

ENGLISH FILE



SIX SIGMA IAS

Dream | Dare | Deliver



DREAM
FOR NATION



DARE
TO SERVE



DELIVER
WITH INTEGRITY

DAILY PRACTICE QUESTIONS

BEST FOR UPSC | UP PCS EXAM

DATE : **AUGUST 7, 2026**



Comprehensive
Coverage



Exam-Focused
Analysis



Concept Clarity
& Insights



Practice MCQs
with Explanation



Daily Updates,
Better Results



CONTACT INFO:

+91 92896 33341 | +91 96679 33341



EMAIL ID:

info@sixsigmaiias.com



WEB PAGE:

www.sixsigmaiias.com



ADDRESS:

C-6, GROUND FLOOR, SECTOR 2,
NEAR SECTOR 15 METRO STATION, NOIDA – 201301, UTTAR PRADESH

DAILY PRACTICE QUESTIONS FROM STATIC PART

Q.1 With reference to the **Lucknow Session of the Indian National Congress (1916)**, consider the following statements:

1. The Congress accepted the principle of separate electorates for Muslims as part of the Congress–League understanding.
2. The Session formally demanded complete independence (Purna Swaraj) as the immediate objective of the national movement.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Both
- (c) Neither
- (d) Cannot be determined

Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct.** The Lucknow Pact (1916) represented a historic agreement between the Congress and the Muslim League. Congress accepted **separate electorates** for Muslims as a political compromise to promote Hindu–Muslim unity.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect.** The demand for **Purna Swaraj** was adopted only at the **Lahore Session (1929)** under Jawaharlal Nehru. The Lucknow Session primarily focused on constitutional reforms and greater self-government within the British Empire.

Q.2 Which one of the following is the **most appropriate ecological function** of wetlands that makes them indispensable in maintaining river basin health?

- (a) They permanently prevent floods by eliminating excess river discharge.
- (b) They act as natural hydrological buffers by storing, filtering and gradually releasing water while supporting nutrient cycling.
- (c) They primarily increase the salinity of freshwater ecosystems to improve aquatic biodiversity.
- (d) They accelerate river flow by reducing groundwater recharge.

Answer: (b)

Explanation:

Wetlands perform multiple ecological functions:

- They absorb excess runoff during heavy rainfall.
- They recharge groundwater.
- They trap sediments and pollutants.
- They regulate nutrient cycling.
- They support high biodiversity.

Floods cannot be **permanently prevented** by wetlands, and they do not increase freshwater salinity or accelerate river flow.

Q.3 With reference to **A1 Bonds**, consider the following statements:

1. An A1 credit rating generally indicates a strong capacity of the issuer to meet financial obligations with relatively low credit risk.
2. An A1-rated bond is necessarily free from default risk because of its high credit quality.
3. A deterioration in the issuer's financial fundamentals may result in the downgrade of an A1-rated bond.

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.** A1 rating denotes **high creditworthiness** and a strong repayment capacity.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect.** No bond, irrespective of rating, is completely risk-free. A1 reflects **low**, not **zero**, default risk.
- **Statement 3 is correct.** Credit ratings are dynamic and may be downgraded if the issuer's financial position weakens.

Therefore, only Statements **1 and 3** are correct.

Q.4 With reference to the **Doctrine of Eclipse** and the **Doctrine of Severability**, consider the following statements:

1. The Doctrine of Eclipse applies only to pre-Constitution laws that become inconsistent with Fundamental Rights.
2. Under the Doctrine of Eclipse, the inconsistent law is void ab initio for all purposes.
3. The Doctrine of Severability enables the valid portion of a statute to survive if it can operate independently after removing the unconstitutional part.
4. The Doctrine of Severability can apply only where the unconstitutional and constitutional provisions are inseparable.

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 correct.** The Doctrine of Eclipse primarily applies to **pre-Constitution laws** inconsistent with Fundamental Rights.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect.** Such laws are **not void ab initio**; they remain eclipsed and may revive if the constitutional inconsistency disappears.
- **Statement 3 is correct.** The Doctrine of Severability preserves the valid portion of legislation if it is **independent and workable**.
- **Statement 4 is incorrect.** Severability operates only when valid and invalid provisions **are separable**, not inseparable.

