distress.

- Excessive land revenue demands.
- Decline of traditional handicrafts.
- Exploitation of peasants and artisans.
- Displacement of traditional elites.

Consequently, many civilians joined the rebellion.

### Social and Religious Factors

Fear of interference in Indian customs strengthened anti-British sentiment.

- Activities of Christian missionaries.
- Social reform legislation.
- Rumours regarding forced religious conversion.

### Why it cannot be termed a fully developed National Movement

Despite its scale, several limitations prevented the revolt from becoming a true national movement.

- Absence of a common political ideology.
- Lack of unified national leadership.

- Regional objectives varied significantly.
- Southern and eastern India largely remained unaffected.
- Many Indian rulers and communities actively supported the British.
- No organised vision of an independent nation-state.

### Historical Significance

Despite its failure, the revolt fundamentally altered British policy.

- Ended the rule of the East India Company.
- Government of India Act, 1858 transferred power directly to the British Crown.
- Reorganisation of the Indian Army.
- Greater caution in social and religious interventions.
- Became an enduring symbol of resistance against colonial rule.

### Conclusion

The Revolt of 1857 represented a decisive transition from scattered regional resistance to a broader anti-colonial consciousness. Although it lacked the ideological unity and organisational strength of the later freedom movement, it exposed the vulnerabilities of colonial rule and laid the psychological foundations of Indian nationalism. Therefore, it should be viewed neither as a mere sepoy mutiny nor as a fully developed national movement, but as a significant precursor to India's struggle for independence.

### (GS Paper-2 | Polity & Governance)

***Q. Coalition politics has strengthened Indian democracy by enhancing representation, but it has also complicated governance and policy-making. Critically examine. (15 Marks | 250 Words)***

### Model Answer

#### Introduction

Coalition politics emerged as a defining feature of Indian democracy following the decline of one-party dominance after the late 1980s. It reflects India's immense social, linguistic and regional diversity by enabling multiple political actors to participate in governance. While coalition governments have deepened democratic representation and strengthened federalism, they have also introduced challenges relating to political stability and policy implementation.

#### How Coalition Politics has strengthened Indian Democracy

Coalition governments have contributed positively in several ways.

#### Broader Political Representation

- Regional parties participate in national decision-making.
- Marginalised communities obtain greater political voice.
- Diverse interests are represented in policy formulation.

## **Strengthening Federalism**

Coalition governments encourage greater consultation between the Centre and States.

- Regional aspirations receive national attention.
- State-specific developmental concerns gain prominence.
- Cooperative federalism is strengthened.

## **Consensus-based Governance**

Unlike majoritarian governments, coalition governments generally require negotiation and wider consultation before major policy decisions.

This often improves democratic legitimacy.

## **Checks against Concentration of Power**

Coalition partners act as institutional checks on arbitrary executive decision-making.

## **Challenges associated with Coalition Politics**

Despite its democratic advantages, coalition politics also presents significant governance challenges.

### **Policy Paralysis**

- Important reforms may be delayed.
- Coalition partners often veto difficult economic decisions.

### **Political Instability**

- Withdrawal of support may threaten government survival.
- Frequent bargaining affects continuity.

### **Compromise in Governance**

- Ministerial portfolios may be distributed for political accommodation rather than administrative competence.
- Populist measures may override long-term reforms.

## **Reduced Accountability**

Coalition governments sometimes diffuse responsibility, making it difficult to identify accountability for policy failures.

## **Way Forward**

To improve the functioning of coalition governments:

- Strengthen Parliamentary Committees.
- Encourage pre-poll alliances based on common programmes.
- Reform the Anti-Defection Law.
- Promote intra-party democracy.

- Enhance institutional mechanisms for Centre-State coordination.

**Conclusion**

Coalition politics is a natural consequence of India's pluralistic democracy. Although it may complicate governance, it also ensures inclusiveness, federal balance and wider political participation. The objective should not be to avoid coalition governments but to improve institutional mechanisms that enable them to function efficiently while preserving democratic accountability.

