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DAILY PRACTICE QUESTIONS

BEST FOR UPSC | UP PCS EXAM

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DAILY PRACTICE QUESTIONS FROM STATIC PART

Q1. Consider the following statements regarding the later Vedic sacrificial tradition and socio-political developments:

1. The increasing complexity of Vedic sacrifices led to the growing ritual authority of the Brahmanas, while simultaneously strengthening the concept of territorial kingship.
2. The emergence of the Mahajanapadas was a direct and immediate consequence of the ritual system described in the Brahmana texts.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Both statements
- (c) Neither statement
- (d) Statement 1 is correct, but Statement 2 cannot be inferred from historical evidence

Answer: (a)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct. During the Later Vedic period, elaborate sacrifices such as the Rajasuya, Vajapeya and Ashvamedha enhanced both the prestige of the Brahmanas and the political legitimacy of kings. These rituals reflected the transition from tribal leadership to more territorial forms of authority.

Statement 2 is incorrect. Although the Later Vedic socio-political changes contributed to state formation, the rise of the Mahajanapadas resulted from a combination of factors including agricultural expansion, iron technology, urbanization, surplus production and political consolidation. It was not the direct or immediate outcome of Brahmanical ritual traditions alone.

Q2. Which one of the following ecological processes primarily determines the long-term resilience of a mature forest ecosystem after a moderate natural disturbance?

- (a) Maximum species richness at all trophic levels
- (b) Functional redundancy among species performing similar ecological roles
- (c) Highest rate of primary productivity irrespective of nutrient cycling
- (d) Complete absence of invasive species throughout succession

Answer: (b)

Explanation:

Ecosystem resilience depends more on functional diversity than merely on species numbers. Functional redundancy implies that multiple species perform similar ecological functions; therefore, if one species declines after a disturbance, others can compensate, maintaining ecosystem processes.

Option (a) is not necessarily correct because high species richness alone does not guarantee resilience.

Option (c) is incorrect since productivity without efficient nutrient cycling cannot sustain long-term ecosystem stability.

Option (d) is too absolute. While invasive species can reduce resilience, their complete absence is not the defining criterion of ecosystem recovery.

Q3. Consider the following statements regarding public goods and market failure in an economy:

1. A pure public good is characterized by both non-rivalry and non-excludability in consumption.
2. Free-rider behaviour arises because consumers can be excluded from enjoying the benefits of a public good.
3. Government intervention in the provision of public goods is often justified because markets may under-provide such goods.

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. Pure public goods satisfy both non-rivalry and non-excludability.

Statement 2 is incorrect. Free-riding occurs precisely because individuals **cannot** be excluded from consuming the good even without paying.

Statement 3 is correct. Since private producers cannot easily recover costs from non-paying users, markets tend to under-provide public goods, necessitating government provision or financing.

Thus, Statements 1 and 3 are correct.

Q4. Consider the following statements regarding constitutional governance in India:

1. Constitutional supremacy implies that every organ of the State derives its authority from the Constitution.
2. Judicial review enables courts to invalidate laws that violate constitutional provisions.
3. Parliamentary sovereignty in India is identical to the doctrine followed in the United Kingdom.
4. The Constitution permits constitutional amendments, but such amendments remain subject to judicial scrutiny under the Basic Structure doctrine.

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. The Constitution is the supreme law, and all institutions derive their authority from it.

Statement 2 is correct. Judicial review is a fundamental constitutional mechanism ensuring constitutional supremacy.

Statement 3 is incorrect. Unlike the United Kingdom, Parliament in India is not absolutely sovereign; its legislative powers are limited by the Constitution and judicial review.

Statement 4 is correct. Since the Kesavananda Bharati judgment, constitutional amendments are subject to the Basic Structure doctrine.

Hence, Statements 1, 2 and 4 are correct.

Q5. Consider the following Assertion and Reasons:

Assertion (A):

The distribution of temperature on the Earth's surface is influenced more by the differential receipt and redistribution of solar energy than by latitude alone.