Hence, Statements **1 and 3** are correct.

Q.5 Consider the following statements:

Assertion (A): Orographic rainfall generally occurs on the windward side of mountain ranges.

Reason I: Moist air is forced to ascend along mountain slopes, causing adiabatic cooling and condensation.

Reason II: The leeward side experiences descending air that becomes warmer and drier, often creating a rain-shadow region.

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 correctly explains the Assertion.

Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Assertion is correct.** Orographic rainfall is characteristically associated with the **windward slope** of mountains.
- **Reason I is correct** and directly explains the mechanism. Moist air rises, expands, cools adiabatically, reaches the dew point, and condenses to produce rainfall.
- **Reason II is also correct.** After losing moisture on the windward side, the air descends on the leeward slope, becomes warmer through compression, and creates a **rain-shadow effect**, reinforcing why rainfall is concentrated on the windward side.

Therefore, both reasons are correct and together explain the Assertion.

DAILY PRACTICE QUESTIONS FROM CURRENT AFFAIRS

Q.1 Consider the following statements regarding the Coal Exchange Rules, 2026:

1. The Coal Controller Organisation (CCO) has been designated as the statutory authority for registration and regulation of Coal Exchanges.
2. The Coal Exchange framework seeks to transform coal marketing from a "one-to-many" model to a "many-to-many" market-driven trading platform.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct.** The Coal Exchange Rules, 2026 designate the **Coal Controller Organisation (CCO)** as the regulatory authority responsible for registration, regulation and oversight of Coal Exchanges.
- **Statement 2 is correct.** The reform replaces the traditional "**one-to-many**" coal marketing system with a "**many-to-many**" exchange-based mechanism aimed at transparent price discovery and efficient trading.

Q.2 The recently launched DAANVEER initiative is primarily associated with:

- (a) Promoting voluntary organ donation through a nationwide digital registry.
- (b) Facilitating structured donation and redistribution of surplus food and essential items through technology-enabled platforms.
- (c) Providing financial incentives for corporate philanthropy under CSR obligations.
- (d) Creating a dedicated venture capital fund for social enterprises.

Answer: (b)

Explanation:

The **DAANVEER initiative** aims to strengthen the culture of structured giving by enabling technology-driven collection and redistribution of usable surplus resources to deserving beneficiaries. It focuses on reducing wastage while improving accessibility of essential items through coordinated digital mechanisms.

Q.3 With reference to the Houbara Bustard, consider the following statements:

1. The species is known for long-distance migratory populations that winter in parts of the Indian subcontinent.
2. The International Fund for Houbara Conservation (IFHC) has undertaken captive breeding and conservation programmes for the species.
3. Hunting pressure and habitat degradation remain major conservation concerns for the species.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct.** Several populations of the Houbara Bustard undertake long migratory journeys, with parts of northwestern India serving as wintering grounds.
- **Statement 2 is correct.** The **International Fund for Houbara Conservation (IFHC)** operates one of the world's largest captive breeding and release programmes.
- **Statement 3 is correct.** Illegal hunting, habitat degradation and disturbance remain major threats despite conservation initiatives.

Hence, **all three statements are correct.**

Q.4 With reference to Rupee Valuation, consider the following statements:

1. Depreciation of the Indian Rupee necessarily improves India's trade balance irrespective of the price elasticity of exports and imports.
2. A stronger Rupee generally reduces the domestic cost of imported crude oil, other things remaining the same.
3. The nominal exchange rate and the real effective exchange rate (REER) always move in the same direction.

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.** Improvement in the trade balance after depreciation depends upon factors such as the **Marshall–Lerner condition**; depreciation does not automatically improve the trade balance.
- **Statement 2 is correct.** An appreciating Rupee generally lowers the domestic currency cost of imports such as crude oil.
- **Statement 3 is incorrect.** **REER** adjusts for inflation differentials and trade weights; therefore, it need not move identically with the nominal exchange rate.

Only **Statement 2** is correct.