**(GS Paper-3 | Geography / Economy / Environment)**

***Q. Land is a finite resource that simultaneously supports economic development and ecological sustainability. Discuss the importance of land resources in India and examine the challenges associated with their sustainable management. (15 Marks | 250 Words)***

**Model Answer****Introduction**

Land is one of the most valuable natural resources available to India. It provides the physical base for agriculture, industries, infrastructure, forests and human settlements. However, increasing population pressure, urbanisation, industrialisation and climate change have intensified the degradation of land resources, making sustainable land management an important developmental priority.

**Importance of Land Resources**

Land contributes significantly to India's economic growth and environmental security.

**Agricultural Development**

- Supports food security.
- Provides livelihood to nearly half of India's workforce.
- Ensures availability of raw materials for agro-based industries.

**Industrial and Infrastructure Development**

Land is essential for:

- Industries
- Transport networks
- Urban expansion
- Energy projects
- Mining activities

**Ecological Functions**

Healthy land ecosystems provide multiple environmental services.

- Carbon sequestration.
- Groundwater recharge.
- Biodiversity conservation.
- Soil fertility maintenance.
- Flood regulation.

### Social Importance

Land also serves as an important source of:

- Rural employment.
- Cultural identity.
- Social security.
- Livelihood for tribal and forest-dependent communities.

### Major Challenges

India faces several constraints in ensuring sustainable land management.

#### Land Degradation

- Soil erosion.
- Salinisation.
- Waterlogging.
- Desertification.

#### Rapid Urbanisation

Expansion of cities has resulted in:

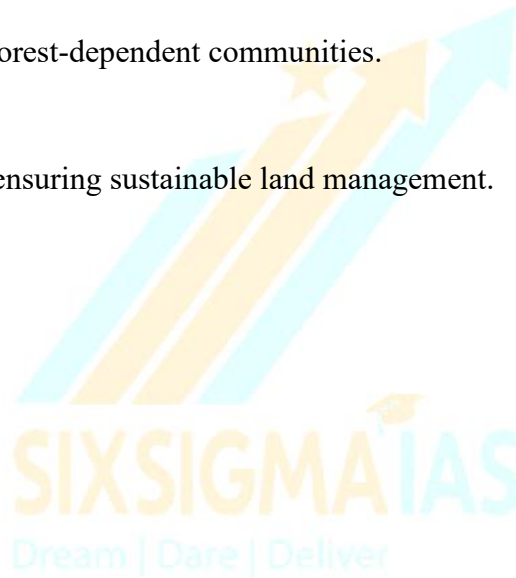
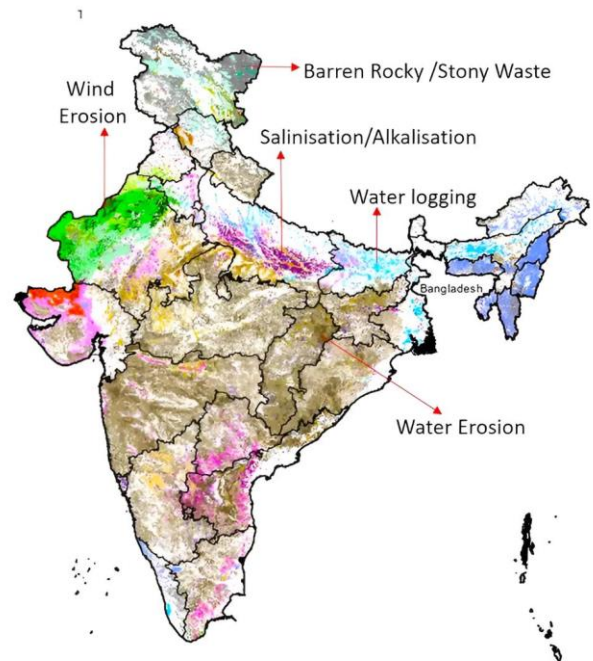
- Loss of fertile agricultural land.
- Encroachment upon wetlands.
- Habitat fragmentation.

