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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 events during the Indian Freedom Struggle:

1. The 'Hunter Committee' was appointed to investigate the disturbances in Bombay Presidency after the Quit India Movement.
2. The 'Crawling Order' was issued in the aftermath of the Jallianwala Bagh massacre.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- Statement 1 is incorrect: The Hunter Committee (Disorders Inquiry Committee) was set up in 1919 to investigate the Jallianwala Bagh massacre and related disturbances in Punjab, not for the Quit India Movement of 1942.
- Statement 2 is correct: The "Crawling Order" (also called the "Crawling Lane Order") was imposed by General Dyer after the Jallianwala Bagh massacre, forcing Indians to crawl on their bellies on the street where an Englishwoman, Miss Marcella Sherwood, had been assaulted.

Q2. Which of the following best explains the ecological role of "Keystone Species"?

- (a) They are the most abundant species in a habitat and determine energy flow.
- (b) Their removal drastically alters the structure and function of an ecosystem.
- (c) They are always top predators and maintain herbivore populations.
- (d) They are the first colonisers in a primary succession process.

Answer: (b)

Explanation:

Keystone species are not necessarily the most abundant or dominant but play a critical role in maintaining the ecological balance. Their removal results in disproportionate changes, often leading to ecosystem collapse. Example: Sea otters controlling sea urchin populations.

Q3. Consider the following statements regarding the Indian economy in recent decades:

1. The "twin balance sheet problem" refers to the stressed balance sheets of banks as well as large corporates.
2. The "twin deficits hypothesis" highlights the link between fiscal deficit and current account deficit.
3. The term "crowding out" in fiscal policy refers to the situation where public sector borrowing reduces private sector investment.

Which of the statements given above is/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:

- Statement 1: Correct. The twin balance sheet problem was coined in the Economic Survey 2016-17 highlighting stress in corporate and banking sectors simultaneously.
- Statement 2: Correct. The twin deficit hypothesis establishes the correlation between higher fiscal deficit leading to higher current account deficit.
- Statement 3: Correct. Crowding out occurs when government borrowing increases interest rates, thereby reducing funds available for private investment.

Q4. Consider the following statements about the office of the Governor in India:

1. The Governor can recommend President's Rule under Article 356, but such recommendation is not justiciable in courts.
2. The Governor is bound to reserve certain types of bills for the consideration of the President.
3. The Governor's discretion in giving assent to a Bill is identical to that of the President of India.
4. The Governor is appointed for a fixed term of five years and cannot be removed before the expiry of the term.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1, 2 and 4 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3 only

Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- Statement 1: Correct. The Governor may recommend imposition of President's Rule, and the validity of the Governor's report itself is not justiciable (as held in S.R. Bommai case), though the proclamation can be reviewed.
- Statement 2: Correct. Bills affecting High Court powers, or which the Governor deems as unconstitutional, must be reserved for the President.
- Statement 3: Incorrect. The President has no discretion in giving assent, but the Governor may exercise discretion in reserving bills.
- Statement 4: Incorrect. Though appointed for five years, the Governor holds office at the pleasure of the President and can be removed earlier.

Q5. Assertion – Reason type -

Assertion (A): The western coastal plains of India are narrower and more dissected compared to the eastern

coastal plains.

Reason (R): The Western Ghats run almost parallel to the western coast, leaving little room for extensive alluvial deposits.

- (a) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is correct but R is incorrect.
- (d) A is incorrect but R is correct.

Answer: (a)

Explanation:

The western coastal plains are narrow (50–100 km wide) and uneven due to the presence of the Western Ghats close to the coast, restricting the formation of broad alluvial plains. In contrast, the eastern coastal plains are wider and smoother as major rivers like Godavari, Krishna, and Kaveri deposit large amounts of sediments. Hence both A and R are correct, and R explains A.

DAILY PRACTICE QUESTIONS FROM CURRENT AFFAIRS

Q1. Consider the following statements regarding the Indian Peafowl:

Statement-I:

The Indian Peafowl can simultaneously be classified as a species of relatively low global extinction concern and yet receive the highest category of legal protection under India's wildlife-protection framework.

Statement-II:

This apparent difference arises because the IUCN Red List evaluates the species primarily at the global population level, whereas India's legal protection can incorporate considerations of national conservation priorities, exploitation and ecological significance.

Which one of the following is correct?