Q.5 With reference to the constitutional position relating to Union Minister's resignation and reappointment, consider the following statements:

1. A Union Minister who resigns can be reappointed by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister.
2. Every Union Minister must necessarily continue to be a Member of Parliament throughout the tenure of office without exception.
3. A person who is not a Member of Parliament may be appointed as a Union Minister but must secure membership of either House within six months.
4. Collective responsibility of the Council of Ministers to the Lok Sabha continues irrespective of individual resignations or reappointments.

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.** There is no constitutional prohibition on reappointment after resignation.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect.** Article 75 permits a non-MP to remain a Minister for **up to six months**, provided membership is secured within that period.
- **Statement 3 is correct.** This flows directly from **Article 75(5)**.
- **Statement 4 is correct.** Collective responsibility under **Article 75(3)** continues despite changes in ministerial composition.

Therefore, **Statements 1, 3 and 4 are correct.**

Q.6 Consider the following statements regarding AI Palletising:

1. AI palletising systems use computer vision and machine learning to optimise the stacking pattern of packages.

2. AI palletising is primarily intended to eliminate the need for warehouse management systems (WMS).
3. AI-enabled palletising can improve logistics efficiency by reducing product damage and optimising load stability.
4. AI palletising finds application only in heavy manufacturing industries and is unsuitable for e-commerce logistics.

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 correct.** AI palletising employs computer vision, robotics and optimisation algorithms for intelligent stacking.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect.** It complements rather than replaces Warehouse Management Systems.
- **Statement 3 is correct.** AI optimises stacking patterns, thereby improving load stability and reducing transportation losses.
- **Statement 4 is incorrect.** AI palletising is extensively used in e-commerce, FMCG, pharmaceuticals, food processing and manufacturing.

Hence, **Statements 1 and 3 are correct.**

Q.7 On the outline map of India, the Cauvery River originates from which one of the following locations?

- (a) Mahabaleshwar Hills
- (b) Brahmagiri Hills
- (c) Nallamala Hills
- (d) Anaimalai Hills

Answer: (b)

Explanation:

The **Cauvery River** originates at **Talakaveri** in the **Brahmagiri Hills** of the Western Ghats in **Kodagu (Coorg) district of Karnataka**. It flows through Karnataka and Tamil Nadu before emptying into the Bay of Bengal through a fertile delta. This river is frequently asked in UPSC through source–tributary–basin and map-based questions.

DAILY PRACTICE QUESTIONS FOR MAINS ANSWER WRITING PRACTICE

(GS Paper I – Indian Society)

Q.1 "Indian society is simultaneously witnessing forces of continuity and change. Discuss how globalization, urbanization and technological transformation have altered the traditional social structure while preserving certain enduring features of Indian society." (15 Marks | 250 Words)

Sample Answer

Indian society has historically evolved through a complex interaction of tradition and change. While institutions such as family, caste, religion and community continue to shape social behaviour, rapid globalization, urbanization and technological advancement have fundamentally transformed social relationships, occupations, aspirations and cultural practices. Therefore, contemporary Indian society presents a unique coexistence of continuity and change.

Urbanization has weakened the traditional joint family system by encouraging nuclear households, greater geographical mobility and occupational diversification. Migration to cities has reduced the dominance of hereditary occupations and expanded opportunities based on education and skills. However, kinship networks continue to influence marriage, inheritance and social support, even among urban populations.

Globalization has increased exposure to global cultures through trade, media and education. Consumerism, individualism and changing lifestyles have influenced dietary habits, clothing, work culture and aspirations. At the same time, festivals, regional identities and indigenous traditions continue to flourish, demonstrating the resilience of India's cultural diversity.

Technology has transformed communication, governance and education. Social media has amplified marginalized voices, facilitated social movements and expanded access to information. Digital platforms have improved financial inclusion, e-governance and online education. Nevertheless, the digital divide, misinformation and cybercrime remain important challenges.

The caste system has undergone significant transformation. Constitutional safeguards, affirmative action and economic modernization have weakened traditional occupational rigidities. Yet caste continues to influence electoral politics, matrimonial choices and local social hierarchies.