#### Unsustainable Agricultural Practices

- Excessive groundwater extraction.
- Overuse of chemical fertilisers.
- Monocropping.
- Declining soil organic carbon.

#### Climate Change

Changing rainfall patterns and rising temperatures accelerate land degradation and desertification.



## **Government Initiatives**

Important initiatives include:

- Soil Health Card Scheme.
- PMKSY.
- National Afforestation Programme.
- Watershed Development Programme.
- Desertification and Land Degradation Atlas by ISRO.

## **Way Forward**

Sustainable land management requires an integrated approach.

- Scientific land-use planning.
- GIS-based monitoring.
- Agroforestry.
- Climate-resilient agriculture.
- Community participation.
- Restoration of degraded landscapes.
- Promotion of natural farming.

## **Conclusion**

Land is both an economic asset and an ecological resource. Sustainable management of land is indispensable for achieving food security, environmental conservation and inclusive economic development. A balanced approach integrating technology, policy reforms and community participation will be essential to ensure that India's land resources continue to support future generations.

### **(GS Paper–4: Ethics, Integrity & Aptitude)**

**Q. "Integrity is tested not when it is convenient to act ethically, but when personal interest comes into conflict with public duty." Discuss. Illustrate your answer with suitable examples. (15 Marks | 250 Words)**

### **Model Answer**

#### **Introduction**

Integrity is one of the foundational values of public administration and represents unwavering adherence to moral and ethical principles irrespective of external pressures or personal consequences. For a civil servant, integrity extends beyond honesty; it encompasses impartiality, accountability, transparency and commitment to constitutional values. While ethical conduct during normal circumstances may not be difficult, the true measure of integrity emerges when personal interests, political pressure or social obligations conflict with public duty.

### Integrity as the Cornerstone of Public Service

Integrity ensures that public power is exercised solely for public welfare and in accordance with the Constitution and the rule of law. Citizens place immense trust in public institutions, and that trust can only be sustained when public officials discharge their responsibilities without bias or favouritism. Integrity, therefore, is indispensable for good governance, institutional legitimacy and democratic accountability.

A civil servant with integrity demonstrates consistency between thought, speech and action.

Such an officer does not compromise professional ethics for personal gain, political patronage or social influence. Instead, decisions are guided by legality, fairness and public interest.

### Situations Where Integrity is Tested

The real challenge to integrity arises when competing interests create ethical dilemmas.

A District Magistrate may face political pressure to allocate government land to influential individuals in violation of legal norms. Upholding integrity in such circumstances requires adherence to statutory procedures despite the possibility of transfers or career setbacks.

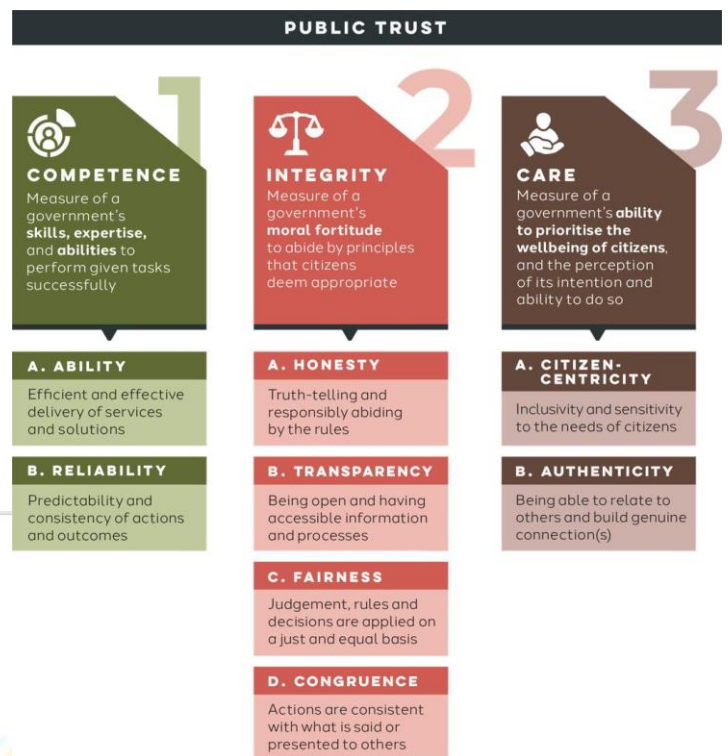
Similarly, an officer responsible for public procurement may encounter offers of financial inducements from contractors. Accepting such benefits compromises transparency and erodes public confidence. Integrity demands rejection of undue influence and maintenance of fairness throughout the procurement process.

