



UPSC & STATE PCS CURRENT AFFAIRS · UJIYARI.COM

DAILY QUIZ — SOLVED

Daily Quiz, June 28, 2026

28 June 2026



CURATED & WRITTEN BY

Bharat Choudhary

UPSC Educator & Content Creator

linkedin.com/in/epicbharat

ALSO FROM THE CREATOR

BharatNotesFree UPSC notes, MCQs, PYQ analysis. **100% Free.**bharatnotes.com →

ADVERTISE

Advertise with Ujiyari

Reach thousands of UPSC aspirants daily.

epicbharat@gmail.com

DAILY QUIZ — SOLVED ANSWER KEY

Daily Quiz, June 28, 2026

28 June 2026 · 15 Questions · Answers & Explanations Included

Question 1 of 15

[Source →](#)

The Prime Minister visited Seychelles for its Golden Jubilee National Day. Seychelles is located in which region, strategically significant to India?

- A The South China Sea
- B The western Indian Ocean ✓
- C The Persian Gulf
- D The Bay of Bengal

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

 **EXPLANATION**

FACT: Seychelles is an archipelagic state in the western Indian Ocean, with its capital at Victoria; India and Seychelles marked 50 years of diplomatic ties (since 1976). **ANALYSIS:** Its location makes Seychelles central to India's Indian Ocean Region strategy and its role as a net security provider.

 **CONCEPT NOTE**

During the visit India extended a \$175 million special economic package (\$125 million line of credit plus a \$50 million grant) and handed over a Made-in-India Fast Patrol Vessel built by Goa Shipyard Limited for exclusive-economic-zone surveillance. The engagement is anchored in India's Vision MAHASAGAR, the successor to the SAGAR (Security and Growth for All in the Region) doctrine.

Small-island-state partnerships help India counter growing external maritime presence in the Indian Ocean.

Q1  **CONCEPT KIT** **CROSS-PAPER**


GS2 international relations (IOR, neighbourhood).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

SAGAR, MAHASAGAR, net security provider, blue economy.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

placing Seychelles in the Pacific or Gulf.

 **EXAM TIP**

Seychelles capital is Victoria, western Indian Ocean.

 **INTERVIEW**

Why are small island states central to India's maritime strategy?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 2

of 15

[Source →](#)

Bharat Taxi, launched in 2026, is best described as:

- A A government-owned airline
- B India's first cooperative, driver-owned ride-hailing platform ✓
- C A private taxi aggregator funded by venture capital
- D A metro-rail ticketing application

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

 **EXPLANATION**

FACT: Bharat Taxi is India's first cooperative, driver-owned ride-hailing platform, built on the principle "Saarathi Hi Maalik" (the driver is the owner) with a zero-commission model. **ANALYSIS:** It positions cooperatives as a "third way" between state-run services and commission-charging corporate aggregators, letting drivers retain full earnings plus social-security benefits.

 **CONCEPT NOTE**

Bharat Taxi was launched by the Union Home and Cooperation Minister and developed by Sahkar Taxi Cooperative Ltd, backed by eight cooperative institutions including NCDC, GCMMF (Amul), NDDDB, NAFED, IFFCO, KRIBHCO, NABARD and NCEL. It operates under the Ministry of Cooperation, created in 2021 with the slogan "Sahkar se Samridhi". The model addresses concerns about algorithmic control and low take-home pay for gig workers on conventional platforms.

Q2  **CONCEPT KIT** **CROSS-PAPER**

GS3 economy (cooperatives, gig economy), GS2 governance.

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

cooperative model, gig-worker welfare, zero-commission, Sahkar se Samridhhi.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

treating it as a private aggregator; it is cooperative and driver-owned.

 **EXAM TIP**

Ministry of Cooperation created 2021.

 **INTERVIEW**

Can the cooperative model fix the problems of platform gig work?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 3

of 15

[Source →](#)

India conducted its first jet-aircraft landing using GAGAN. What is GAGAN?

