

PRABHA IAS IPS COACHING ACADEMY



DAILY PRACTICE QUESTIONS (03/06/2026)

Q1. Articles 14 to 18 of the Indian Constitution constitute the Right to Equality and form the cornerstone of a democratic polity. Examine the significance of these provisions in promoting social justice and inclusive governance in India. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Q2. What is Robotics? Discuss its applications and challenges in the context of India's industrial and socio-economic development. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

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Model Answer

1) The Right to Equality (Articles 14–18) is one of the most important Fundamental Rights guaranteed under Part III of the Constitution. It aims to establish political, social, and legal equality by eliminating discrimination and ensuring equal opportunities for all citizens.

Constitutional Provisions

Article 14 – Equality before Law and Equal Protection of Laws

- Guarantees equality before the law and equal protection of laws.
- Permits reasonable classification but prohibits arbitrary state action.

Article 15 – Prohibition of Discrimination

- Prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth.
- Enables affirmative action for women, children, socially and educationally backward classes, SCs and STs.

Article 16 – Equality of Opportunity in Public Employment

- Ensures equal opportunity in public employment.
- Permits reservation for backward classes inadequately represented in government services.

Article 17 – Abolition of Untouchability

- Abolishes untouchability in all forms and makes its practice punishable by law.
- Strengthens social justice and human dignity.

Article 18 – Abolition of Titles

- Prohibits the State from conferring titles except military and academic distinctions.

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- Promotes the principle of equality in public life.

Significance

- Establishes the Rule of Law and constitutional supremacy.
- Protects citizens against arbitrary and discriminatory actions.
- Facilitates affirmative action and social empowerment of marginalized communities.
- Strengthens inclusive governance and democratic participation.
- Promotes dignity, fraternity, and national integration.

Challenges

- Persistent caste discrimination and social exclusion.
- Unequal access to education, employment, and resources.
- Debates surrounding reservation policies and substantive equality.

Conclusion

Articles 14–18 transform the constitutional vision of equality into a practical reality by balancing formal equality with social justice. They remain indispensable for building an inclusive, democratic, and welfare-oriented society envisioned by the Constitution.

2) Robotics is a branch of science and engineering that deals with the design, development, and operation of robots capable of performing tasks autonomously or with minimal human intervention. Robotics integrates artificial intelligence (AI), machine learning, sensors, and automation technologies.

Applications of Robotics

1. Manufacturing Sector

- Enhances productivity, precision, and quality control.

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- Widely used in automobile, electronics, and pharmaceutical industries.

2. Healthcare

- Assists in robotic surgeries, rehabilitation, and telemedicine.
- Improves accuracy and reduces human error.

3. Agriculture

- Used for precision farming, crop monitoring, spraying, and harvesting.
- Helps address labour shortages and increase efficiency.

4. Disaster Management and Defence

- Supports surveillance, bomb disposal, search-and-rescue operations, and border monitoring.

Challenges

- High initial investment and maintenance costs.
- Risk of job displacement in labour-intensive sectors.
- Lack of skilled workforce and indigenous technological capabilities.
- Ethical and cybersecurity concerns.

Conclusion

Robotics has the potential to transform India's economy by improving productivity, innovation, and service delivery. However, its successful adoption requires investments in skill development, research and development, and policies that balance technological advancement with employment generation.