Reason I:

Atmospheric circulation and ocean currents redistribute heat from lower latitudes toward higher latitudes.

Reason II:

Altitude, continentality and cloud cover can significantly modify local thermal conditions even at the same latitude.

Which one of the following is correct?

- (a) Assertion is correct, Reason I is correct, Reason II is incorrect.
- (b) Assertion is correct, Reason I is incorrect, Reason II is correct.
- (c) Assertion is correct, and both Reason I and Reason II are correct, and both Reasons together explain the Assertion.
- (d) Assertion is incorrect, but both Reasons are correct.

Answer: (c)

Explanation:

The Assertion is correct. Although latitude determines the angle of incoming solar radiation, actual temperature distribution depends on several modifying factors.

Reason I is correct because global atmospheric circulation and ocean currents transport heat from equatorial to polar regions, reducing latitudinal temperature contrasts.

Reason II is also correct. Altitude lowers temperature with increasing elevation, continentality influences seasonal thermal range, and cloud cover affects incoming and outgoing radiation.

Together, these two reasons comprehensively explain why Earth's temperature distribution cannot be explained by latitude alone.

DAILY PRACTICE QUESTIONS FROM CURRENT AFFAIRS

Q1. Consider the following statements regarding the ASEAN–India Trade in Goods Agreement (AITIGA):

1. The ongoing review of AITIGA seeks to simplify Rules of Origin and address concerns related to circumvention of imports through third countries.
2. AITIGA is part of the ASEAN–India Free Trade Area (AIFTA), which presently includes trade in goods, services, and investment.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- (a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) Neither statement
(d) Statement 2 is correct, but Statement 1 is incorrect

Answer: (b)

Explanation:

Both statements are correct.

- **Statement 1:** Correct. India has consistently sought stricter and more transparent Rules of Origin during the AITIGA review to prevent trade diversion and routing of goods through third countries.
- **Statement 2:** Correct. The ASEAN–India Free Trade Area consists of three pillars—Trade in Goods (AITIGA), Trade in Services, and the Investment Agreement.

The review aims to make the agreement more balanced, user-friendly and responsive to current trade realities rather than negotiating an entirely new FTA.

Q2. With reference to the Guwahati Declaration adopted at the BRICS Summit, which one of the following statements is NOT correct?

- (a) It emphasized strengthening cooperation among BRICS members in emerging technologies and Artificial Intelligence.
(b) It reiterated commitment to reforming global governance institutions to reflect contemporary realities.
(c) It formally endorsed the replacement of all existing multilateral financial institutions with a BRICS-only framework.
(d) It stressed greater cooperation among the Global South in sustainable development.

Answer: (c)

Explanation:

The Guwahati Declaration advocates reforms of global institutions such as the UN, IMF and World Bank rather than replacing them entirely.

- (a) Correct.
- (b) Correct.
- (d) Correct.
- (c) Incorrect, making it the correct answer.

The declaration reflects BRICS' broader objective of creating a more representative and equitable global governance architecture instead of dismantling existing institutions.

Q3. Consider the following statements regarding the Performance Grading Index (PGI) 2.0:

1. PGI 2.0 evaluates the performance of States and Union Territories in school education through multiple outcome-based indicators.
2. Unlike the earlier PGI framework, PGI 2.0 completely excludes governance-related parameters and focuses exclusively on student learning outcomes.
3. PGI 2.0 aims to encourage cooperative and competitive federalism by enabling inter-State comparison.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1:** Correct. PGI 2.0 assesses educational performance using several measurable indicators.
- **Statement 2:** Incorrect. Governance, infrastructure, access, equity and management continue to remain integral components of PGI 2.0.
- **Statement 3:** Correct. One of the principal objectives is to promote cooperative as well as competitive federalism through performance benchmarking.

Thus, Statements 1 and 3 are correct.

