

Daily Answer Writing: 27 Nov 2025

Q1.

"The Indian Constitution was envisaged not merely as a legal document but as a transformative charter for social change."

Discuss how constitutional morality can strengthen democratic institutions in contemporary India.
(GS2)

Q2.

Artificial Intelligence is poised to fundamentally reshape India's agricultural landscape, but its adoption brings significant risks.

Critically examine the opportunities and challenges associated with integrating AI into India's farming systems. (GS3)

✓ MODEL ANSWERS

Model Answer 1 (GS2)

"The Indian Constitution was envisaged not merely as a legal document but as a transformative charter for social change." Discuss how constitutional morality can strengthen democratic institutions in contemporary India.

Introduction

Constitutional morality refers to adherence to the core values, spirit, and principles embedded in the Constitution—such as liberty, equality, justice, pluralism and rule of law. B.R. Ambedkar emphasised that constitutional morality is vital for the working of democratic institutions in a deeply diverse and hierarchical society like India.

1. Constitutional Morality as a Guiding Principle for Institutions

a) Upholding institutional autonomy

- Ensures independence of bodies like the Election Commission, CAG, judiciary, CVC, and regulatory agencies against political pressure.
- Promotes transparent appointments and insulation from executive overreach.

b) Ensuring accountability and checks & balances

- Strengthens Parliament's legislative scrutiny.

- Reinforces judicial review as part of Basic Structure.
- Prevents arbitrary use of preventive detention or emergency powers.

c) Protection of individual rights

- Guides institutions to prioritise dignity and due process—especially in case of surveillance, privacy violations, and censorship.
 - Supreme Court’s privacy verdict (Puttaswamy) is an example of constitutional morality in action.
-

2. Constitutional Morality as a Force for Social Transformation

a) Promoting equality in a stratified society

- Facilitates enforcement of anti-discrimination laws in housing, employment, caste-based segregation, and gender justice.
- Guides courts and administrations in cases like Sabarimala, triple talaq, and transgender rights.

b) Strengthening pluralism and minority protection

- Institutions can uphold Articles 25–30 despite rising majoritarian pressures.
- Ensures freedom of conscience and cultural rights.

c) Deepening civic constitutional culture

- Fosters a culture where citizens value constitutional rights over identity-based mobilisation.
 - Expanding constitutional literacy in schools/universities helps embed these values.
-

3. Role of Civil Society in Advancing Constitutional Morality

- Civil society organisations act as watchdogs, raising issues of institutional misuse or rights violations.
 - Media and academia shape public understanding of constitutional values.
 - Social movements (RTI, anti-corruption, gender rights, disability rights) strengthen the democratic ethos.
-

Conclusion

Constitutional morality is essential for sustaining India’s democracy in the face of centralised power, social hierarchy, digital surveillance and majoritarian narratives. By embedding constitutional ethics in the functioning of institutions and public culture, India can preserve the transformative intent of the Constitution and ensure justice, liberty and equality for all.

Model Answer 2 (GS3)

Artificial Intelligence is poised to fundamentally reshape India's agricultural landscape, but its adoption brings significant risks. Critically examine the opportunities and challenges associated with integrating AI into India's farming systems.

Introduction

AI is increasingly used across the agricultural value chain—from crop discovery and pest diagnosis to insurance, logistics and market intelligence. The World Bank's new report highlights the potential for AI-driven agricultural transformation, particularly in low- and middle-income countries like India.

1. Opportunities Presented by AI in Agriculture

a) Enhancing productivity and input efficiency

- AI-enabled precision farming, drones and imaging can reduce chemical use by up to 95% and increase yields by 20–30%.
- Smart irrigation and nutrient advisory tools lower input wastage.

b) Climate resilience & risk management

- AI models simulate climate risks, recommend cropping patterns, and breed climate-resilient varieties.
- Early warning systems help reduce crop losses from extreme weather.

c) Improving farmer incomes & market access

- Platforms like Saagu Baagu provide hyperlocal advisories, improving price realisation and quality.
- AI-based logistics tools and market forecasting help smallholders integrate into value chains.

d) Inclusion in finance & insurance

- Alternative credit scoring enables loans to previously unbanked farmers.
- Micro-insurance and index-based products mitigate climate risks.

e) Better public policy

- AI-based prediction and remote sensing aid targeted subsidies, resource allocation, and food security planning.
-

2. Challenges and Risks

a) Digital divide & infrastructural gaps

- Poor internet and electricity limit access for rural populations, especially smallholders.

b) Data scarcity & algorithmic bias

- Training data predominantly comes from high-income countries, making models less relevant to Indian soils, crops and practices.
- Risk of inaccurate recommendations or biased credit scoring.

c) Low digital literacy & trust deficit

- Many farmers—particularly women and older farmers—lack digital skills, reducing adoption.

d) Weak governance & regulation

- No clear frameworks for data ownership, privacy, liability for AI errors, or transparency norms.
- Increasing risks of surveillance and misuse of agricultural data.

e) Risk of exclusion & corporate dominance

- Potential vendor lock-in where large tech companies monopolise data and market insights.
- Danger of marginalising smallholders while benefiting large agribusinesses.

3. Way Forward

- Develop **national AI-agriculture strategies** with clear objectives on climate, nutrition and food security.
- Expand rural **digital public infrastructure, broadband and data centres**.
- Build **agricultural data exchanges** allowing localised, context-specific AI models.
- Strengthen farmer-level digital literacy through extension systems using local languages.
- Establish robust **ethical and legal frameworks** covering data rights, algorithmic transparency and accountability.

Conclusion

AI can revolutionise Indian agriculture by boosting productivity, resilience and market integration. However, without strong governance, inclusive design, and equitable digital access, these technologies may widen inequalities. A balanced, farmer-centric and regulated approach is essential for India to harness AI for sustainable and inclusive agricultural transformation.