- A A regional navigation satellite system equivalent to GPS
- B A Satellite-Based Augmentation System jointly developed by ISRO and the AAI ✓
- C A ground-based instrument landing system imported from Europe
- D A military missile-guidance system

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

 **EXPLANATION**

FACT: GAGAN (GPS Aided GEO Augmented Navigation) is India's indigenous Satellite-Based Augmentation System (SBAS), jointly developed by ISRO and the Airports Authority of India (AAI). It augments GPS signals to provide greater accuracy and integrity for civil aviation.

ANALYSIS: It is distinct from NavIC, which is India's independent regional navigation satellite system; GAGAN augments GPS rather than replacing it.

 **CONCEPT NOTE**

The first jet approach using GAGAN was conducted on an IndiGo Airbus A320 at Udaipur airport. GAGAN enables LPV (Localiser Performance with Vertical Guidance) precision approaches at airports that lack a ground-based Instrument Landing System (ILS), improving safety and enabling regional connectivity under UDAN. India is the first country in the Asia-Pacific with its own SBAS; comparable systems are WAAS (United States), MSAS (Japan) and EGNOS (Europe).

Q3  **CONCEPT KIT** **CROSS-PAPER**

GS3 science and technology (space applications, aviation).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

SBAS, LPV approach, regional connectivity, indigenisation.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

confusing GAGAN (augments GPS) with NavIC (independent regional system).

 **EXAM TIP**

GAGAN = ISRO + AAI; first SBAS in Asia-Pacific.

 **INTERVIEW**

How do space applications support civil aviation and connectivity?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 4

of 15

[Source →](#)

India launched "Operation Amistad" in 2026. What was its purpose?

- A A counter-terrorism operation along the western border
- B Humanitarian relief for earthquake-hit Venezuela ✓
- C An anti-piracy patrol in the Gulf of Aden
- D A domestic flood-rescue operation

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: Operation Amistad ("amistad" means "friendship" in Spanish) was India's humanitarian assistance and disaster relief (HADR) mission to Venezuela after powerful earthquakes near Caracas. India sent Air Force C-17 aircraft with relief supplies, a medical team and indigenous BHISHM portable hospital cubes.

ANALYSIS: It continues India's "first responder" disaster diplomacy, a form of soft power in the Global South.

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

The mission follows earlier Indian HADR operations such as Operation Dost (Turkey-Syria, 2023), Operation Karuna (Myanmar, 2023) and Operation Brahma (Myanmar, 2025). BHISHM (Bharat Health Initiative for Sahyog Hita and Maitri) cubes are modular, rapidly deployable field hospitals developed indigenously.

Such missions reflect the philosophy of Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam and reinforce India's image as a net relief provider beyond its immediate neighbourhood.

Q4  **CONCEPT KIT** **CROSS-PAPER**


GS2 international relations (disaster diplomacy), GS3 disaster management.

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

HADR, soft power, first responder, BHISHM cubes.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

assuming all named operations are military; many are humanitarian.

 **EXAM TIP**

Operation Dost = Turkey; Amistad = Venezuela.

 **INTERVIEW**

How does disaster relief advance India's strategic interests?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 5

of 15

[Source →](#)

The National Biodiversity Authority issued a procedure for notifying threatened species under which law?

- A The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972
- B **The Biological Diversity Act, 2002 ✓**
- C The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980
- D The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: The procedure was issued under Section 38 of the Biological Diversity Act, 2002, which empowers the Central Government, in consultation with State Governments, to notify species on the verge of extinction and regulate their collection. **ANALYSIS:** This is distinct from the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, which lists species in schedules; the Biodiversity Act focuses on conservation, sustainable use and access-benefit sharing.

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

The National Biodiversity Authority (NBA) is a statutory body established in 2003, headquartered in Chennai. The Biological Diversity Act, 2002 has a three-tier structure: the NBA at the national level, State Biodiversity Boards, and Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs) at the local level.

