

PRABHA IAS IPS COACHING ACADEMY



DAILY PRACTICE QUESTIONS (20/06/2026)

Q1. Discuss the significance of the Nehru Report (1928) in the constitutional development of India. What were its major recommendations and limitations? (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Q2. Women constitute one of the most important vulnerable sections of Indian society. Discuss the major challenges faced by women in India and evaluate the measures taken to ensure their empowerment and protection. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

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MODEL ANSWERS

1) Introduction

The Nehru Report (1928), prepared under the chairmanship of Motilal Nehru, was the first major constitutional framework drafted by Indians for India. It was formulated in response to the challenge posed by the British Government and the appointment of the Simon Commission without Indian representation.

Body

Major Recommendations

- Dominion Status for India within the British Commonwealth.
- Parliamentary system of government with responsible executive at the Centre and Provinces.
- Fundamental Rights including freedom of expression and equality before law.
- Universal adult franchise in a phased manner.
- Federal structure with a strong Centre.
- Joint electorates with reservation of seats for minorities where necessary.

Significance

- First comprehensive constitutional blueprint prepared by Indians.
- Demonstrated the political maturity of Indian leadership.

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- Influenced later constitutional developments, including the Constitution of independent India.

Limitations

- Rejected by sections of the Muslim League due to opposition to joint electorates.
- Did not receive unanimous support from all political groups.
- Dominion Status fell short of the growing demand for complete independence.

Conclusion

Despite its limitations, the Nehru Report marked a significant milestone in India's constitutional history and contributed to the evolution of democratic and constitutional ideas in the freedom struggle.

2) Introduction

Women constitute nearly half of India's population and play a crucial role in socio-economic development. Despite constitutional guarantees and policy interventions, they continue to face multiple vulnerabilities arising from social, economic, cultural, and institutional factors.

Body

Major Challenges Faced by Women

1. Gender Discrimination:

- Persistent preference for sons, unequal access to resources, and discriminatory social norms.

2. Educational and Economic Challenges:

- Lower workforce participation, wage gaps, and limited access to skill development and productive assets.

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3. Violence and Safety Concerns:

- Domestic violence, sexual harassment, trafficking, cybercrimes, and crimes against women.

4. Health and Nutrition Issues:

- Maternal health concerns, malnutrition, and unequal healthcare access.

5. Political and Social Exclusion:

- Underrepresentation in decision-making bodies and leadership positions.

Measures Taken for Empowerment and Protection

- Constitutional provisions ensuring equality and non-discrimination.
- Laws such as the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 and Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Act, 2013.
- Schemes like Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, Mission Shakti, and Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana.
- Reservation for women in local self-government institutions.
- Promotion of education, skill development, and financial inclusion.

Conclusion

Women's empowerment is essential for achieving inclusive growth, social justice, and sustainable development. A combination of legal protection, social awareness, economic opportunities, and institutional support is necessary to create a gender-just society.