

PRABHA IAS IPS COACHING ACADEMY



DAILY PRACTICE QUESTIONS (09/06/2026)

Q1. Parliament occupies a central position in India's democratic framework. Discuss its legislative, financial, and oversight functions. Also examine the challenges affecting the effective functioning of Parliament. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Q2. Space technology has emerged as a critical enabler of national development and strategic capability. Discuss the role of space technology in India's socio-economic development and examine the challenges and future prospects of the Indian space sector. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

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MODEL ANSWER

1) Parliament is the supreme legislative body of India consisting of the President, the Lok Sabha, and the Rajya Sabha (Articles 79–122). It serves as the cornerstone of representative democracy by enacting laws, authorizing expenditure, and ensuring executive accountability.

Functions of Parliament

1. Legislative Functions

Enacts, amends, and repeals laws on subjects in the Union and Concurrent Lists.

Amends the Constitution under Article 368.

2. Financial Functions

Approves the Union Budget and taxation proposals.

Exercises control over public expenditure through discussions and voting on grants.

Money Bills can be introduced only in the Lok Sabha.

3. Oversight and Accountability Functions

Holds the Executive accountable through Question Hour, Zero Hour, debates, motions, and parliamentary committees.

Examines government policies and administrative performance.

Challenges Affecting Parliament

Frequent disruptions and declining productivity of sessions.

Reduced time for scrutiny of bills.

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Increasing use of ordinances and delegated legislation.

Weakening of deliberative debates due to political polarization.

Limited sitting days compared to other major democracies.

Conclusion

Parliament is the institutional embodiment of popular sovereignty and democratic accountability. Strengthening parliamentary deliberation, committee scrutiny, and constructive debate is essential to preserve its role as the guardian of democratic governance and constitutional values.

Way Forward:

Increase annual sitting days.

Strengthen Department-related Parliamentary Committees.

Ensure pre-legislative consultation and detailed scrutiny of bills.

Promote informed and evidence-based parliamentary debates

2) Space technology refers to the application of satellites, launch vehicles, remote sensing systems, navigation networks, and space-based services for scientific, developmental, commercial, and strategic purposes. India has emerged as a leading space-faring nation through the achievements of the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO).

Role of Space Technology in Socio-Economic Development

1. Agriculture and Rural Development

Remote sensing satellites assist in crop monitoring, soil assessment, drought forecasting, and watershed management.

Support precision agriculture and food security.

2. Disaster Management

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Satellite imagery enables early warning and monitoring of cyclones, floods, landslides, and forest fires.

Enhances disaster preparedness and response mechanisms.

3. Communication and Connectivity

Communication satellites facilitate telecommunication, broadcasting, telemedicine, and distance education.

Improve digital connectivity in remote and inaccessible regions.

4. Navigation and Transportation

India's regional navigation system, NavIC, supports transportation, logistics, fisheries, and emergency services.

Enhances strategic autonomy in navigation services.

5. National Security

Space-based surveillance strengthens border management, maritime security, and defence preparedness.

6. Scientific Research and Economic Growth

Missions such as Chandrayaan and Aditya-L1 promote scientific advancement and technological innovation.

The growing space economy creates employment and investment opportunities.

Challenges

High costs and technological complexities.

Space debris and orbital congestion.

Dependence on imported critical components.

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Cybersecurity threats to space assets.

Need for greater private sector participation and investment.

Future Prospects

Expansion of commercial space activities through reforms and private participation.

Development of reusable launch vehicles and advanced satellite technologies.

Human spaceflight mission (Gaganyaan) and deep-space exploration.

Growth of India's space economy and global launch services market.

Conclusion

Space technology is not merely a scientific endeavour but a strategic asset for sustainable development, economic growth, and national security. Strengthening innovation, private sector involvement, international cooperation, and indigenous capabilities will enable India to emerge as a major global space power in the coming decades.