Q4. Consider the following statements regarding Indira Point:

1. It is India's southernmost point and lies on Great Nicobar Island.
2. It marks the point where the Andaman Sea meets the Bay of Bengal.
3. Following the 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami, the lighthouse at Indira Point experienced permanent subsidence due to tectonic movements.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1:** Correct. Indira Point is located on Great Nicobar Island and is India's southernmost land point.
- **Statement 2:** Incorrect. Indira Point is situated near the junction of the **Bay of Bengal, the Andaman Sea and the Indian Ocean**, but it is not conventionally defined merely as the meeting point of the Andaman Sea and the Bay of Bengal.
- **Statement 3:** Correct. During the 2004 earthquake and tsunami, the land subsided by several metres, partially submerging the lighthouse.

Therefore, Statements 1 and 3 are correct.

Q5. Consider the following statements regarding the Hummus Trail initiative:

1. The Hummus Trail is a cultural diplomacy initiative aimed at strengthening people-to-people ties through shared culinary heritage.
2. The initiative recognizes hummus as an exclusively protected Geographical Indication (GI) belonging to a single country.
3. The initiative promotes tourism, intercultural dialogue and regional cooperation through food diplomacy.
4. The concept reflects the increasing use of gastronomy as an instrument of soft power in international relations.

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:** Correct. The initiative seeks to foster cross-cultural understanding through shared culinary traditions.
- **Statement 2:** Incorrect. Hummus is widely regarded as part of the shared culinary heritage of the Levant, and no single country enjoys exclusive international ownership.

- **Statement 3:** Correct. Gastronomy is increasingly used to promote tourism and intercultural engagement.
- **Statement 4:** Correct. Culinary diplomacy has emerged as a recognized tool of soft power.

Hence, Statements 1, 3 and 4 are correct.

Q6. Consider the following places:

1. Ennore Creek
2. Pulicat Lake
3. Kosasthalaiyar River
4. Buckingham Canal

Kamarajar Port is most closely associated with how many of the above?

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

Answer: (d)

Explanation:

Kamarajar Port (formerly Ennore Port), located on the Coromandel Coast near Chennai, is geographically linked with all four features:

- **Ennore Creek** lies adjacent to the port and forms part of its coastal environment.
- **Pulicat Lake**, India's second-largest brackish water lagoon, is situated to the north of the port.
- The **Kosasthalaiyar River** drains into the Bay of Bengal near the Ennore region and significantly influences the local estuarine ecosystem.
- The historic **Buckingham Canal** runs parallel to the coast through the Chennai–Ennore region and is connected to the surrounding coastal landscape.

DAILY PRACTICE QUESTIONS FOR MAINS ANSWER WRITING PRACTICE

Q1. "The Bhakti movement represented both continuity and change in the religious and social traditions of medieval India." Critically examine this statement in the light of the evolution of Bhakti traditions. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

(Reference NCERT: Class XII – Themes in Indian History Part II, Chapter 7: Bhakti-Sufi Traditions)

Sample Answer

The Bhakti movement emerged as one of the most influential religious developments in medieval India between the seventh and seventeenth centuries. Rooted in personal devotion to a chosen deity, it sought to redefine the relationship between the devotee and God while responding to changing political, social and cultural circumstances. Although the movement inherited many elements from earlier Hindu traditions, it also introduced significant transformations in religious practice and social thought.

The Bhakti tradition represented continuity in several respects. It retained belief in core philosophical ideas such as karma, dharma, moksha and devotion (bhakti) as a legitimate path to liberation. Worship of Vishnu, Shiva and Shakti had already existed in earlier centuries, and Bhakti saints built upon these traditions rather than rejecting them completely. Temples continued to remain important centres of worship, pilgrimage and patronage in many regions. The devotional hymns of the Alvars and Nayanars in South India reflected continuity with earlier Puranic traditions while strengthening regional forms of worship.

At the same time, the movement introduced profound changes. Saints such as Kabir, Guru Nanak, Ravidas, Tukaram and Mirabai challenged rigid ritualism, priestly dominance and caste exclusiveness. They emphasized direct communion with God without the mediation of elaborate rituals or Sanskrit learning. The use of vernacular languages instead of Sanskrit democratized religious knowledge and enabled wider participation among ordinary people. Bhakti literature contributed significantly to the development of regional languages such as Hindi, Marathi, Bengali and Punjabi.