The new Standard Operating Procedure gives States a uniform, scientific process for identifying threatened species, drawing on the Botanical Survey of India, the Zoological Survey of India, and traditional knowledge held by communities.

Q5  **CONCEPT KIT** **CROSS-PAPER**

GS3 environment (biodiversity, statutory frameworks).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

access and benefit sharing, BMCs, traditional knowledge, conservation.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

confusing the Biodiversity Act with the Wildlife Protection Act.

 **EXAM TIP**

NBA (2003, Chennai); three-tier structure NBA-SBB-BMC.

 **INTERVIEW**

How can local communities be made partners in biodiversity conservation?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 6

of 15

[Source →](#)

The RBI's 2026 Master Direction on credit derivatives introduced Total Return Swaps and expanded the use of Credit Default Swaps. A Credit Default Swap (CDS) primarily allows a party to:

A Transfer the credit (default) risk of a borrower to another party ✓

B Convert foreign currency at a fixed future rate

C Hedge against changes in equity-index levels

D Borrow against gold held as collateral

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
 **EXPLANATION**

FACT: A Credit Default Swap (CDS) transfers the credit, or default, risk of a borrower from the protection buyer to the protection seller, who compensates the buyer if the borrower defaults. **ANALYSIS:** By allowing credit-risk transfer, CDS and the newly permitted Total Return Swaps (TRS) help deepen India's corporate bond market and improve liquidity.

 **CONCEPT NOTE**

Credit derivatives in India are regulated by the Reserve Bank of India, not SEBI. The framework permits resident non-retail users to use CDS and TRS freely, while retail residents (non-individuals) and non-residents may use them only for hedging. Exchanges may offer standardised single-name CDS and CDS-on-index, and Foreign Portfolio Investors are newly allowed into credit-index futures with anti-speculation safeguards.

The cautious design reflects lessons from the 2008 global financial crisis, where unregulated CDS amplified contagion.

Q6

 CONCEPT KIT **CROSS-PAPER**

GS3 economy (financial markets, bond market).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

credit-risk transfer, corporate bond market, systemic risk, hedging.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

thinking SEBI regulates credit derivatives; the RBI does.

 **EXAM TIP**

CDS transfers default risk; TRS newly permitted in 2026.

 **INTERVIEW**

How can India deepen its corporate bond market without 2008-style risks?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 7

of 15

[Source →](#)

The economic package extended to Seychelles included a line of credit and a grant. What is the key difference between a Line of Credit and a grant in development assistance?

A A line of credit must be repaid, while a grant does not have to be repaid ✓

B A grant must be repaid with interest, while a line of credit is free

C Both must be repaid at commercial interest rates

D Neither involves any financial obligation

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

EXPLANATION

FACT: A Line of Credit (LoC) is a loan, typically concessional, that the recipient repays over time, whereas a grant is assistance that does not have to be repaid. India's \$175 million package combined a \$125 million LoC with a \$50 million grant.

ANALYSIS: Concessional LoCs are central to India's development-partnership model, especially through the EXIM Bank, balancing assistance with financial sustainability.

CONCEPT NOTE

India's development cooperation, often under the broad framework of South-South cooperation, relies heavily on concessional Lines of Credit extended through the Export-Import (EXIM) Bank of India, alongside grants and capacity-building. This contrasts with traditional donor aid and with debt-heavy lending by some other large economies.

The Seychelles package covered health, renewables, education, housing, e-mobility and maritime security, reflecting a broad-based partnership.

Q7

 CONCEPT KIT **CROSS-PAPER**

GS2 international relations (development partnership), GS3 economy.

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

Line of Credit, grant, South-South cooperation, EXIM Bank.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

treating a line of credit as free aid; it is a loan.

 **EXAM TIP**

LoC = repayable loan; grant = non-repayable.