Similarly, gender relations are changing due to higher female literacy, workforce participation and legal reforms. Women increasingly occupy leadership positions in administration, business and politics. However, issues such as gender violence, wage disparities and unequal unpaid care work continue to persist.

Religion remains a significant social institution. While modernization has encouraged rationality and secular constitutional values, religious identities continue to shape cultural practices and political mobilization.



Thus, Indian society is neither completely traditional nor entirely modern. Instead, it reflects a process of adaptation in which traditional institutions evolve rather than disappear. Public policy should therefore balance modernization with social inclusion, cultural preservation and constitutional values to ensure equitable and sustainable social transformation.

(GS Paper II – Polity & Governance)

Q.2 "Although the offices of the President and the Governor are constitutionally similar, their powers and practical roles differ considerably. Critically examine the constitutional position of the Governor vis-à-vis the President." (15 Marks | 250 Words)

Sample Answer

The Constitution envisages the President as the constitutional head of the Union and the Governor as the constitutional head of the State. While several constitutional provisions mirror each other, differences emerge because India follows a federal structure with a strong Union.

The President is elected indirectly through an Electoral College representing both Parliament and State Legislatures. In contrast, the Governor is appointed by the President and holds office during the pleasure of the President, making the office more closely connected to the Union executive.

Both offices ordinarily function on the aid and advice of their respective Councils of Ministers. However, the Governor possesses certain discretionary powers not available to the President in the same manner. These include inviting a leader to form the government in a hung Assembly, reserving Bills for the President's consideration under Article 200, and submitting reports recommending President's Rule under Article 356.

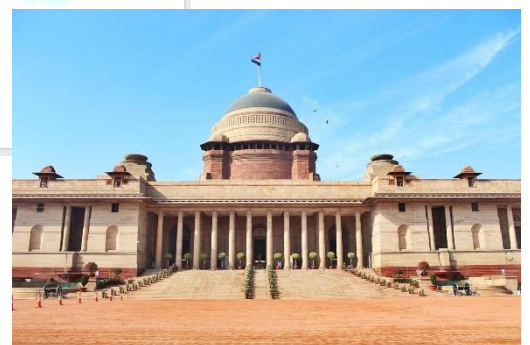
The President's legislative powers include summoning Parliament, promulgating Ordinances under Article 123 and assenting to Bills. Governors perform similar functions for State Legislatures under Articles 174 and 213, though their actions may directly affect Centre-State relations through reservation of Bills.

In practice, controversies surrounding Governors often arise from government formation, legislative sessions and university appointments. The Supreme Court has repeatedly emphasized constitutional morality, federalism and neutrality in exercising gubernatorial discretion.

The President, by convention, acts almost entirely on ministerial advice except in limited constitutional circumstances. The Governor's discretionary sphere is comparatively wider, though judicial review has ensured that such discretion is not absolute.

A balanced interpretation requires Governors to function as impartial constitutional guardians rather than political actors. Strengthening conventions, ensuring transparency and implementing recommendations of commissions such as Sarkaria and Punchhi can improve cooperative federalism.

Therefore, while constitutional similarities exist, functional differences arise from India's quasi-federal design and the Governor's unique role in Centre-State constitutional relations.



(GS Paper III – Economy)

Q.3 "In an increasingly globalized economy, external sector stability has become as important as domestic macroeconomic stability. Discuss the major determinants of India's external sector performance and the policy measures required to strengthen it." (15 Marks | 250 Words)

Sample Answer

The external sector encompasses trade in goods and services, capital flows, foreign exchange reserves and exchange rate management. Its stability directly influences economic growth, inflation, employment and investment.

India's external sector has diversified considerably through exports of services, pharmaceuticals, engineering goods and information technology. Strong foreign exchange reserves have enhanced resilience against external shocks.

However, persistent dependence on crude oil imports contributes significantly to the current account deficit. Global commodity price fluctuations, geopolitical tensions and exchange rate volatility can adversely affect macroeconomic stability.

Capital inflows through Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), Foreign Portfolio Investment (FPI) and external commercial borrowings supplement domestic savings. Nevertheless, volatile portfolio flows expose the economy to sudden reversals during periods of global uncertainty.