- (a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, and Statement-II correctly explains Statement-I
- (b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, but Statement-II does not correctly explain Statement-I
- (c) Statement-I is correct, but Statement-II is incorrect
- (d) Statement-I is incorrect, but Statement-II is correct

Answer: (a)

Explanation:

The **Indian Peafowl** (*Pavo cristatus*) is listed as **Least Concern (LC)** on the IUCN Red List, while in India it enjoys **Schedule I protection** under the Wildlife (Protection) Act framework.

This is not contradictory.

- **IUCN status** is an assessment of extinction risk at the global level.

- **National legislation** can provide much stronger protection based on national circumstances, historical exploitation, cultural importance, ecological considerations and domestic conservation priorities.

Thus, a species need not be globally threatened to receive stringent legal protection in a particular country.

UPSC Trap:

A candidate may incorrectly assume that **Schedule I automatically means "Endangered" under IUCN**. The two classification systems have different purposes.

Q2. With reference to the National Co-operative Development Corporation (NCDC), which one of the following best captures the most significant conceptual change proposed through the NCDC (Amendment) Bill, 2026?

- (a) Transformation of NCDC from a statutory corporation into a constitutional body under the Ministry of Cooperation
- (b) Replacement of its commodity-centred programme financing framework with a broader framework centred on cooperative development
- (c) Restriction of NCDC financing exclusively to cooperatives operating across more than one State
- (d) Transfer of NCDC's investment and lending functions entirely to the Reserve Bank of India

Answer: (b)

Explanation:

The **NCDC (Amendment) Bill, 2026** seeks to broaden the conceptual scope of NCDC.

Under the existing framework, NCDC plans, promotes and finances programmes implemented through cooperative societies in specified areas such as agricultural produce, foodstuffs, minor forest produce and notified commodities/services.

The Bill instead frames the Corporation's role around **"co-operative development"**, defined broadly as providing assistance directly or through intermediaries to cooperative societies.

It also:

- expands the definition of foodstuffs;
- removes the requirement that certain industrial goods-producing cooperative entities must be located in rural areas;
- broadens eligible entities for funding;
- permits investment in state-level cooperative societies and entities engaged in cooperative development, subject to Central Government approval;
- enables NCDC to collect and furnish credit and other information.

Why the other options are wrong:

- (a) NCDC remains a statutory corporation.
- (c) The Bill actually broadens eligibility rather than restricting it.
- (d) No such transfer to RBI is proposed.

Key conceptual takeaway:

The amendment represents a shift from a relatively **sector/commodity-specific financing orientation** towards a **broader cooperative-development orientation**.

Q3. Consider the following statements regarding Lake Mead:

1. Lake Mead is an artificial reservoir created by impounding the Colorado River through the Hoover Dam.
2. Its strategic importance arises only from its role in hydroelectric generation, while agricultural and municipal water supply are primarily dependent on Lake Powell.
3. Its location along the Arizona–Nevada border makes it an important component of the Lower Colorado River system.

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.

Lake Mead was formed following construction of the **Hoover Dam on the Colorado River**. It is a major reservoir of the Lower Colorado River system.

Statement 2 — Incorrect.

This is the major trap.

Lake Mead is important not merely for hydropower. It provides/storage supports:

- municipal water supply,
- agricultural irrigation,
- hydropower generation,
- broader water management across the American Southwest.

The current crisis is therefore much more than an electricity-generation issue.

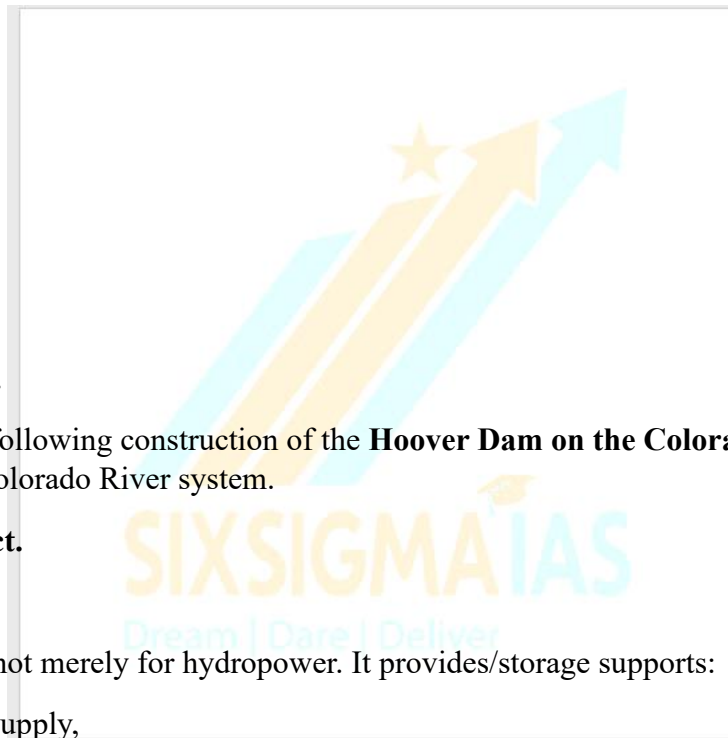
Statement 3 — Correct.