 **INTERVIEW**

How does India's aid model differ from that of other major powers?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 8

of 15

[Source →](#)

GAGAN is often confused with NavIC. Which statement correctly distinguishes them?

- A GAGAN is an independent satellite system; NavIC only augments GPS
- B GAGAN augments GPS signals; NavIC is India's independent regional navigation system ✓
- C Both are ground-based radar systems
- D GAGAN is military; NavIC is only for shipping

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

 **EXPLANATION**

FACT: GAGAN is a Satellite-Based Augmentation System that improves the accuracy and integrity of GPS signals, while NavIC (Navigation with Indian Constellation) is India's independent regional navigation satellite system.

ANALYSIS: GAGAN depends on and corrects GPS, whereas NavIC provides positioning on its own constellation, a key prelims distinction.

 **CONCEPT NOTE**

GAGAN was jointly developed by ISRO and the Airports Authority of India primarily for civil aviation, enabling LPV approaches. NavIC, formerly IRNSS, consists of a constellation of satellites providing position services over India and a surrounding region.

Both are achievements of India's space programme, but they serve different functions: augmentation (GAGAN) versus independent navigation (NavIC). India is the first country in the Asia-Pacific to field its own SBAS.

Q8  **CONCEPT KIT** **CROSS-PAPER**

GS3 science and technology (space).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

SBAS, NavIC, augmentation vs independent navigation, civil aviation.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

treating GAGAN and NavIC as the same system.

 **EXAM TIP**

GAGAN augments GPS; NavIC (IRNSS) is independent.

 **INTERVIEW**

Why does India invest in both augmentation and independent navigation?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 9

of 15

[Source →](#)

India topped the ISSF Junior World Championship 2026. The International Shooting Sport Federation is the world governing body for which sport?

- A Archery
- B Shooting ✓
- C Athletics
- D Wrestling

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: The International Shooting Sport Federation (ISSF) is the world governing body for the Olympic sport of shooting, covering rifle, pistol and shotgun events. **ANALYSIS:** India's table-topping junior performance signals a strong talent pipeline for future Olympic Games.

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

Shooting is among India's most successful Olympic disciplines, with medals including Abhinav Bindra's 2008 Beijing gold. The ISSF sets the rules and organises World Championships and World Cups. Other sport governing bodies sometimes confused with it include World Archery (archery) and World Athletics (track and field). Strong junior results are watched closely as indicators of medal prospects at the next Olympic cycle, in this case Los Angeles 2028.

Q9

CONCEPT KIT

CROSS-PAPER

General awareness, sports.

MAINS KEYWORDS

sports governance, talent pipeline, Olympic disciplines.

COMMON MISTAKE

confusing ISSF (shooting) with World Archery.

EXAM TIP

ISSF governs shooting; LA 2028 is the next Summer Olympics.

INTERVIEW

What explains India's relative success in shooting compared to other sports?

[Read Full Article →](#)

Question 10

of 15

[Source →](#)

Tripura's "Queen" pineapple, promoted at a 2026 festival, holds which intellectual-property protection?

- A A patent
- B A Geographical Indication (GI) tag ✓
- C A trademark owned by a private company
- D A copyright

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

EXPLANATION

FACT: The "Queen" variety of pineapple, Tripura's state fruit, holds a Geographical Indication (GI) tag, protecting a product tied to a specific geographical origin and reputation. **ANALYSIS:** GI tags benefit producer communities by preventing misuse of the name and supporting premium pricing and exports.

CONCEPT NOTE

Geographical Indications in India are governed by the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999, administered by the GI Registry under the Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks. GIs differ from patents (which protect inventions), trademarks (which identify a brand) and copyrights (which protect creative works). Promoting GI products supports the One District One Product initiative and North-East agricultural exports.

Q10  **CONCEPT KIT** **CROSS-PAPER**

GS3 economy (agriculture, IPR), GS1 geography.

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

Geographical Indication, ODOP, agri-exports, producer welfare.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

confusing a GI with a patent or trademark.