The movement also promoted social inclusiveness by accepting devotees irrespective of caste, occupation or gender. Women saints like Andal, Akka Mahadevi and Mirabai questioned patriarchal norms and asserted spiritual equality. Interaction between Bhakti saints and Sufi traditions further encouraged ideas of universal brotherhood, love and compassion, fostering cultural synthesis in medieval India.

However, the movement did not entirely eliminate caste distinctions or social inequalities. In many regions, institutionalized Bhakti traditions gradually adapted to existing social hierarchies, and several sects developed their own rituals and orthodox practices over time.

Thus, the Bhakti movement was neither a complete break from the past nor merely a continuation of earlier traditions. Instead, it represented a dynamic synthesis that preserved India's spiritual heritage while reshaping religious practice, language, literature and social thought, leaving an enduring imprint on Indian civilization.



Q2. "Federalism in India is both constitutional and cooperative in character. However, emerging governance challenges demand a redefinition of Centre–State relations." Discuss. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

(Reference NCERT: Class XII – Politics in India Since Independence, Chapter 8: Regional Aspirations)

Sample Answer

The Constitution of India establishes a federal system with a strong Union, balancing national unity with regional diversity. While legislative, executive and financial powers are constitutionally distributed between the Centre and the States, the success of Indian federalism increasingly depends upon cooperative governance rather than constitutional provisions alone. Contemporary governance challenges such as climate change, internal migration, digital governance and public health have further highlighted the need to strengthen Centre–State cooperation.

The constitutional basis of Indian federalism is reflected in the Seventh Schedule, which divides powers through the Union, State and Concurrent Lists. Independent constitutional bodies such as the Finance Commission, Election Commission and Supreme Court provide institutional safeguards to maintain this balance. The Constitution also provides mechanisms such as Article 263 for establishing the Inter-State Council to facilitate coordination among governments.

Over time, cooperative federalism has emerged as a practical necessity. Institutions such as the GST Council exemplify collaborative decision-making, where both the Union and States participate in framing indirect tax policies through consensus. Aspirational Districts Programme, Jal Jeevan Mission and PM Gati Shakti also demonstrate coordinated implementation involving multiple levels of government. Such cooperation improves policy coherence and enhances the effectiveness of national development programmes.

Nevertheless, several challenges have strained Centre–State relations. Disputes over the distribution of GST compensation, centrally sponsored schemes, the use of centrally investigating agencies, gubernatorial discretion, delays in financial transfers and increasing demands for greater fiscal autonomy have generated friction. Regional aspirations, inter-state river water disputes and differing political ideologies often complicate cooperative governance. Simultaneously, new challenges such as cyber security, artificial intelligence, disaster management and climate adaptation require integrated policy responses that transcend traditional constitutional divisions.

The recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission and the Punchhi Commission continue to remain relevant. Strengthening the Inter-State Council, institutionalizing regular consultations, expanding fiscal decentralization, promoting transparent dispute resolution and encouraging greater participation of States in national policymaking would reinforce cooperative federalism. Greater reliance on evidence-based policy dialogue rather than political confrontation can also improve Centre–State trust.

Therefore, Indian federalism is not merely a constitutional arrangement but an evolving governance framework. While constitutional safeguards provide stability, the future of India's democratic governance depends on deepening cooperative federalism capable of responding effectively to complex developmental and administrative challenges.



GS 3

Q3. "Infrastructure development is both a driver of economic growth and a prerequisite for inclusive development. Critically examine the role of infrastructure in achieving sustainable economic development in India." (15 Marks, 250 Words)

(Reference NCERT: Class XII – Indian Economic Development, Chapter 9: Infrastructure)

Sample Answer

Infrastructure constitutes the backbone of an economy by providing the physical and institutional foundation necessary for production, trade and human development. It encompasses transport, energy, communication, irrigation, water supply, sanitation and digital connectivity. In a developing economy like India, robust infrastructure not only accelerates economic growth but also ensures equitable regional development and improved quality of life.