Lake Mead lies along the **Arizona–Nevada border** and is closely associated with the Lower Colorado River system.

Therefore:

Statements 1 and 3 = Correct

Answer = (b).



Current-affairs angle:

Lake Mead reached an unprecedented low of around **1,040.4 feet**, highlighting the continuing stress on the Colorado River system.

The important analytical linkage is:

Drought + low snowpack + warming + long-term over-allocation/overuse → reduced Colorado River flows → declining reservoir storage → water-security consequences.

Q4. Consider the following statements regarding the Hallaniyat Islands:

1. The Hallaniyat Islands are located in the Arabian Sea, off the southern coast of Oman.
2. They form part of Oman's Dhofar Governorate and are geographically situated close to the maritime approaches connecting the Arabian Sea with the Gulf of Aden.
3. The islands are entirely uninhabited and therefore their recent environmental protection measures are directed exclusively towards marine biodiversity rather than human activities.

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.

The Hallaniyat Islands, formerly known as the **Kuria Muria Islands**, comprise a group of five islands in the **Arabian Sea**, off southern/southeastern Oman.

Statement 2 — Correct.

They form part of **Dhofar Governorate** in southern Oman. Their geographical position makes them relevant to the wider maritime geography of the Arabian Sea and approaches towards the Gulf of Aden.

Statement 3 — Incorrect.

The islands are **not entirely uninhabited**. Al Hallaniyah is the largest island and has a permanent human settlement.

Moreover, conservation regulation is not restricted to biodiversity in isolation. Oman's regulatory framework covers activities such as:

- visiting,
- diving,
- photography,
- scientific research,
- fishing,

- vessel anchoring.

Several activities require prior authorisation within the reserve.

Hence:

Statements 1 and 2 only = Correct.

Answer: (b)

UPSC Trap:

The phrase "**entirely uninhabited**" is deliberately inserted because the islands are often described as relatively untouched/pristine. "Relatively untouched" ≠ "uninhabited".

Q5. Consider the following statements regarding the Tribunals Reforms Bill, 2026:

1. The National Tribunals Commission proposed under the Bill includes judicial as well as technical members, thereby attempting to institutionalise a distinction between adjudicatory independence and administrative expertise.
2. Although appointments to the National Tribunals Commission are made by the Central Government, appointments of its Chairperson and judicial members require consultation with the Chief Justice of India.
3. The Bill completely removes the executive from the tribunal appointment process by making recommendations of the National Tribunals Commission automatically binding upon the Central Government.

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: (a)

Explanation:

Statement 1 — Correct.

The proposed **National Tribunals Commission (NTC)** consists of:

- a Chairperson who has been a Supreme Court Judge or Chief Justice of a High Court;
- two judicial members;
- two technical members.

Technical members require at least **25 years' experience** in fields such as public administration, finance, law, accountancy, banking, management or technology.

This reflects an attempt to combine **judicial independence with administrative/technical expertise.**

Statement 2 — Correct.

The appointments are formally made by the **Central Government**, but appointments of the Chairperson and judicial members must be made **after consultation with the Chief Justice of India**.

This is an important nuance.

Statement 3 — Incorrect.

The Bill does **not completely remove the executive** from the process.

The selection committee recommends:

- one name for appointment; and
- one additional name on the waiting list.

The Central Government must make the appointment **within three months** of the recommendation.

Thus, the executive continues to have a statutory role.

Core conceptual issue:

The Bill attempts to reduce excessive executive control **without completely eliminating the executive from the institutional framework**.