 **EXAM TIP**

GI Act of 1999; GI protects origin-linked products.

 **INTERVIEW**

How can GI tags raise farmer incomes in the North-East?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 11

of 15

[Source →](#)

An editorial examined India's balancing act within the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO). India became a full member of the SCO in which year?

A 2005

B 2017 ✓

C 2001

D 2020

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: India became a full member of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation in 2017, alongside Pakistan; it had earlier been an observer (since 2005). **ANALYSIS:** The SCO gives India a platform for engagement on regional security and connectivity in Eurasia, even as it manages differences with other members.

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

The SCO is a Eurasian political, economic and security organisation founded in 2001, evolving from the Shanghai Five. Its secretariat is in Beijing and its security wing, the Regional Anti-Terrorist Structure (RATS), is in Tashkent. India has used SCO forums to highlight cross-border terrorism and to push for connectivity that respects sovereignty, consistent with its position that projects must not pass through territory that is integral to India, such as Pakistan-occupied Kashmir.

Q11  **CONCEPT KIT** **CROSS-PAPER**

GS2 international relations (groupings).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

SCO, RATS, connectivity, counter-terrorism.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

dating India's full membership to its 2005 observer year.

 **EXAM TIP**

India joined the SCO as a full member in 2017.

 **INTERVIEW**

What does India gain and risk from SCO membership?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 12

of 15

[Source →](#)

Under the ASPIRE scheme, the government approved Livelihood Business Incubators. ASPIRE is administered by which ministry?

- A Ministry of Rural Development
- B Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises ✓
- C Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship
- D Ministry of Commerce and Industry

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: ASPIRE (A Scheme for Promotion of Innovation, Rural Industries and Entrepreneurship), launched in 2015, is administered by the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, and supports Livelihood Business Incubators and rural enterprise. **ANALYSIS:** It targets rural and inclusive entrepreneurship, with a focus on SC, ST and OBC beneficiaries.

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

Livelihood Business Incubators (LBIs) under ASPIRE provide skill training, mentorship and facilities for rural and agro-based enterprises in sectors such as food processing, honey, bamboo and coir. The scheme complements other MSME-ministry programmes such as PMEGP and CGTMSE. Promoting rural entrepreneurship supports employment generation and reduces distress migration, aligning with inclusive-growth objectives.

Q12  **CONCEPT KIT** **CROSS-PAPER**

GS3 economy (MSME, rural entrepreneurship).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

incubation, rural industry, inclusive entrepreneurship.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

attributing ASPIRE to the Rural Development ministry; it is the MSME ministry.

 **EXAM TIP**

ASPIRE (2015) under the MSME ministry.

 **INTERVIEW**

Can incubators meaningfully boost rural non-farm employment?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 13

of 15

[Source →](#)

An editorial argued for treating welfare as rights-based entitlements rather than discretionary benefits. Which of the following is a rights-based welfare law in India?

A The National Food Security Act, 2013 ✓

B The Companies Act, 2013

C The Banking Regulation Act, 1949

D The Competition Act, 2002

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: The National Food Security Act, 2013 is a rights-based welfare law, creating a legal entitlement to subsidised foodgrains for eligible households. **ANALYSIS:** Rights-based laws make welfare justiciable, allowing citizens to seek legal remedy, unlike discretionary schemes that can be altered administratively.

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

Other rights-based statutes include the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), 2005, the Right to Information Act, 2005, and the Right to Education Act, 2009. The shift in framing from "rights-holders" to "beneficiaries" matters because rights are enforceable through the courts under Articles 32 and 226, whereas discretionary benefits depend on executive will.

The debate connects the Directive Principles (Part IV) with justiciable Fundamental Rights (Part III).

Q13  **CONCEPT KIT** **CROSS-PAPER**

GS2 governance and social justice.

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

rights-based welfare, justiciability, entitlement, DBT.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

treating all welfare schemes as legal rights.

