

PRABHA IAS IPS COACHING ACADEMY



DAILY PRACTICE QUESTIONS (08/06/2026)

Q1. Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSPs) constitute the foundation of the welfare state envisioned by the Constitution. Discuss their significance in governance and critically examine the challenges in their implementation. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Q2. What is the Darknet? Discuss its legitimate uses and the challenges it poses to cybersecurity and internal security in India. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

PRABHA IAS ACADEMY

PRABHA IAS IPS COACHING ACADEMY

MODEL ANSWERS

1) The Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSPs), enshrined in Part IV (Articles 36–51) of the Constitution, provide guidelines to the State for establishing social and economic democracy. Though non-justiciable, they are fundamental to the governance of the country and serve as the foundation of the welfare state.

Significance of DPSPs

1. Establishment of a Welfare State

DPSPs aim to reduce inequalities and promote social and economic justice.

They guide the State in ensuring a dignified life for all citizens.

2. Socio-Economic Democracy

Complement Fundamental Rights by addressing economic and social inequalities.

Promote equitable distribution of resources and opportunities.

3. Policy Guidance

Provide direction for legislation and public policy formulation.

Influence reforms in education, health, labour welfare, and rural development.

4. Protection of Vulnerable Sections

Encourage welfare measures for women, children, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and weaker sections.

5. Sustainable and Inclusive Development

PRABHA IAS IPS COACHING ACADEMY

Promote environmental protection, village self-governance, and international peace.

Achievements of DPSPs

Introduction of Panchayati Raj institutions.

Expansion of free and compulsory education through the Right to Education Act.

MGNREGA and various social security programmes.

Legal aid initiatives and labour welfare legislation.

Environmental protection measures under various laws and policies.

Challenges in Implementation

1. Non-Justiciable Nature

Citizens cannot directly enforce DPSPs through courts.

2. Resource Constraints

Welfare programmes require substantial financial resources.

3. Political Priorities

Changing governments may adopt different approaches to implementation.

4. Conflict with Other Interests

Balancing economic growth with environmental sustainability remains difficult.

5. Regional Disparities

Uneven implementation across states affects outcomes.

Conclusion

PRABHA IAS IPS COACHING ACADEMY

DPSPs represent the constitutional vision of a just, equitable, and welfare-oriented society. Although not legally enforceable, they have significantly influenced India's socio-economic transformation. Effective implementation through good governance, adequate resources, and cooperative federalism is essential to realize the constitutional goal of social and economic justice.

Way Forward:

Strengthen social sector investments.

Enhance Centre-State coordination.

Promote evidence-based policymaking.

Integrate DPSP objectives into sustainable development strategies

2) The Darknet is a hidden part of the internet that is not indexed by conventional search engines and can only be accessed through specialized software such as the Tor (The Onion Router) network. It provides anonymity to users by masking their identities and online activities.

Legitimate Uses of the Darknet

Protection of Privacy: Enables secure communication for individuals concerned about surveillance.

Journalism and Whistleblowing: Helps journalists and whistleblowers share sensitive information safely.

Human Rights Advocacy: Assists activists operating under restrictive political regimes.

Research and Security Testing: Used by cybersecurity experts to study cyber threats.

Challenges to Cybersecurity and Internal Security

PRABHA IAS IPS COACHING ACADEMY

Cybercrime Hub: Facilitates illegal activities such as hacking, ransomware operations, and identity theft.

Drug and Contraband Trade: Enables anonymous transactions of illegal goods.

Terror Financing and Extremism: Used for recruitment, propaganda, and encrypted communications.

Data Breaches: Stolen personal and financial data are frequently traded on darknet marketplaces.

Law Enforcement Difficulties: Strong anonymity features make investigation and attribution challenging.

Conclusion

While the Darknet serves legitimate purposes related to privacy and freedom of expression, its misuse for cybercrime and unlawful activities presents significant security concerns. Strengthening cyber policing, international cooperation, digital awareness, and technological capabilities is essential to mitigate these risks while preserving legitimate online freedoms.