That distinction is crucial for UPSC.

Answer: (a)

Q6. With reference to the Tribunals Reforms Bill, 2026, consider the following statements:

1. The National Tribunals Commission is intended to perform functions extending beyond appointment of tribunal members.
2. The Bill provides for a National Tribunals Data Grid.
3. The tenure of Chairpersons of Tribunals and members of Tribunals is identical in terms of both duration and maximum permissible age.
4. The Bill provides for re-appointment of tribunal Chairpersons and members without reference to their previous performance.

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 — Correct.

The NTC is not merely an appointment body.

Its functions include:

- selection for tribunal vacancies;

- reviewing tribunal performance;
- overseeing inquiries into complaints against tribunal Chairpersons/members;
- maintaining the **National Tribunals Data Grid**.

Therefore, it has an institutional oversight role

Statement 2 — Correct.

The Bill specifically provides for development and maintenance of the **National Tribunals Data Grid**.

Statement 3 — Incorrect.

Although both have a nominal **five-year tenure**, their upper age limits differ:

- **Tribunal Chairperson:** 70 years
- **Tribunal Member:** 67 years.

Thus, duration may appear identical, but the maximum age is **not**.

Statement 4 — Incorrect.

Reappointment is linked to **previous work performance**. In the case of members, consultation with the Chairperson of the concerned Tribunal is also relevant.

Therefore only **Statements 1 and 2** are correct.

Answer: (b)

Difficulty Trap:

This question deliberately mixes:

5 years → same

with

70 vs 67 years → different

A superficial reader may mark Statement 3 as correct.

Q7. Map-Based Question

Consider the following pairs:

Strait	Water bodies connected
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1. Malacca Strait Andaman Sea – South China Sea
2. Sunda Strait Java Sea – Indian Ocean
3. Lombok Strait Bali Sea – Indian Ocean
4. Makassar Strait Java Sea – Celebes Sea

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

(a) 1 and 2 only

(b) 1, 2 and 3 only

(c) 1, 3 and 4 only

(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Answer: (d)

Explanation:

All four pairs are correctly matched.

1. Malacca Strait — Correct

The **Strait of Malacca** lies between the Malay Peninsula and Sumatra and forms a major maritime passage connecting the **Andaman Sea/Indian Ocean side with the South China Sea**.

It is one of the world's most strategically important maritime chokepoints.

2. Sunda Strait — Correct

The Sunda Strait lies between **Sumatra and Java** and connects the **Java Sea** with the **Indian Ocean**.

3. Lombok Strait — Correct

The Lombok Strait separates **Bali and Lombok** and connects the **Bali Sea** with the **Indian Ocean**.

It is also significant because its greater depth allows certain large vessels to use it instead of the shallower Malacca Strait.

4. Makassar Strait — Correct

The Makassar Strait lies between **Borneo and Sulawesi** and links the **Celebes Sea** with the **Java Sea**.

Therefore, all four pairs are correctly matched.

Answer: (d)

Map-based UPSC takeaway:

A useful mental sequence for Southeast Asian maritime geography is:

Malacca → Sunda → Lombok → Makassar

and associate them with the major islands surrounding them:

- **Malacca → Malay Peninsula–Sumatra**
- **Sunda → Sumatra–Java**
- **Lombok → Bali–Lombok**
- **Makassar → Borneo–Sulawesi**

DAILY PRACTICE QUESTIONS FOR MAINS ANSWER WRITING PRACTICE

GS-1:

Q1. “Land subsidence is increasingly emerging as a hidden hazard in India’s urban as well as rural landscapes.” Analyze the causes, consequences, and suggest a framework for sustainable management of this phenomenon.

Answer:

Land subsidence refers to the gradual settling or sinking of the Earth’s surface due to natural or anthropogenic factors. While long recognized globally, in India it has recently gained prominence due to cases such as Joshimath (Uttarakhand) and parts of Delhi, Haryana, and Bihar.

Causes:

- **Natural factors:** Tectonic activity, seismic faulting, dissolution of underground rocks (karst topography).
- **Anthropogenic factors:**
 - Over-extraction of groundwater for agriculture and urban needs (notable in Punjab, Haryana, Delhi).
 - Unplanned urban expansion leading to excessive construction loads.
 - Mining activities (coalfields of Jharkhand, Raniganj, etc.).
 - Infrastructure development in fragile Himalayan terrains.