Conflict of interest also poses significant ethical challenges. For instance, a public servant should recuse themselves from decisions involving close relatives or personal financial interests to preserve institutional credibility.

### Importance of Integrity in Governance

Integrity contributes significantly to effective governance by:

- promoting transparency and accountability in administration;
- strengthening public trust in institutions;
- reducing corruption and misuse of public resources;
- ensuring impartial implementation of laws and welfare schemes;



- protecting constitutional morality and the rule of law; and
- improving administrative efficiency through objective decision-making.

An administration founded on integrity inspires confidence among citizens and investors alike, thereby contributing to social stability and economic development.

### Challenges to Integrity

Despite its importance, maintaining integrity is often difficult due to:

- political interference in administrative functioning;
- corruption and vested interests;
- social pressures arising from personal relationships;
- inadequate institutional protection for honest officers; and
- fear of frequent transfers or professional isolation.

These challenges underline the need for institutional mechanisms that encourage ethical conduct.

### Measures to Strengthen Integrity

Integrity can be reinforced through a combination of institutional reforms and ethical leadership. Transparent recruitment and promotion systems, effective vigilance mechanisms, protection for whistle-blowers, regular ethics training, digitisation of public services and strict enforcement of accountability measures are essential. Equally important is the cultivation of values such as empathy, compassion and constitutional morality during the training of civil servants.

### Conclusion

Integrity is not merely an individual virtue but the moral foundation of democratic governance. A civil servant who remains committed to public interest despite personal inconvenience strengthens both the credibility of the administration and the faith of citizens in constitutional institutions. As rightly observed, ethical governance ultimately depends not upon the extent of authority exercised but upon the integrity with which that authority is exercised.

### (Current Affairs)

***Q. Discuss the significance of the Kanchan Devi Committee in the context of contemporary governance reforms. Examine its potential contribution towards transparency, accountability and efficient public administration. (15 Marks | 250 Words)***

### Model Answer

#### Introduction

The **Kanchan Devi Committee** has emerged as an important subject in contemporary governance discussions due to its recommendations aimed at improving administrative efficiency, institutional accountability and citizen-centric governance. In recent years, India's governance framework has increasingly focused on enhancing transparency, strengthening service delivery and reducing procedural bottlenecks. The Committee's recommendations are significant because they seek to align administrative processes with the broader objectives of good governance and constitutional accountability.

## Need for Administrative Reforms

India's administrative machinery operates within a rapidly changing socio-economic environment characterised by technological advancement, increasing public expectations and expanding governmental responsibilities. Traditional bureaucratic structures often face challenges such as procedural delays, duplication of functions, inadequate coordination among departments and limited accountability mechanisms. Against this backdrop, committees examining governance reforms become important instruments for improving institutional performance.

The Kanchan Devi Committee seeks to address these structural concerns by recommending measures that encourage greater transparency, simplify administrative procedures and improve coordination across various levels of government.

## Significance of the Committee

One of the principal contributions of the Committee lies in its emphasis on transparency. By recommending greater disclosure of administrative processes, digital monitoring systems and objective decision-making, the Committee seeks to minimise discretion and reduce opportunities for corruption.