 **EXAM TIP**

NFSA 2013, MGNREGA 2005, RTI 2005, RTE 2009 are rights-based.

 **INTERVIEW**

Should more welfare be made a justiciable right?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 14

of 15

[Source →](#)

An editorial discussed deepening India-Bangladesh ties. Which long-pending bilateral issue concerns the sharing of a Himalayan river's waters between India and Bangladesh?

- A The Indus Waters dispute
- B The Teesta water-sharing issue ✓
- C The Cauvery dispute
- D The Mahanadi dispute

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
✓ EXPLANATION






FACT: The Teesta water-sharing issue is a long-pending matter between India and Bangladesh; a draft agreement has been held up, in part over the concerns of West Bengal. **ANALYSIS:** Water-sharing is a sensitive element of the relationship, alongside connectivity, trade and security cooperation.

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

India and Bangladesh already operate the Ganga Waters Treaty of 1996, which governs sharing of Ganga waters at Farakka. The Land Boundary Agreement of 2015, implemented through the 100th Constitutional Amendment, resolved enclave and boundary issues.

The Teesta question remains outstanding. The two countries cooperate through frameworks such as BBIN and BIMSTEC, and connectivity links including rail and port access, making a durable thaw valuable but dependent on resolving structural irritants.

Q14  **CONCEPT KIT**

 CROSS-PAPER	GS2 international relations (neighbourhood).
 MAINS KEYWORDS	Teesta, Ganga Waters Treaty, Land Boundary Agreement, connectivity.
 COMMON MISTAKE	confusing Teesta with the Indus or Cauvery.
 EXAM TIP	Ganga Waters Treaty 1996; LBA 2015 (100th Amendment).
 INTERVIEW	How can India and Bangladesh build durable trust?

[Read Full Article →](#)

Question 15

of 15

[Source →](#)

A Business Standard editorial examined an interim India-US trade deal. Which sectors has India consistently sought to protect in such trade negotiations?

A Information technology and pharmaceuticals

B Agriculture and dairy ✓

C Steel and automobiles

D Textiles and leather

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: India has consistently sought to protect agriculture and dairy, along with its digital-policy space, in trade negotiations, including the interim India-US Bilateral Trade Agreement talks. **ANALYSIS:** This reflects the livelihood stakes for a large farming population and a calibrated approach across trading partners.

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

The interim deal is being negotiated against a tariff deadline around July 24, 2026. Trade negotiations involve tariff lines, non-tariff barriers such as sanitary and phytosanitary measures, and rules of origin, set against the World Trade Organization's most-favoured-nation principle.

India tends to open manufacturing and some services while shielding sensitive agriculture and dairy, a pattern visible across its recent free-trade agreements with the UAE, Australia, EFTA and the UK.

Q15  **CONCEPT KIT** **CROSS-PAPER**


GS2 international relations, GS3 external trade.

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

bilateral trade agreement, tariffs, non-tariff barriers, agriculture protection.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

assuming India liberalises agriculture freely.

 **EXAM TIP**

India guards agriculture and dairy in trade deals.

 **INTERVIEW**

Is shielding agriculture in trade deals economically justified?

 [Read Full Article →](#)



CURATED & WRITTEN BY

Bharat Choudhary

UPSC Educator & Content Creator

[LinkedIn](#)[Read Full Edition](#)**ALSO FROM THE CREATOR**

BharatNotes

Free UPSC study platform — notes across all 4 GS papers, MCQs, PYQ analysis & progress tracking. **100% Free.**

bharatnotes.com →**ADVERTISE WITH UJJARI**

Reach **thousands of UPSC & State PCS aspirants** daily through our PDFs, website & social channels.

Coaching • EdTech • Publishers • Exam apps

[✉ epicbharat@gmail.com](mailto:epicbharat@gmail.com)

“Knowing is not enough; we must apply. Willing is not enough; we must do.”

— Johann Wolfgang von Goethe