Consequences:

- **Human displacement:** Joshimath’s cracks displaced hundreds of families.
- **Infrastructure loss:** Roads, pipelines, and buildings face structural failure.
- **Agricultural damage:** Uneven ground makes cultivation difficult.
- **Environmental risks:** Increased vulnerability to landslides, floods, and soil erosion.
- **Economic costs:** Rehabilitation, rebuilding, and compensation strain public finances.

Framework for sustainable management:

1. **Scientific mapping:** Use satellite imagery (ISRO’s NRSC studies) and LiDAR to identify subsidence hotspots.
2. **Groundwater regulation:** Enforce groundwater recharge and restrict extraction in overexploited zones.
3. **Urban planning:** Implement zoning laws and construction norms in vulnerable areas.
4. **Early warning systems:** Integrate subsidence risk into disaster management frameworks.
5. **Community participation:** Local awareness campaigns to regulate water use and prevent unsafe construction.

6. **Policy approach:** A dedicated “National Land Subsidence Mitigation Mission” aligning with Sendai Framework for DRR.

Conclusion:

Land subsidence, though silent, is a severe hazard threatening sustainability and human security. A multidisciplinary strategy combining science, governance, and community participation is crucial for mitigating its impact in India.

GS-2:

Q2. Critically examine the role of Foreigners Tribunals in India. How do they balance between safeguarding national security and protecting individual rights?

Answer:

Foreigners Tribunals (FTs) are quasi-judicial bodies established under the **Foreigners (Tribunals) Order, 1964** to determine the nationality of individuals suspected to be illegal migrants. Their role has gained importance in Assam, particularly during the preparation of the **National Register of Citizens (NRC)**.

Positive role in governance:

- **National security:** By identifying illegal migrants, FTs protect demographic stability, border integrity, and socio-political balance.
- **Legal recourse:** They provide a platform for individuals to prove citizenship, unlike arbitrary administrative action.
- **Rule of law:** Their judicial structure ensures evidence-based adjudication.

Challenges and criticisms:

1. **Due process concerns:** Allegations of hurried proceedings, lack of legal aid, and inconsistent standards of proof.
2. **Human rights violations:** Declaring individuals as “foreigners” without sufficient safeguards leads to statelessness, detention, and denial of basic rights.
3. **Institutional weaknesses:** FTs face shortage of qualified members, political pressures, and case backlogs.
4. **Ambiguity of burden of proof:** Citizenship law often shifts the burden onto individuals, contrary to principles of natural justice.

Balancing act required:

- **Procedural fairness:** Ensure adequate time, representation, and access to documents for accused individuals.
- **Judicial review:** High Courts and the Supreme Court must rigorously oversee FT decisions.
- **Humanitarian approach:** Protect fundamental rights (Art. 21 – Right to Life, Art. 14 – Equality) while enforcing immigration laws.
- **Reforms:** Standardized training of FT members, digitization of records, and stronger legal aid mechanisms.

Conclusion:

While FTs are vital to address the complex issue of migration, their credibility rests on impartiality,

transparency, and protection of individual dignity. A humane, rights-based approach is essential to balance sovereignty with constitutional morality.

GS-3:

Q3. “India’s pursuit of indigenous processors like **Vikram-32** reflects both technological ambition and strategic necessity.” Discuss the significance, challenges, and way forward for India’s semiconductor ecosystem.

Answer:

India has launched the **Vikram-32 RISC-V based processor**, a 32-bit indigenous chip designed by C-DAC, marking a milestone in its quest for self-reliance in semiconductors.

Significance:

- **Strategic autonomy:** Reduces dependence on imports from Taiwan, South Korea, or China amid supply chain vulnerabilities.
- **National security:** Prevents backdoors in defense and critical infrastructure systems.
- **Economic benefits:** Supports “Digital India” and “Atmanirbhar Bharat” by promoting domestic manufacturing.
- **Innovation ecosystem:** Encourages start-ups in AI, IoT, and embedded systems.
- **Employment creation:** Chip design and fabrication industry creates high-skilled jobs.

Challenges:

- **Fabrication gap:** India lacks advanced fabrication plants (fabs) for large-scale production.
- **High capital cost:** Semiconductor fabs require billions of dollars and sustained subsidies.
- **Global competition:** India lags behind giants like Intel, TSMC, and Samsung.
- **Skill shortages:** Need for highly trained engineers in chip design, lithography, and material sciences.
- **Supply chain constraints:** Dependency on rare earths and critical minerals.

