

PRABHA IAS IPS COACHING ACADEMY



DAILY PRACTICE QUESTIONS (06/06/2026)

Q1. The Indian Constitution is not merely a legal document but a reflection of the core values and aspirations of the nation. Discuss the value premises of the Indian Constitution and examine their relevance in contemporary India. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Q2. Cloud Computing has emerged as a critical enabler of digital governance and economic growth in India. Discuss its significance, challenges, and the measures required to ensure secure and inclusive adoption of cloud technologies. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

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MODEL ANSWERS

1. The Indian Constitution embodies the ideals and aspirations of the freedom struggle and serves as the normative framework for governance. The value premises of the Constitution are primarily reflected in the Preamble, Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles of State Policy, and Fundamental Duties.

Value Premises of the Indian Constitution

1. Justice

Social, economic, and political justice aim to establish an equitable social order.

Reflected in affirmative action, welfare policies, and social reforms.

2. Liberty

Ensures freedom of thought, expression, belief, faith, and worship.

Forms the foundation of democratic governance.

3. Equality

Guarantees equality before law and equal protection of laws.

Seeks to eliminate discrimination based on caste, religion, gender, or place of birth.

4. Fraternity

Promotes unity, integrity, and dignity of the individual.

Essential for maintaining social harmony in a diverse society.

5. Secularism and Democracy

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Ensures equal respect for all religions and popular participation in governance.

Relevance in Contemporary India

Guides policymaking aimed at inclusive growth and social justice.

Strengthens democratic institutions and constitutional governance.

Provides safeguards against discrimination, intolerance, and arbitrary exercise of power.

Acts as a moral compass in addressing emerging challenges such as digital rights, social inequality, and communal tensions.

Conclusion

The value premises of the Indian Constitution constitute the bedrock of India's democratic republic. Their effective realization is crucial for achieving constitutional morality, social cohesion, and sustainable development in the twenty-first century.

2. Cloud Computing refers to the delivery of computing services such as servers, storage, databases, networking, software, and analytics over the internet on a pay-as-you-use basis. It enables organizations to access scalable computing resources without investing heavily in physical infrastructure.

Significance of Cloud Computing

1. Strengthening Digital Governance

Facilitates efficient delivery of e-governance services.

Supports large-scale digital platforms such as Digital India, GSTN, and e-Courts.

2. Economic Growth and Innovation

Reduces operational costs for businesses and start-ups.

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Encourages innovation through easy access to advanced computing resources.

3. Scalability and Flexibility

Enables organizations to scale resources according to demand.

Improves efficiency and business continuity.

4. Support for Emerging Technologies

Serves as the backbone for Artificial Intelligence (AI), Big Data Analytics, Internet of Things (IoT), and Machine Learning.

Accelerates digital transformation across sectors.

5. Enhanced Public Service Delivery

Improves accessibility, transparency, and responsiveness of government services.

Facilitates real-time data sharing and decision-making.

Challenges Associated with Cloud Computing

1. Data Security and Privacy Risks

Increased vulnerability to cyberattacks, data breaches, and unauthorized access.

2. Data Sovereignty Concerns

Storage of sensitive data on foreign servers raises regulatory and national security issues.

3. Dependence on Service Providers

Vendor lock-in can limit flexibility and increase long-term costs.

4. Digital Infrastructure Gaps

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Uneven internet connectivity and power supply affect cloud adoption in rural areas.

5. Skill Deficit

Lack of trained professionals in cloud architecture and cybersecurity.

Measures Required

Strengthen data protection and cybersecurity frameworks.

Promote indigenous cloud infrastructure through initiatives such as MeghRaj (GI Cloud).

Encourage domestic data centres and local data storage.

Expand broadband connectivity under BharatNet.

Invest in digital skill development and cloud-related training.

Develop clear regulatory standards for cloud service providers.

Conclusion

Cloud Computing is a transformative technology that can accelerate India's digital economy, improve governance, and foster innovation. However, its long-term success depends on robust cybersecurity, reliable infrastructure, data sovereignty safeguards, and equitable access. A balanced approach combining technological advancement with regulatory oversight will enable India to fully harness the potential of cloud computing.