The Committee also focuses on strengthening accountability within public administration. Clear allocation of responsibilities, measurable performance indicators and institutional review mechanisms can improve administrative responsiveness while ensuring that public officials remain answerable for their decisions.

Another significant aspect is its emphasis on citizen-centric governance. Simplification of procedures, effective grievance redressal systems and wider adoption of digital governance platforms can substantially improve the quality and accessibility of public services.

Further, the Committee encourages inter-departmental coordination and evidence-based policy implementation, both of which are essential for addressing complex developmental challenges that cut across multiple sectors.

## Challenges in Implementation

The effectiveness of any reform committee ultimately depends on implementation. Several challenges may arise, including:

- resistance to organisational change;
- capacity constraints within government departments;
- inadequate financial and technological resources;
- coordination issues among multiple agencies; and
- the need for sustained political and administrative commitment.



### Digital infrastructure as a core service for every citizen

- Unique Identification Authority of India - Aadhar
- Unified Payment Interface (UPI)
- Bharat Interface for Money (BHIM)
- Indian Customs Electronic Gateway (ICEGATE)
- BharatNet
- National Optical Fibre Network (NOFN)
- DigiLocker
- Account Aggregator (AA)
- Open Network for Digital Commerce (ONDC) in commerce
- Unified Health Interface (UHI) Gateway
- Health Claims Exchange (HCX)
- Health Information Exchange Consent Manager (HIE-CM) in healthcare
- India Urban Data Exchange (IUDX)
- GI Cloud Initiative - Meghraj



### Digital governance and services available on demand

- **e-Governance:** MCA21 (Ministry of Corporate Affairs), e-Procurement (e-Procurement Government of India), and online passport services (Passport Seva)
- **Online bill payment:** Municipal corporations, electricity boards, and water supply departments
- **Digital health record:** Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission (ABDM), Arogya Setu, CoWin, Ayushman Bharat Health Account (ABHA), and eSanjeevani OPD
- **e-Courts:** E-filing, e-payment, e-judiciary, e-hearings ('Virtual Justice Clock', 'JustIS', 'Digital court', and '33WaaS')
- **Online education and employment:** SWAYAM, digital library, Digital Infrastructure for Knowledge Sharing (DIKSHA), VidyaDaan, e-textbooks, PRAGYATA, Shiksha Vani, National Career Service (NCS), and Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY)
- **Digital MSMEs:** Udyam, Government e-Marketplace (GeM), Trade Receivables Discounting System (TReDS), and msmeMart.com



### Citizen empowerment through digital literacy

- **Digital literacy:** Making citizens digitally literate (through the digital India campaign)
- **E-commerce and digital payments:** Encouraging citizens to use digital payments with increased security and transparency
- **Online KYC:** Reducing the need for physical verification
- **Online employment opportunities:** Providing training and assisting in job search
- **Online healthcare services:** Providing access to healthcare services through teleconsultation, telemedicine, and online appointments with doctors
- **Digital banking:** Ensuring a bank account to every Indian citizen to promote financial inclusion

Source: National Government Service Portal, Deloitte Research, www.MyGov.in.

Without effective monitoring and periodic evaluation, even well-designed recommendations may fail to produce meaningful outcomes.

### **Way Forward**

Successful implementation requires a phased reform strategy supported by institutional capacity building, digital transformation, continuous training of public officials and independent evaluation mechanisms. Greater public participation, social audits and transparent reporting systems can further strengthen accountability and public trust.

### **Conclusion**

The Kanchan Devi Committee represents an important step towards strengthening governance through improved transparency, accountability and administrative efficiency. If implemented in both letter and spirit, its recommendations can contribute significantly to building a more responsive, citizen-oriented and technologically enabled public administration. Ultimately, the success of governance reforms depends not merely on the quality of recommendations but on the political will, institutional capacity and administrative commitment to translate them into effective public policy.

**Important Note:** The factual details of the **Kanchan Devi Committee** should be verified against the latest official notification or government release before using them in an examination, as committee mandates and recommendations may evolve over time.

