

PRABHA IAS IPS COACHING ACADEMY



DAILY PRACTICE QUESTIONS (30/05/2026)

15 Marks, 250 Words

1. "The Preamble embodies the philosophy and objectives of the Indian Constitution, while citizenship forms the basis of an individual's legal relationship with the State." Discuss the significance of the Preamble and examine the constitutional provisions relating to citizenship in India.
2. "Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs) are crucial for fostering innovation and economic growth. Discuss the significance of Intellectual Property Rights in India and examine the challenges associated with balancing innovation, public interest, and access to knowledge."

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1) Model Answer

The Constitution of India begins with the Preamble, which outlines the ideals and aspirations of the Constitution. Citizenship, provided under Part II (Articles 5–11), determines membership of the Indian polity and the rights and duties associated with it.

Significance of the Preamble

The Preamble serves as the identity card of the Constitution and reflects the vision of the Constitution-makers.

1. Source of Constitutional Authority

It begins with "We, the People of India," indicating that sovereignty resides in the people.

2. Nature of the Indian State

Declares India to be a Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic Republic.

The words "Socialist," "Secular," and "Integrity" were added by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act.

3. Objectives of the Constitution

Secures Justice (social, economic, political), Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity.

4. Aid in Constitutional Interpretation

Courts use the Preamble to understand constitutional intent.

In *Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala*, the Supreme Court held that the Preamble is part of the Constitution and reflects its Basic Structure.

Constitutional Provisions Relating to Citizenship

Part II (Articles 5–11) lays down citizenship at the commencement of the Constitution.

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Modes of Acquiring Citizenship

The Citizenship Act, 1955 provides for citizenship through:

Birth

Descent

Registration

Naturalisation

Incorporation of territory

Loss of Citizenship

Citizenship may be terminated through:

Renunciation

Termination

Deprivation

Unique Features

India follows the principle of single citizenship, unlike countries with dual federal citizenship.

Promotes national unity and equal political identity across states.

Challenges and Contemporary Issues

Illegal migration and border management.

Refugee protection and statelessness concerns.

Balancing national security with humanitarian obligations.

Debates surrounding citizenship-related legislative reforms.

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Conclusion

The Preamble provides the philosophical foundation of the Constitution, while citizenship establishes the legal bond between the individual and the State. Together, they strengthen democratic governance, national integration, and constitutional values, ensuring that India's constitutional vision is translated into practical reality.

2) Model Answer

Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs) are legal rights granted to creators and innovators over their intellectual creations. They provide exclusive rights over inventions, literary and artistic works, trademarks, industrial designs, and geographical indications. In a knowledge-driven economy, IPRs serve as a critical tool for promoting innovation, competitiveness, and economic development.

Significance of Intellectual Property Rights

1. Promoting Innovation and Research

IPRs incentivize inventors and researchers by granting exclusive rights over their creations.

They encourage investment in research and development (R&D).

2. Economic Growth and Competitiveness

Strong IPR protection attracts domestic and foreign investment.

Enhances the competitiveness of Indian industries in global markets.

3. Protection of Traditional Knowledge

Safeguards indigenous knowledge and cultural heritage from misappropriation.

Examples include patents disputes involving turmeric and neem.

4. Boosting Start-ups and Entrepreneurship

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Patents, trademarks, and copyrights help startups commercialize innovations and build brand value.

5. International Trade

Compliance with the World Trade Organization Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) strengthens India's integration into the global economy.

Major Forms of IPRs in India

Patents – Protection for inventions.

Copyrights – Literary, artistic, and creative works.

Trademarks – Brand names and symbols.

Geographical Indications (GIs) – Products linked to a specific region.

Industrial Designs – Aesthetic features of products.

Challenges

1. Access to Medicines

Strong patent protection may increase the cost of life-saving drugs.

Balancing innovation incentives with public health remains a challenge.

2. Piracy and Counterfeiting

Copyright infringement and counterfeit goods cause significant economic losses.

3. Low Awareness

Many MSMEs, farmers, and innovators remain unaware of IPR protection mechanisms.

4. Patent Backlog and Enforcement Issues

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Delays in patent examination and weak enforcement reduce the effectiveness of the IPR regime.

5. Digital Age Challenges

Artificial Intelligence, digital content sharing, and data ownership raise new legal questions.

Government Initiatives

National Intellectual Property Rights Policy aims to create awareness, stimulate innovation, and strengthen enforcement.

Modernization of patent offices and expedited examination procedures have improved efficiency.

Conclusion

IPRs are indispensable for fostering innovation, entrepreneurship, and economic growth in India. However, an effective IPR regime must balance the rights of innovators with public welfare, affordable access to essential goods, and the broader goal of inclusive development. Strengthening awareness, enforcement, and institutional capacity will be key to realizing India's vision of becoming a global innovation hub.