The Reserve Bank of India plays an important role in maintaining orderly exchange rate movements, managing liquidity and preserving financial stability. Exchange rate flexibility helps absorb external shocks while preventing excessive volatility.

Policy priorities include:

- Diversifying export markets.
- Promoting high-value manufacturing.
- Improving logistics infrastructure.
- Expanding free trade agreements.
- Encouraging domestic production under industrial policies.
- Increasing renewable energy to reduce import dependence.
- Strengthening digital exports and services competitiveness.

Long-term external stability requires productivity enhancement, fiscal prudence, robust financial regulation and innovation-driven growth.

A resilient external sector enhances investor confidence, supports sustainable growth and strengthens India's position in the global economy.

(GS Paper IV – Ethics, Integrity & Aptitude)

Q.4 "Integrity is tested not when decisions are easy, but when personal interest conflicts with public duty. Discuss with suitable examples." (10 Marks | 150 Words)

Sample Answer

Integrity represents consistency between values, decisions and actions. A public servant demonstrates integrity by placing constitutional values and public welfare above personal gain, political pressure or institutional convenience.

Ethical dilemmas frequently arise when private interests conflict with official responsibilities. For example, a civil servant may face pressure to favour relatives in recruitment, influence procurement decisions or overlook regulatory violations by influential individuals. Acting impartially despite such pressures reflects integrity.

Integrity also involves transparency, accountability and courage. Officers who expose corruption despite personal risks exemplify ethical leadership. Similarly, refusing gifts, preventing conflicts of interest and ensuring fair implementation of welfare schemes strengthen public trust.

Important dimensions include:

- Honesty in decision-making.
- Impartiality.
- Accountability.
- Courage of conviction.
- Commitment to constitutional morality.

Integrity is closely linked with empathy. Ethical governance requires balancing legality with compassion, particularly while dealing with vulnerable communities.

Institutions can strengthen integrity through transparent procedures, digital governance, whistle-blower protection, independent vigilance mechanisms and ethics training.

Ultimately, integrity forms the moral foundation of good governance. It ensures that public power remains a constitutional trust exercised solely for public welfare rather than private advantage.



(Current Affairs – Criminalisation of Politics)

Q.5 "Criminalisation of politics continues to undermine democratic governance despite judicial interventions and electoral reforms. Examine the causes, consequences and suggest a comprehensive roadmap to address this challenge." (15 Marks | 250 Words)

Sample Answer

Criminalisation of politics refers to the increasing participation of individuals facing serious criminal charges in electoral politics. The issue threatens democratic legitimacy, weakens governance and erodes public confidence in constitutional institutions.

Several factors contribute to this phenomenon. Elections have become increasingly expensive, encouraging candidates with substantial financial resources and local influence. Slow judicial processes allow accused individuals to contest multiple elections before cases reach finality. Political parties often prioritize electoral winnability over ethical standards. Identity politics and patronage networks further reinforce the trend.

The consequences are significant. Criminalisation reduces the quality of legislative deliberations, weakens public trust in democratic institutions and increases the risk of corruption, policy capture and misuse of state machinery. It may also discourage capable and ethical citizens from entering public life.

The Supreme Court has directed mandatory disclosure of criminal antecedents by candidates and required political parties to publicly explain why such candidates were selected. These measures have enhanced transparency but have not substantially reduced the problem because voters often lack viable alternatives and criminal trials remain prolonged.



A comprehensive roadmap should include:

- Time-bound adjudication of criminal cases involving elected representatives.
- Greater transparency in political funding.
- Internal democracy within political parties.
- Stronger voter awareness campaigns.
- Electoral reforms to discourage candidates facing serious criminal charges, while respecting the presumption of innocence.
- Improved policing, prosecution and judicial capacity.

Ultimately, addressing criminalisation requires institutional reform, political will and informed citizen participation. Sustainable democratic governance depends not only on free elections but also on ensuring that those entrusted with public office uphold constitutional values, integrity and accountability.

SIXSIGMA IAS
Dream | Dare | Deliver