

PRABHA IAS IPS COACHING ACADEMY



DAILY PRACTICE QUESTIONS (24/06/2026)

Q1. Despite constitutional safeguards and affirmative action policies, Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) continue to face multiple socio-economic challenges. Discuss. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Q2. Examine the significance of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) in India's foreign policy. Do you think NAM remains relevant in the contemporary multipolar world order? (10 Marks, 150 Words)

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MODEL ANSWERS

1. Introduction:

Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) are among the most vulnerable sections of Indian society. The Constitution provides special safeguards to ensure equality, social justice, and inclusive development for these communities.

Body:

Challenges Faced by SCs and STs:

- Persistent poverty, unemployment, and landlessness.
- Social discrimination, untouchability, and caste-based violence.
- Limited access to quality education and healthcare.
- Displacement and livelihood loss due to development projects, particularly among STs.
- Low representation in higher-skilled jobs and decision-making positions.
- Digital divide and lack of awareness about welfare schemes.

Government Measures:

- Constitutional safeguards under Articles 15, 16, 17, 46, and Fifth and Sixth Schedules.
- Reservation in education, public employment, and legislatures.
- Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP).
- Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.

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- Eklavya Model Residential Schools and scholarships for educational advancement.

Conclusion:

While significant progress has been achieved, effective implementation of welfare measures, socio-economic empowerment, and elimination of discrimination are essential to ensure substantive equality and social justice for SCs and STs.

2. Introduction:

The Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) emerged during the Cold War as a grouping of countries that sought to remain independent of both the United States-led and Soviet-led blocs. India, under Jawaharlal Nehru, was one of its founding members.

Body:

Significance of NAM for India:

- Enabled India to maintain strategic autonomy in foreign policy.
- Helped India avoid military alliances during the Cold War.
- Strengthened solidarity among newly independent Asian and African nations.
- Promoted principles of peaceful coexistence, anti-colonialism, and sovereignty.
- Enhanced India's diplomatic influence in global affairs.

Contemporary Relevance:

- The world is increasingly multipolar with emerging powers and complex geopolitical challenges.
- NAM's principles of strategic autonomy and independent decision-making remain relevant.

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- It provides a platform for developing countries to voice concerns on climate change, global inequality, and reform of international institutions.
- However, changing geopolitical realities have reduced its influence compared to the Cold War period.

Conclusion:

Although its role has evolved, NAM continues to be relevant as a forum promoting strategic autonomy, multilateralism, and the collective interests of the Global South in an increasingly complex world order.

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