

PRABHA IAS IPS COACHING ACADEMY



DAILY PRACTICE QUESTIONS (01/06/2026)

Q1. "Citizenship is the foundation of democratic participation and constitutional rights. Discuss the constitutional provisions relating to citizenship in India. Examine the challenges associated with citizenship in the contemporary context." (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Q2. "Internet of Things (IoT) is transforming governance, industry, and daily life through interconnected smart devices. Discuss the applications of IoT in India and examine the challenges associated with its widespread adoption." (10 Marks, 150 Words)

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Model Answers

1. Citizenship denotes the legal relationship between an individual and the State, conferring rights, duties, and political participation. The Constitution deals with citizenship under Articles 5 to 11 (Part II).

Constitutional Provisions:

Article 5 – Citizenship at the commencement of the Constitution.

Article 6 – Citizenship of migrants from Pakistan.

Article 7 – Citizenship of persons who migrated to Pakistan but later returned.

Article 8 – Citizenship rights of Indians residing abroad.

Article 9 – Loss of citizenship on acquiring foreign citizenship.

Article 10 – Continuance of citizenship rights.

Article 11 – Parliament's power to regulate citizenship.

The Citizenship Act, 1955 provides for citizenship by birth, descent, registration, naturalisation and incorporation of territory.

Contemporary Challenges:

Illegal migration and border management.

Documentation and identification of genuine citizens.

Refugee and stateless persons issues.

Debates on amendments to citizenship laws.

Balancing national security with humanitarian concerns.

Conclusion: Citizenship is central to India's democratic framework. A balanced approach that upholds constitutional values, national security and human dignity is essential.

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2. Introduction

The Internet of Things (IoT) refers to a network of physical devices embedded with sensors, software, and communication technologies that collect and exchange data over the internet.

Applications of IoT in India

Smart Cities – Intelligent traffic management, smart lighting and waste management.

Agriculture – Precision farming through sensors and real-time monitoring.

Healthcare – Remote patient monitoring and wearable devices.

Industrial Sector – Predictive maintenance and automation.

Disaster Management – Early warning systems for floods and cyclones.

Challenges

Cybersecurity threats and data breaches.

Privacy concerns arising from large-scale data collection.

Lack of standardization across devices.

Digital divide and inadequate connectivity.

High implementation and maintenance costs.

Conclusion

IoT can significantly contribute to India's digital transformation. Strengthening cybersecurity, data protection, and digital infrastructure is essential for its sustainable and inclusive adoption.