Way forward:

1. **Robust policy push:** PLI schemes, Semicon India Programme, and foreign collaborations (with TSMC, Micron).
2. **R&D focus:** Strengthen academic-industry linkages and invest in advanced chip architecture research.
3. **Public-private partnerships:** Encourage start-ups in semiconductor design through venture capital and incubation support.
4. **Skill development:** Establish chip design centers of excellence in IITs, IIITs, and NITs.
5. **Sustainability:** Promote energy-efficient fabrication methods to minimize carbon footprint.

Conclusion:

The Vikram-32 processor is more than a technological milestone; it symbolizes India’s aspiration to move from being a digital consumer to a digital producer. Addressing ecosystem gaps will determine whether India can emerge as a global semiconductor hub.

GS-4:

Q4. “Ethical governance is not merely about adherence to rules, but about nurturing trust between state and society.” Discuss with suitable examples.

Answer:

Ethical governance goes beyond legal compliance; it embodies values such as transparency, accountability, and fairness. Rules may provide a framework, but true legitimacy of governance lies in **public trust**.

Why rules are not enough:

- Rules can be misused (e.g., colonial-era sedition law).
- Strict legalism without empathy leads to alienation (bureaucratic red tape).
- Corruption often thrives despite elaborate procedures due to lack of integrity.

Building trust through ethical governance:

1. **Transparency:** Open data initiatives (RTI Act, digital governance portals) foster accountability.
2. **Integrity:** Civil servants like **E. Sreedharan** (Metro Man) showed how integrity inspires confidence in public projects.
3. **Empathy in administration:** IAS officer Armstrong Pame, who mobilized resources for road building in Manipur, earned public trust by going beyond rules.
4. **Participatory decision-making:** Gram Sabhas in Kerala or tribal consultations in FRA implementation enhance democratic legitimacy.
5. **Consistency with constitutional morality:** Upholding equality, justice, and dignity ensures governance reflects public values.

Ethical dilemmas:

- Balancing secrecy in national security with citizens' right to information.
- Reconciling efficiency with procedural fairness in welfare schemes.

Conclusion:

Ethical governance is about aligning state actions with societal values, not merely enforcing compliance. Trust, once broken, is difficult to restore; hence ethical leadership, moral courage, and people-centric policies are vital for sustainable governance.

Current Affairs:

Q5. “India is simultaneously the world’s third-largest emitter of greenhouse gases and a leader in renewable energy expansion. This paradox reflects the complexity of its development trajectory.” Critically analyze.

Answer:

India faces the dual challenge of meeting developmental needs while addressing climate change. This creates a paradox: on one hand, it is among the top global emitters; on the other, it is a renewable energy pioneer.

The paradox explained:

- **High emissions:**
 - 3rd largest GHG emitter due to coal-based energy dependence (70% of electricity).
 - Rapid industrialization, urbanization, and vehicular growth.
 - Agriculture contributes methane emissions.
- **Green leadership:**
 - World's 4th largest renewable energy installed capacity (~180 GW).
 - Ambitious targets: 500 GW of renewables by 2030, net-zero by 2070.
 - Leadership in **International Solar Alliance (ISA)** and "One Sun One World One Grid."

Complexities:

- **Energy security vs. sustainability:** Coal remains affordable and reliable compared to intermittent renewables.
- **Equity principle:** India's per capita emissions remain far below developed nations.
- **Financing gap:** Energy transition requires trillions of dollars in green investments.
- **Social cost:** Coal phase-out impacts jobs in coal-rich states like Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh.

Balancing the paradox:

1. **Diversified energy mix:** Gradual coal phase-down, not abrupt exit.
2. **Technology adoption:** Green hydrogen, carbon capture, and energy storage.
3. **Just transition:** Reskilling coal workers, alternative livelihoods.
4. **Global cooperation:** Climate finance and technology transfer from developed countries.
5. **Domestic reforms:** Rationalizing subsidies, promoting EVs, improving grid integration.

Conclusion:

India's "green paradox" is not a contradiction but a reflection of developmental realities. Its path illustrates that climate action must accommodate energy equity, economic growth, and global justice. A calibrated, just, and innovation-driven transition can turn the paradox into an opportunity.