Infrastructure promotes economic growth by reducing transaction costs, improving productivity and facilitating market integration. Efficient road and rail networks enhance logistics efficiency, while ports and airports strengthen India's integration with global value chains. Reliable electricity enables industrial expansion, encourages investment and supports technological innovation. Digital infrastructure, through initiatives such as Digital India and BharatNet, has transformed governance, financial inclusion and service delivery by connecting rural populations with digital platforms.

Beyond economic expansion, infrastructure plays a critical role in inclusive development. Investments in rural roads under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana have improved access to education, healthcare and markets. Irrigation projects increase agricultural productivity and reduce dependence on monsoon rainfall, thereby enhancing farmers' incomes. Urban infrastructure, including metro rail systems, smart cities and sanitation facilities, contributes to improved living standards and sustainable urbanization. Healthcare and educational infrastructure strengthen human capital, which is indispensable for long-term economic development.



However, infrastructure development also presents significant challenges. Land acquisition disputes, environmental degradation, delays in project implementation, financing constraints and regional disparities often limit project effectiveness. Large-scale infrastructure projects may lead to displacement of vulnerable communities and ecological disturbances if environmental safeguards are overlooked. Climate change further necessitates resilient infrastructure capable of withstanding extreme weather events.

Recognizing these challenges, the Government has launched initiatives such as the National Infrastructure Pipeline (NIP), PM Gati Shakti National Master Plan, National Monetisation Pipeline (NMP) and the National Logistics Policy to improve integrated planning and mobilize investment. Simultaneously, expanding renewable energy infrastructure and promoting green transport systems reflect India's commitment to sustainable development and its climate obligations.

In conclusion, infrastructure should be viewed not merely as an economic asset but as an instrument of social transformation. Future infrastructure planning must integrate economic efficiency with environmental sustainability, technological innovation and social equity. Such an approach will enable India to achieve the objectives of inclusive growth, sustainable development and the vision of becoming a developed nation by 2047.

GS 4

Q4. "Public administration frequently demands ethical decisions where legal provisions alone may not provide adequate guidance." Discuss the significance of integrity, empathy and accountability in ensuring ethical governance. Illustrate your answer with suitable examples. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Sample Answer

Ethics forms the foundation of good governance by guiding public officials to act in the larger public interest. While laws prescribe minimum standards of conduct, ethical values help civil servants navigate complex situations involving competing interests, limited resources and moral dilemmas. Among these values, integrity, empathy and accountability constitute the cornerstone of ethical public administration.

Integrity refers to consistency between values, decisions and actions. A civil servant with integrity resists corruption, political pressure and personal gain while faithfully upholding constitutional principles. Integrity promotes public trust in institutions and ensures that administrative decisions remain impartial and transparent. For example, officers who expose procurement irregularities despite institutional pressures demonstrate commitment to ethical governance.

Empathy enables administrators to understand the needs and aspirations of diverse sections of society, particularly marginalized communities. Public policies become more responsive when officials appreciate the lived experiences of citizens rather than relying solely on procedural formalities. During natural disasters, empathetic administrators often prioritize immediate humanitarian assistance while ensuring that vulnerable populations receive timely relief. Such an approach enhances both administrative effectiveness and public confidence.



Accountability ensures that public power is exercised responsibly and remains subject to institutional scrutiny. Mechanisms such as social audits, the Right to Information, parliamentary oversight, independent vigilance institutions and judicial review strengthen accountability by making decision-makers answerable for their actions. Accountability also encourages efficient utilization of public resources and minimizes arbitrariness in governance.

The interaction of these three values is particularly evident during crises. For instance, during a public health emergency, an administrator must honestly communicate risks (integrity), understand citizens' hardships (empathy) and remain answerable for policy implementation (accountability). Ethical leadership therefore

complements legal compliance by ensuring that governance remains humane, transparent and citizen-centric.

