

PRABHA IAS IPS COACHING ACADEMY



DAILY PRACTICE QUESTIONS (04/06/2026)

Q1. Article 21 of the Indian Constitution has evolved into the most expansive Fundamental Right through judicial interpretation. Discuss its significance in protecting human dignity and individual liberty. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Q2. Artificial Intelligence (AI) is emerging as a transformative technology with significant implications for governance, economic growth, and social development. Discuss the opportunities and challenges associated with the adoption of Artificial Intelligence in India. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

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MODEL ANSWER

1) Article 21 states that “No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law.” Initially interpreted narrowly, the Supreme Court has expanded its scope to make it the cornerstone of Fundamental Rights jurisprudence in India.

Significance of Article 21

1. Protection of Life and Liberty

- Safeguards individuals against arbitrary actions of the State.
- Applies to both citizens and non-citizens.

2. Expansion through Judicial Interpretation

- The Supreme Court has interpreted “life” to mean a life with dignity and not mere animal existence.
- Several derivative rights have emerged under Article 21.

3. Rights Derived from Article 21

- Right to Privacy.
- Right to Clean Environment.
- Right to Health.
- Right to Shelter.
- Right to Education (before Article 21A).
- Right to Legal Aid and Speedy Trial.

4. Strengthening Human Dignity

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- Ensures humane treatment of prisoners, workers, women, and vulnerable groups.
- Promotes substantive justice and welfare-oriented governance.

Landmark Judgments

- Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India (1978).
- Justice K.S. Puttaswamy v. Union of India (2017).
- Hussainara Khatoon v. State of Bihar (1979).

Conclusion

Article 21 has transformed from a procedural safeguard into a comprehensive guarantee of human dignity, liberty, and quality of life. It remains the foundation of India's rights-based constitutional framework and a powerful instrument for protecting citizens against arbitrary state action.

2) Artificial Intelligence (AI) refers to the ability of machines and computer systems to perform tasks that normally require human intelligence, such as learning, reasoning, decision-making, and problem-solving. AI is a key driver of the Fourth Industrial Revolution and has the potential to transform multiple sectors of the Indian economy.

Opportunities of AI in India

1. Governance and Public Service Delivery

- Enhances efficiency in public administration through data-driven decision-making.
- Improves service delivery in areas such as taxation, welfare schemes, and grievance redressal.

2. Healthcare

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- Supports disease diagnosis, medical imaging, drug discovery, and telemedicine.
- Expands healthcare access in remote and underserved regions.

3. Agriculture

- Facilitates precision farming, crop monitoring, yield prediction, and pest management.
- Helps improve agricultural productivity and resource efficiency.

4. Economic Growth and Industry

- Promotes automation, innovation, and productivity in manufacturing and services.
- Strengthens India's digital economy and global competitiveness.

Challenges

1. Employment Displacement

- Automation may reduce demand for routine and low-skilled jobs.

2. Data Privacy and Security

- Large-scale data collection raises concerns regarding privacy and misuse of personal information.

3. Algorithmic Bias and Ethical Issues

- AI systems may perpetuate discrimination if trained on biased datasets.

4. Digital Divide

- Unequal access to technology may widen socio-economic inequalities.

Government Initiatives

- National Strategy for Artificial Intelligence (NITI Aayog).

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- IndiaAI Mission.
- Digital India Programme.
- Responsible AI for Youth Initiative.

Conclusion

Artificial Intelligence offers immense opportunities for inclusive development, innovation, and economic growth. However, its benefits can be fully realized only through robust regulatory frameworks, ethical safeguards, skill development, and responsible deployment to ensure that technological advancement remains human-centric and inclusive.

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