Nevertheless, ethical governance faces challenges including political interference, resource constraints, bureaucratic inertia and conflicting stakeholder expectations. Continuous ethics training, transparent recruitment, institutional safeguards, technology-driven governance and protection for whistle-blowers can strengthen ethical standards within public administration.

Ultimately, ethical governance is not merely about avoiding misconduct but about promoting constitutional morality and public welfare. Integrity ensures honesty, empathy humanizes administration and accountability reinforces democratic legitimacy. Together, these values transform governance into an instrument of justice, inclusiveness and sustainable development.

(Current Affairs – Brazil's Biofuel Adoption)

Q5. "Brazil's successful adoption of biofuels demonstrates that energy security, climate action and agricultural development can reinforce each other. Discuss the lessons that India can draw from Brazil's biofuel model in the context of its energy transition." (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Sample Answer

The global transition towards cleaner energy has increased the importance of biofuels as a sustainable alternative to fossil fuels. Brazil is widely regarded as one of the world's most successful examples of biofuel adoption, particularly through large-scale production and utilization of sugarcane-based ethanol. Its experience demonstrates how agricultural resources, technological innovation and supportive public policy can collectively contribute to energy security, climate mitigation and rural development. For India, which has set ambitious targets under the Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) Programme and the National Biofuel Policy, Brazil's model offers valuable policy lessons.

Brazil's biofuel success is primarily based on abundant sugarcane cultivation, high ethanol productivity and the widespread adoption of flex-fuel vehicle technology. Nearly all new passenger vehicles sold in Brazil are capable of operating on gasoline, ethanol or any combination of the two. This flexibility allows consumers to choose fuel based on prevailing prices while reducing dependence on imported crude oil. Government support through long-term policy stability, investments in research and development, incentives for ethanol production and efficient supply chains has created a mature and competitive biofuel ecosystem.

India has made notable progress through its Ethanol Blended Petrol Programme, increasing blending levels significantly in recent years. However, India's feedstock availability differs from Brazil's. While sugarcane remains an important source, India must diversify towards second-generation (2G)

biofuels produced from agricultural residues, municipal solid waste and other non-food biomass to avoid concerns relating to food security, groundwater depletion and excessive dependence on a single crop. Encouraging compressed biogas (CBG), sustainable aviation fuel (SAF) and advanced biofuels can further broaden India's clean energy portfolio.

Brazil also highlights the importance of integrating agriculture with energy policy. Stable pricing mechanisms, assured procurement, technological innovation and farmer participation have enhanced rural



incomes while promoting environmental sustainability. India can similarly strengthen farmer-producer organizations, improve biomass collection infrastructure and encourage private investment in advanced bio-refineries. Simultaneously, strict sustainability standards must ensure that biofuel expansion does not adversely affect biodiversity or ecological balance.

Nevertheless, the Brazilian model cannot be replicated without adaptation. India's diverse agro-climatic conditions, fragmented landholdings and varying regional crop patterns require a decentralized and region-specific approach. Biofuel policy should complement food security, water conservation and climate resilience rather than competing with them.

In conclusion, Brazil's experience illustrates that biofuels can serve as a strategic bridge between economic development and environmental sustainability. By promoting technological innovation, diversified feedstocks, robust infrastructure and sustainable agricultural practices, India can strengthen its energy transition while advancing the goals of **Atmanirbhar Bharat**, **energy security**, **rural prosperity** and **net-zero emissions**.

Value Addition for UPSC Mains

Relevant Constitutional Provisions

- **Article 48A** – Protection and improvement of the environment.
- **Article 51A(g)** – Fundamental duty to protect the natural environment.

Relevant Government Initiatives

- National Policy on Biofuels (2018, amended subsequently)
- Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) Programme
- SATAT Initiative
- Global Biofuels Alliance (launched during India's G20 Presidency)

Relevant SDGs

- **SDG 7:** Affordable and Clean Energy
- **SDG 9:** Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
- **SDG 12:** Responsible Consumption and Production
- **SDG 13:** Climate Action

Conclusion Quote

"The future of energy lies not merely in replacing fossil fuels, but in creating sustainable ecosystems where agriculture, technology and environmental stewardship work together."